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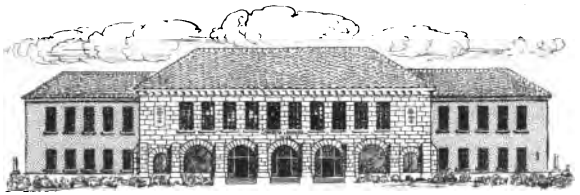

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Noah Webster's High School Dictionary

A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

WITH AN APPENDIX

CONTAINING A PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF BIBLICAL, CLASSICAL, MYTHOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL, AND GEOGRAPHICAL PROPER NAMES

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.
RECEIVED
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LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY.

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800 ILLUSTRATIONS

NEW YORK ·:· CINCINNATI ·:· CHICAGO
AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.: G. & C. MERRIAM CO.

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WEB. H. S. DIC.

E-P 9

PREFACE.

THE HIGH SCHOOL DICTIONARY here presented is compiled from Webster's International Dictionary of the English Language. As that work replaced Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, so this is designed to take the place of the High School Dictionary originally prepared by Mr. William G. Webster, in 1848. In 1857, Mr. Webster published a revision of this work, containing a vocabulary of the more common words which constitute the body of our language, with many technical terms in the sciences and arts. That book was in turn revised and enlarged by Mr. William A. Wheeler, in 1868. The present volume is an entirely new work, and contains many words and definitions not to be found in its predecessors. Its purpose is to give the correct orthography, pronunciation, and definition of all words which pupils in High Schools are likely to meet with.

The pronunciation of every word is clearly shown by respelling with phonetic markings that are explained in the key lines below the pages. For the first time in a school dictionary, the pronunciation of unaccented syllables is thus accurately indicated.

The addition of many new words, and the free use of illustrations to help in understanding the subject, have not excessively increased the bulk of the volume. Condensation has been accomplished by omitting definitions of derived words (mostly adverbs, adjectives, and abstract nouns) which are self-explaining as soon as the root word is understood; and, further, such derivatives have usually been grouped in the same paragraph with the root word, where this could be done without interrupting the alphabetical order. On the other hand, care has been taken to discriminate between words of the same spelling and pronunciation, but of different etymology and meaning. For instance, SOUND is a form representing *four* words of the same pronunciation but of widely different origin and sense. In older dictionaries such words appeared as *one* word with different meanings. This mode, tending to confuse or mislead the pupil, has been carefully avoided.

There is a copious APPENDIX which contains a list of Biblical, Classical, Mythological, Historical, and Geographical Proper Names, combined in a single vocabulary.

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GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION.

KEY TO THE SYMBOLS.

In the RESPELLING FOR PRONUNCIATION in the Dictionary, there is employed — as shown in the Table — a symbol for every clear vowel or diphthongal sound in the language; with, in four instances, a pair of equivalents for the same sound as occurring in different situations, viz.: **u̯** = **o͞o**; **u̯** = **o͝o**; **ô** = **ą**; and **y̆** (final) = **ĭ**; besides *a* and *e*, italicized, as these vowels are in certain cases obscured and turned toward the neutral form; also, apostrophe for the voice-glide; and N to indicate foreign nasalized vowels; — some of the sounds occurring only in accented and others only in unaccented syllables, and some others, with but slight difference of quality, in both. The **ā̆**, **ē̆**, and **ō̆** are used to represent the similar sounds in foreign words, but not limited as they are in English to unaccented syllables. The **u̯** is employed, as the nearest English vowel we have, inexact as it is, to replace **u** French and **ü** German; and in like manner the **ē̆** for the **eu** French and **ö** German.

The consonant letters **b**, **d**, **f**, **h**, **j**, **k**, **l**, **m**, **p**, **r**, **t**, **v**, **w**, and **y**, and the digraphs **sh** and **ng**, are used with their ordinary normal value; **g**, **s**, **z**, and **ch** are each limited to a single sound; **n** and **th** are marked for one sound of each and used unmarked for the other. No use is made of **c**, **q**, **x**, or the digraphs **ph**, **gh**, **dg**, and **wh**. The principal substitutions of the consonant symbols used in the respelling are noted in the Table.

ā, as in . . . **āle**, **fāte**, **lā′bor**, **chā′os**, **chām′ber**, **pā′tri-ar′chal**.
ā̆, „ „ . . . **sen′ā̆te**, **pref′ā̆ce**, **del′i-cā̆te**, **ā̆-e′ri-al**, **chā̆-ot′ic**, **sal′u-tā̆-ry**.
â, „ „ . . . **câre**, **shâre**, **pâr′ent**, **com-pâre′**, **plow′shâre′**, **beâr**, **âir**.
ă, „ „ . . . **ăm**, **ădd**, **făt**, **răn′dom**, **ăt-tăck′**, **ăc-cept′**, **re′ăd-mit′**.
ä, „ „ . . . **ärm**, **fär**, **fä′ther**, **mär′tyr**, **äh**, **älms**, **ärt**, **pälm**.
ȧ, „ „ . . . **ȧsk**, **grȧss**, **dȧnce**, **ȧ-bate′**, **Ȧ-mer′i-cȧ**, **so′fȧ**, **bot′ȧ-ny**.
a, „ „ . . . **fi′n*a*l**, **in′f*a*nt**, **guid′*a*nce**, **val′i*a*nt**, **hus′b*a*nd**, **mad′*a*m**.
ą, „ „ . . . **ąll**, **ąwe**, **swąrm**, **tąlk**, **drąw**.
ē, „ „ . . . **ēve**, **mēte**, **se-rēne′**, **hē′li-om′e-ter**.
ē̆, „ „ . . . **ē̆-vent′**, **dē̆-pend′**, **crē̆-ate′**, **so-ci′ē̆-ty**, **dē̆-lin′ē̆-ate**, **sē̆-rene′**.
ĕ, „ „ . . . **ĕnd**, **mĕt**, **ĕx-cuse′**, **ĕf-face′**, **car′pĕt**, **con′dĕm-na′tion**.
ẽ, „ „ . . . **fẽrn**, **hẽr**, **ẽr′mine**, **pẽr-vẽrt′**, **ev′ẽr**, **in′fẽr-ence**.
e, „ „ . . . **re′c*e*nt**, **de′c*e*n-cy**, **pru-d*e*nce**, **pen′i-t*e*nt**, **nov′*e*l**.
ī, „ „ . . . **īce**, **tīme**, **sīght**, **bīnd**, **in-spīre′**, **jus′ti-fī′a-ble**.
i, „ „ . . . **ī-de′a**, **trī-bu′nal**, **dī-am′e-ter**, **bī-ol′o-gy**.
ĭ, „ „ . . . **ĭll**, **pĭn**, **pĭt′y**, **ad′mĭt′**, **hab′ĭt**, **dĭ-vide′**, **ĭn-fĭn′ĭ-tĭve**.
ō, „ „ . . . **ōld**, **nōte**, **rōw**, **bōld**, **ō′ver**, **pro-pōse′**, **lō′co-mō′tive**.
ō̆, „ „ . . . **ō̆-bey′**, **tō̆-bac′cō̆**, **sor′rō̆w**, **a-nat′ō̆-my**, **prō̆-pose′**.
ô, „ „ . . . **ôrb**, **lôrd**, **ôr′der**, **land′lôrd′**, **ab-hôr′**, **ab-hôr′ring**.
ŏ, „ „ . . . **ŏdd**, **nŏt**, **tŏr′rid**, **fŏr′est**, **ŏc-cur′**, **in′cŏr-rect′**.
ū, „ „ . . . **ūse**, **pūre**, **mūte**, **tūne**, **dū′ty**, **hū′man**, **as-sūme′**.
ū̆, „ „ . . . **ū̆-nite′**, **ac′tū̆-ate**, **ed-ū̆-ca′tion**, **hū̆-mane′**.
u̯, „ „ . . . **ru̯de**, **ru̯′mor**, **in-tru̯de′**.
u̯, „ „ . . . **fu̯ll**, **pu̯t**, **pu̯sh**, **fu̯l-fill′**, **joy′fu̯l**, **in′stru̯-ment**.
ŭ, „ „ . . . **ŭp**, **tŭb**, **stŭd′y**, **ŭn′der**, **sŭb-mit′**, **in′dŭs-try**.

û, „ „ . . . **ûrn, fûrl, con-cûr′, bûrn.**
y̆, „ „ . . . **pit′y̆, in′ju-ry̆, di-vin′i-ty̆.**
o͝o, „ „ . . . **fo͝od, mo͝on, fo͝ol, no͝on, wo͝o′ing.**
o͝o, „ „ . . . **fo͝ot, wo͝ol, bo͝ok, go͝od, cro͝ok′ed.**
ou, „ „ . . . **out, thou, de-vour′.**
oi, „ „ . . . **oil, nois′y, a-void′, re-joice′, em-broid′er-y, goi′ter.**
N, representing simply the nasal tone (as in French or Portuguese) of the preceding vowel; as in **ensemble** (äN′säN′b'l), **intrigante** (ăN′trē′gäNt′).
' (for voice-glide), as in **pardon** (pär′d'n), **eaten** (ēt′'n), **evil** (ē′v'l).

g (hard): as in **go, begin, great, anger**; for **gu**, as in **guard**; for **gue**, as in **plague**; for **gh**, as in **ghost.**
s (surd, or sharp): as in **so, this, haste**; for **c**, as in **cell, vice**; for **sc**, as in **scene, science**: for **ss**, as in **hiss.**
z (like **s** sonant): as in **zone, haze**; for **s**, as in **is, lives, wise, music, ears, figs**; for **x**, as in **Xenophon, xylography.**
ch (= **tsh**): as in **chair, much**; for **tch**, as in **match, etching.**
sh: for **ch**, as in **machine, chaise, chandelier**; for **ce**, as in **ocean**; for **ci**, as in **social**; for **sci**, as in **conscious**; for **s**, as in **sure**; for **se**, as in **nauseous**; for **si**, as in **pension**; for **ss**, as in **issue**; for **ssi**, as in **passion**; for **ti**, as in **nation.**
zh (= **sh** made sonant): for **z**, as in **azure**; for **zi**, as in **glazier, brazier**; for **s**, as in **pleasure, usual**; for **si**, as in **vision**; for **ssi**, as in **abscission**; for **g**, as in **rouge, cortége.**
j (= **dzh**): for **g**, as in **gem, giant, engine**; for **gi** and **ge**, as in **religion, pigeon**; for **di**, as in **soldier**; for **dg**, as in **edge, knowledge.**
k: for **ch**, as in **chorus, epoch, anarchy**; for **c**, as in **cat, cube**; for **ck**, as in **pack, duck**; for **qu**, as in **conquer, coquette**; for **que**, as in **pique, oblique.**
kw: for **qu**, as in **queen, quit, quality.**
ks (surd): for **x**, as in **vex, exit, perplex, dextrous.**
gz (sonant): for **x**, as in **exist, exact, example.**
f: for **ph**, as in **philosophy, triumph**; for **gh**, as in **laugh, rough.**
hw: for **wh**, as in **what, why, where.**
t: for **ed**, as in **baked, crossed, capped**; for **th**, as in **thyme, Thomas.**
n (the ordinary sound): as in **no, none, man, many.**
ng: as in **long, singer**; for **ngue**, as in **tongue.**
n̨ (like **ng**): for **n** before the sound of **k** or hard **g**, as in **bank, junction, linger, single.**
th (surd): as in **thin, through, wealth, worth, breath, width.**
th (sonant): for **th**, as in **them, though, this, smooth, breathe.**

NOTE. Foreign consonant sounds are represented by the nearest English equivalents.

ACCENTS AND HYPHENS. The principal accent is indicated by a heavy mark (′), and the secondary accent by a lighter mark (′), at the end of the syllable. Syllabic division is otherwise indicated by a light hyphen; a heavier hyphen joins the members of compound words.

The Table here appended, together with the preceding Table, furnishes a method of INDICATING PRONUNCIATION WITHOUT RESPELLING. It is, in its main features, the same as that employed in previous editions of the Dictionary, and will serve except in the case of a comparatively few words, which must be respelled. Use is made of it in this GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION.

To each of the symbols here given, the equivalent is added that takes its place in the respelling (thus: **a̧** = **ŏ**, etc.; **wha̧t** = **whŏt**, etc.; **e̊** = **k**, etc.). The unmarked letter in a digraph is to be taken as if silent; as in **breāk, brĕad, hāil, yīēld, vo̊il**, etc. Silent **e** at the end of sylla-

bles, as in **fate**, etc., or in the **-ed** of preterits and participles, as in **baked, burned**, etc., need not be marked.

The method has diacritical marks applied to such consonant letters and digraphs as offer especial and frequent occasion for their use. Certain syllables, as **tion, sion, tial, cial**, etc., which would naturally be correctly pronounced, need not be marked or respelled. The sounds, as described, of **x, ph, qu**, and **wh**, unmarked, are what these characters will usually, but not invariably, represent.

ạ (= ŏ), ... as in **Whạt, Wạs, Quạlity, In′stạl-la′tion.**
E̱, e̱ (= ā), ... „ „ **E̱ight, Pre̱y, Ve̱in, O-be̱y′, Un-fe̱ign′ed-ly.**
Ê, ê (= â), ... „ „ **Thêre, Whêre, Hêir, Whêre-in′.**
Ew, ew (= ū), . „ „ **Ewe, Dew, Hewn**, etc.; or (= u̯), as in **Brew.**
Ee, ee (= ē), . . . „ „ **Eel, Feet, Fee′ble, Un-seen′, See′ing.**
ɪ (= ē), ... „ „ **Pɪque, Ma-chɪne′, Po-lɪce′.**
Ĭ, ĭ (= ĕ), ... „ „ **Ĭrk′some, Fĭr, Bĭrd, Vĭr′tue, Vĭr-gin′i-ty, E-lix′ĭr.**
Ọ, ọ (= o͞o), . . . „ „ **Ọoze, Dọ, Whọ, Tọmb, Re-mọv′al.**
ọ (= o͝o or u̯), „ „ **Wọlf, Wọm′an, Wọl′ver-ine′, Bọs′om.**
Ȯ, ȯ (= ŭ), ... „ „ **Ȯth′er, Sȯn, Wel′cȯme, Wis′dȯm, Can′nȯn.**
Ow, ow (= ou), . „ „ **Owl, Cowa′rd, Vow′el, Al-low′, Bow′wow′.**
Oy, oy (= oi), . . „ „ **Oys′ter, Boy, Roy′al, En-joy′, An-noy′ance.**
ȳ (= ɪ), ... „ „ **Flȳ, Skȳ, Stȳle, De-fȳ′, Dȳ′ing.**
Y̆, y̆ (= ɪ), ... „ „ **Y̆t′tri-a, Hy̆mn, Ly̆r′ic, My̆-thol′o-gy̆.**
ŷ (= ĕ), ... „ „ **Mŷrrh, Mŷr′tle, Sa′tŷr, Mar′tŷr-dom.**

Ć, c (= k), ... as in **Ćat, Ćoneur.**
Ç, ç (= s), ... „ „ **Çell, Viçe.**
Ch, ch (= k), . . „ „ **Chorus, Epoch.**
Çh, çh (= sh), . „ „ **Çhaise, Maçhine.**
Ğ, ğ (= g), ... „ „ **Ğet, Beğin, Anğer.**
Ġ, ġ (= j), ... „ „ **Ġem, Enġine.**
dġ (= j), ... as in **Edġe, Badġer.**
ș (= z), ... „ „ **Iș, Has, Wisdom.**
x̱ (= gz), ... „ „ **Ex̱ist, Ex̱ample.**
x (= ks), ... „ „ **Vex. Exit.**
Ph, ph (= f), . . . „ „ **Phantom, Sylph.**
Qu, qu (= kw), . „ „ **Queen, Conquest.**
Wh, wh (= hw), „ „ **When, What.**

THE VOWELS OF THE ALPHABET IN DETAIL.

A.

§ 1. **A, ā**: as in **āle, fāte, māk′er, pro-fāne′.** The sound is otherwise represented, as in **pain, day, gaol, gauge, break, veil, whey**, also **aye** (ever); and is the name sound of the letter. The vowel is called "long **a**."

A is diphthongal, its initial element being nearly **ĕ** in **ĕnd**, and its vanish **ɪ** in **ɪll** or **ē** in **ēve**.

The vanish is heard most distinctly when the sound ends a word or an accented syllable, and it varies according to the nature of the consonant by which it is stopped.

The radical or initial element, somewhat widened, is the exceptional sound of **a** in **many, any, Thames**; and of **ai** in **said, again, against.** See § 13.

§ 2. **Å, å**: a modification of the preceding vowel in syllables without accent; ranging between **ā** (**āle**) and **ĕ** (**ĕnd**); and never taking the vanish. It occurs in the endings **-ace, -age**; as, **pref′-åce, sol′åce, rav′åge, ad′åge**, etc. The ending **-ate**, in the case of verbs, takes **ā** (**āle**), with accent, primary or secondary (though with the secondary accent not marked in the Dictionary); as, **re-lāte′, ad′vo-cāte** (*v.*), **em′u-lāte, con′ju-gāte** (*v.*), **ag′gre-gāte** (*v.*), etc.; while, in the case of nouns and adjectives, **å** without the accent is commonly used; as, **sen′åte, prel′åte, ad′-vo-cåte** (*n.*), **ag′gre-gåte** (*n.*), **con′ju-gåte** (*a.*). Also, **å** often occurs as preceding another vowel — usually accented — in the following syllable; as, **å-e′ri-al, chå-ot′ic, Ju′då-ism.** In words like **mis′cel-lå-ny, sal′u-tå-ry, sump′tu-å-ry**, the **a**, before **ny** or **ry** final, and with the preceding syllable unaccented, has properly this sound; but if the preceding syllable be accented, as in **bot′a-ny, dɪ′a-ry, sal′a-ry, prɪ′ma-ry, boun′da-ry**, the **å** sound (**so′få**), is usually preferred; yet in **con′tra-ry** and **lɪ′bra-ry** the **å** is the easier to give, and in these and some others of the class is common and allowable. In final syllables, the tendency of the sound is to pass

through ĕ to ĭ, as in **vĭl'lāge, sur'fāce**, etc., in which the **ā** is followed by a **j** or an **s** sound. The **ai** in **moun'tain, cap'tain**, etc., in the same way becomes **ĭ** (**ĭn**).

§ 3. **Â, â**: only in syllables closed by the sound of **r** and more or less strongly accented; as in **câre, shâre, com-pâre', pâr'ent, plow'shâre'**. The sound is also represented by **ê** (**thêre**); and otherwise as in **air, bear, heir, prayer**.

The **a** before **r** does not ordinarily take this sound when the **r** precedes a vowel or another **r** in the following syllable of the word; as in **păr'i-ty, păr'ry, com-păr'i-son, chăr'i-ty**, etc. But the sound remains without change by an added verb inflection or the suffix **-er**; as in **com-pâr'ing, shâr'er**; and appears exceptionally in **pâr'ent, pâr'ent-age, gâr'ish**.

The sound is the narrow correlate of the wide **ă** (**ăm**). It is not simply a prolongation of that sound; though, if we attempt such prolongation, the organs naturally slide into a position which gives the sound in question.

The difference between this sound and that of **ă** may be readily distinguished by sounding the first syllable of **chărity** and the word **chair**.

Some orthoëpists, as Walker, Smart, Stormonth, Ellis, identify this sound with **ā̆**, or with **ĕ** prolonged, but this sound is not now commonly given in the United States.

§ 4. **Ă, ă**: as in **ăm, ădd, făt, răn'dom, hăve, păr'i-ty**; also in **plaid, guar'an-ty**, etc.; the regular "short **a**." It is usually followed by a closing consonant sound, whether accented or unaccented.

As UNACCENTED, it is more commonly found in initial closed syllables: as in **ăl-lude', ăt-tack', ăn-nul'**.

§ 5. **Ä, ä**: as in **ärm, fär, fäther, äh, älms, pälm**, etc.; having equivalents as in **hearth, aunt, guard**, etc.; called the "Italian **a**."

This is the most open of all the vowel sounds. In its formation the mouth and throat are opened widely, and the tongue is left in its natural position of rest.

§ 6. **A, å**. This is the sound to be preferred in certain words or syllables ending in **sk, ff, ft, th, ss, sp, st, nce, nt, nd**; as, **åsk, ståff, gråft, påth, påss, gråsp, låst, dånce, chånt, com-månd'**; and in some other cases; besides its frequent use in unaccented syllables, — for one class of which it will in this Dictionary be indicated by ***a***, the Italic form of the letter. See § 7.

In organic position, **å** lies between **ă** in **ăm**, and **ä** in **ärm**. The main part of the tongue is raised higher than in **ärm**, and the mouth is not so widely opened.

IN UNACCENTED SYLLABLES this sound (**å**) is of frequent occurrence, though in rapid speech more or less obscured and often falling into the neutral form.

In open syllables unaccented, as in **å-rise', di'å-dem, cå-lor'ic, mu'tå-ble, bot'å-ny, sal'å-ry, vil'lå, so'få**, etc., the sound may be regarded as a brief and obscure form of **ä**.

§ 7. In final or medial syllables, unaccented, and closed by **n, l, nt, nce, nd, s, ss, st, p** or **ph** or **ff, m**, or **d**, as in **syl'van, va'can-cy, mor'tal, loy'al, va'cant, val'iant, guid'ance, hus'band, bl'as, com'pass, bal'last, break'fast, jal'ap, ser'aph, mad'am, myr'i-ad**, etc., the ITALIC ***a*** is used in the spelling for pronunciation. See § 6.

§ 8. **Ą, ą**: as in **ąll, tąlk, swąrm, wą'ter, ap-pą̄l'**; otherwise represented in **haul, draw, awe**; also in **ôrb, bôrn, bought**, etc.

This is called the "broad sound" of **a**, and is formed by a depression of the larynx and a consequent retraction of the tongue which enlarges the cavity of the mouth posteriorly.

In the words **salt, malt, quarrel**, etc., as commonly heard, the sound of **a** falls between **ŏ** in **not** and **ą** in **all** (or is **ą** somewhat shortened).

§ 9. **Ạ, ạ**: as in **wạs, whạt, wạn'der, wạl'low, quạl'i-ty**, etc. The sound is identical

with that of ŏ (ŏdd, nŏt), and ow in **knowl'edge**, etc. In the respelling for pronunciation, it will be represented by ŏ.

E.

§ 10. Ē, ē: as in ēve, mēte, **con'crēte'**, etc.; the name sound, having equivalents as in **feet, beam, de-ceive', peo'ple, key, Cæ'sar, ma-chine', field, quay, Phœ'bus, Por'tu-guese'**, etc. The vowel is called "long e." In the formation of this element, the tongue is raised convexly within the dome of the palate, pressing against its sides, and leaving the smallest possible passage through which a vowel sound is uttered.

§ 11. Ȇ, ȇ: in unaccented syllables, as ȇ-vent', ȇ-pit'o-mȇ, crȇ-ate', dȇ-lin'ȇ-ate', so-ci'-ȇ-ty; shorter than accented ē (ēve), verging towards, or sometimes even reaching, ĭ (ĭll).

§ 12. E̱, e̱. This, in genuine English words, occurs only with i or y added, so as to make a digraph; as in **e̱ight, pre̱y, ve̱in**, etc. The sound is identical with ā in āle, and will be indicated by ā in the respelling.

In naturalized and half-naturalized foreign words, as **forte, finale, abbé, ballet, consommé, adobe, auto-da-fé, José**, and in the interjection **eh** and in a few other instances, we have this sound of e without the vanish. In such cases, in the respelling, it is indicated by the symbol ā.

§ 13. Ĕ, ĕ: as in ĕnd, pĕt, tĕn, ĕr'ror, etc.; otherwise as in **feath'er, heif'er, leop'ard, friend, di-zer'e-sis, as'a-fœt'i-da, bur'y, guess, a'ny, said**, etc.; called "short e." The syllable is usually closed by a consonant sound.

This is not the short sound of ē in ēve, but the initial or radical sound, somewhat widened, of the diphthongal ā. It is made by arching up the tongue under the hard palate, as in ē, but its place of formation is farther back.

Unaccented it occurs, as in ĕx-cuse', ĕn-large', ĕf-face', ĕs-tate', ĕr-ro'ne-ous, **lev'ĕl, in'tĕl-lect', car'pĕt**; and sometimes it verges to or towards ĭ, as in **ro'sĕs, hors'ĕs, fair'ĕst, wis'ĕst, riv'ĕt, end'ĕd, wick'ĕd, wool'ĕn, kitch'ĕn.**

§ 14. Ê, ê: as in **thêre, whêre**; also in **heir**, etc.; only before r; — identical in sound with **â** (**câre**).

§ 15. Ë, ë: as in **fërn, ërr, hër, ër'mine, vërge, in-fër', per-vërt'**; otherwise as in **sïr, bïrd, earn, mïrth, mÿr'tle, guer'don**, etc. It occurs when immediately followed by r in a monosyllable or in the same accented syllable; but not when the r precedes a vowel or another r in the following syllable, as in **vër'y, për'il, mër'ry, ër'ror, hē'ro, pē'ri-od**, etc., except that verbs having this sound of the letter almost always retain it when inflected or suffixed; as in **con-fër'ring, de-tër'ring, con-fër'rer, re-fër'ri-ble.**

This sound is formed by placing the organs in a position intermediate between that requisite for sounding **û** (**ûrn**), and that for sounding ĕ, thus making (as Smart observes) a compromise between the two. A majority of English-speaking people, however, make no distinction between ë in **her**, and **û** in **urn**; but as many orthoëpists do make a slight difference, the two markings have been retained in this Dictionary.

§ 16. Unaccented ĕ (before r), — as in **ev'ĕr, read'ĕr, lov'ĕr, sev'ĕr, sev'ĕr-al, pĕr-form', rev'ĕr-ent, in'fĕr-ence, cav'ĕrn**, etc., with equivalents in **e-lix'ïr, zeph'ÿr, ac'tôr, li'ar**, etc., — is nearly identical with the accented ĕ (**fĕrn**).

§ 17. The e before n in unaccented syllables, — as in **pru'dent, ral'ment, con-ven'ient, cre'dence, de'cen-cy**, etc., — takes a sound of obscure quality in ordinary speech. The e before n in **wool'en, kitch'en**, etc., takes properly the ĕ (**ĕnd**) sound, which in rapid speech tends toward **ĭ** (**ĭll**). In words like **com'ment, con'vent**, — correct with ĕ (**ĕnd**), — we have the final

syllable actually under a secondary accent. Before **l**, the unaccented **e** is, in some cases, like that above before **n**; as in **nov'el**, **in'fi-del**; while in **shriv'el** and some others it takes the form explained below (see § 18); — but, in many cases, it is commonly and properly given as **ĕ** (**ĕnd**); thus in **jew'ĕl**, **cru'ĕl**, **cam'ĕl**, **gos'pĕl**, **fun'nĕl**, **an'gĕl**, **chan'nĕl**. In some of these, and in other words of the kind, there is considerable diversity of usage as between these sounds.

In the case of words like **pru'dent**, **nov'el** (see above in this paragraph), the vowel will be indicated by a bare ITALIC *e* in the spelling for pronunciation.

§ 18. The unaccented vowel of obscure quality before **n** or **l**, is sometimes reduced to the attenuated form called the *voice-glide*, — as in **eat'en**, **heav'en**, **o'pen**, **shriv'el**, **a'ble**, **gen'tle**, **par'ti-cle**, **ba'sin**, **cous'in**, **par'don**, **sea'son**, etc.

Syllables are also made by **m** with the voice-glide; as in **schism** (sĭz'm), **chasm** (kăz'm), **mi'cro-cosm** (-kŏz'm), etc. Substituting the vowel **ŭ** for the voice-glide is not sanctioned.

In this Dictionary, an APOSTROPHE (') is used in the respelling for pronunciation to indicate the vowel elision or the voice-glide; as, **par'd'n**, **a'b'l**, etc.

§ 19. The letter **e** *silent*. As annexed to a consonant at the end of a syllable, this letter has no sound; but serves commonly, in accented syllables, to indicate the preceding vowel as long; as in **cāme**, **tōne**. It also marks the preceding consonant **c** or **g** as soft; as in **ser'vice**, **rav'age**, **vice**, **o-blige'**.

§ 20. The letter **e**, *with consonant value*. Like the short **ĭ**, when **e** unaccented is closely followed by another vowel, it naturally falls into more or less of a consonant **y** sound, and the **e** thus makes with the following vowel an imperfect, or consonantal, diphthong. After **t**, or **d**, or **ç**, or **s**, this **y** sound often coalesces with the consonant and changes its sound; as in **right'eous** (rī'chŭs); **gran'deur** (grăn'dûr *or* gran'jụr), **mi-ca'ceous** (-shŭs), **o'cean** (ō'shan), and **nau'seous** (nạ'shŭs). Even after the sound of the **e** has changed the preceding consonant, it may still appear, especially when the accent falls upon the following vowel; as in **o'ce-an'ic** (ō'shē-ăn'ĭk), **nau'se-ate** (nạ'shē-āt).

I.

§ 21. **Ī**, **ī**: as in **īce**, **tīme**, **sīght**, **chīld**, **bīnd**, **gī'ant**: the name sound of the letter. It is called "long i." Equivalents are **vie**, **guile**, **height**, **aisle**, **thy**, **buy**, **choir**, **rye**, **eye**, **ay** or **aye** (yes) as sometimes heard.

The sound is diphthongal. The main part is the glide between its initial (**ä** in **ärm**) and its terminal (**ĭ** in **ĭll**).

§ 22. **Ī**, **ī**: unaccented: as in **ī-de'a**, **bī-ol'o-gy**, **trī-bu'nal**, **bī-car'bo-nate**, **dī-am'e-ter**. The quality of the sound is subject to variation; the diphthong (**ĭ** in **īce**) being more curtailed as the syllable takes less stress and shorter quantity.

§ 23. **Ĭ**, **ĭ**: as in **pĭque**, **ma-chĭne'**, **in-trĭgue'**, etc. The sound is the same as that of **ē** (**ēve**), by which it is represented in the respelling for pronunciation.

§ 24. **Ĭ**, **ĭ**: as in **ĭll**, **pĭt**, **pĭt'y**, **ĭs'sue**, **ad-mĭt'**, **un-tĭl'**, etc. Equivalents are **hȳmn**, **guin'ea**, **sieve**, **breech'es**, **been**, **Eng'lish**, **bus'y**, **wom'en**. This is not the short sound of **ĭ** in **īce**, but the short correlative of **ē** in **ēve**. It is called "short i."

UNACCENTED SYLLABLES with this vowel are, in the greater number of cases, closed by a consonant, as in **cab'ĭn**, **ĭl-lume'**, **ĭn-hab'ĭt**. But there are many words in which **ĭ** ends an unaccented syllable or forms a syllable by itself, as **dĭ-vide'**, **vis'ĭ-ble**, **vis'ĭ-bil'ĭ-ty**.

§ 25. **Ĭ**, **ĭ**, before **r**: as in **fĭr**, **bĭrd**, **vĭr'tue**, **vĭr'gin**, **ĭrk'some**, etc.: the precise equivalent of **ĕ** (**fĕrn**). In some words the sound, before **l** or **n**, is reduced to the voice-glide; as in **e'vil** (e'v'l), **ba'sin** (ba's'n), etc. See § 18.

§ 26. The letter **i**, *with consonant value.* A short **i**, closely followed by another vowel, often falls into a **y** sound, and thus produces an impure diphthong, and makes one syllable out of two; as in **fil'ial, min'ion, gen'ius,** etc. A preceding **s** surd, **c** soft, or **sc**, by fusion with the **y**, takes an **sh** sound; as in **man'sion, con'scious, vi'cious**; and an **s** sonant or a **z** takes a **zh** sound; as in **vi'sion, gla'zier,** — the **i** sound being wholly lost. A preceding **t** does the same, as in **na'tion, par'tial,** etc.; with the exception that when preceded by a syllable ending in **s** or **x**, the **ti** takes a **ch** (**tsh**) sound; as in **ques'tion, mix'tion, Chris'tian,** etc. After **g**, the **i** falls out, leaving the **g** soft; as in **re'gion.** When **d** precedes the **i**, the **di** in some words becomes, or tends to become, a **j** (**dzh**); as **cor'dial, In'dian,** etc., are sometimes, and **sol'dier** is always, pronounced.

O.

§ 27. **Ō, ō**: as in **ōld, nōte, bōne, ō'ver, pro-pōse', lō'co-mō'tive,** etc.; with equivalents as in **roam, foe, shoul'der, grow, owe, sew, yeo'man, beau, haut'boy, door.** It is the "regular long" sound, and the name sound of the letter.

This vowel takes a distinctly perceptible vanish in **o͝o** (**fo͝ot**), or sometimes in **o͞o** (**fo͞od**), and is thus diphthongal. In the formation of the radical part, the lips are contracted to a circular opening; and the jaw is less depressed than for **ą**, and more than for **o͝o** (**fo͞od**). As in the similar case of **ā** (**āle**) the vanish is not universal, yielding more or less to counteracting influences.

Before **r** in accented syllables, the long **o** naturally and more properly takes a vanish in **û** (**ûrn**) instead of **o͝o**; as in **glō'ry, ōre, door, four.**

§ 28. **Ŏ, ŏ.** In unaccented and usually open syllables, in English; as in **ŏ-bey', tŏ-bac'cŏ, bil'lŏw, bil'lŏws, Sŏ-crat'ic, pŏ-et'ic, eu'lŏ-gy, a-nat'ŏ-my, trans'i-tŏ-ry.** This sound differs from the **ō** (**ōld**), not only by absence of the vanish, but by taking a somewhat wider form.

§ 29. **Ô, ô**: only before **r**; as in **ôrb, lôrd, ôr'der, ab-hôr', ex-hôrt',** etc.; with equivalents, as in **extraordinary, georgic,** etc.

The most generally approved pronunciation here represented by this symbol is identical with that of **ą** (**ąll**).

The **ô** is limited to accented syllables with the **r** not followed by a vowel or another **r** in the following syllable of the same word (the case of inflected verbs, as **ab-hôr'ring,** and the cognate nouns in **-er,** as **ab-hôr'rer,** excepted); while otherwise the vowel is **ŏ,** as in **fŏr'eign, tŏr'rid,** or **ō,** as in **mōre, ō'ral.**

There are some words in which **o** before consonants other than **r** takes usually and properly a medial sound between **ą** (**ąll**) and **ŏ**; as **song, long, soft, cross, gone, off, trough, oft, of'ten, cost, broth, cloth,** etc. In the respelling for pronunciation in the Dictionary, this medial sound is indicated by **ŏ** (**ŏdd**).

In UNACCENTED SYLLABLES, we sometimes have the **ô** (**ôrb**); as in **môr-tal'i-ty, fôr-get', ôr-dain',** etc., and in **fôr, nôr, ôr,** unaccented as well as accented.

§ 30. **Ŏ, ŏ**: as in **nŏt, ŏdd,** etc.; called "short **o**;" having **ą** (in **wąs,** etc.) as an equivalent, and also **ow** in **knowl'edge** and **ou** in **hough, lough.** It is the short correlate of **ą** (**ąll**).

UNACCENTED SYLLABLES with **ŏ** are naturally closed by a consonant; as in **cŏn-clude', ŏc-cur', ŏp-press', dis/cŏn-tent', rec/ŏl-lect', re/cŏm-mit'**; falling into the neutral sound in very rapid speech. They are rarely final syllables, the **ô** (**sôn**) sound being commonly given in final syllables.

§ 31. **Ọ, ọ**: as in **dọ, prọve, tọmb,** etc.; the same as **o͝o,** and represented by **o͝o** in the respelling for pronunciation.

§ 32. **Ọ, ọ**: as in **wọlf, wọ'man, bọ'som,** etc.; with sound of **o͝o,** and represented by **o͝o** in the respelling for pronunciation.

§ 33. **ȯ, ȯ**: as in **sȯn, dȯne, ȯth'er**, etc.; doubled in **flood, blood**, etc.; — the same as **u̇** (**u̇p**), or before **r** as **û** (**ûrn**), and in the respelling for pronunciation represented by these symbols in accented syllables.

In UNACCENTED SYLLABLES the **ȯ** occurs frequently; as in **ac'tȯr, at'ȯm, wel'cȯme, fel'ȯn, bish'ȯp, big'ȯt**, etc., with sound either as **u̇** (**u̇p**) or as **ĕ** (**ev'ĕr**). In the respelling for pronunciation, it will appear before **r** as **ĕ**, and in most other cases as **u̇**; but sometimes before **n** it represents merely a voice-glide; as **beck'on** (**bĕk'ᵊn**), **rea'son** (**rē'zᵊn**).

Oo.

§ 34. The double letter **oo** has two sounds, marked **o͞o** and **o͝o**; besides the **oo** in **door**, and in **flood**, etc. In uttering these sounds the labial opening is still more contracted than for **ō**.

§ 35. **o͞o, o͞o**: as in **mo͞on, fo͞od, fo͞ol, bo͞ot**, etc.; with equivalents in **dọ, canoe, group, rụde, rue, recruit, rheum, drew**, manœuvre.

§ 36. **o͝o, o͝o**: as in **fo͝ot, wo͝ol, go͝od, cro͝ok'ed**, etc. Equivalents are **ọ** (**wọlf**) and **ụ** (**fụll**). It is the wide or short correspondent of the long **o͞o**.

Oi and Oy.

§ 37. The diphthong **oi** and **oy** is made by the rapid change or glide of the organs in passing from **ạ** to **ĭ**, as in **oil, boy**, etc.

Ou and Ow.

§ 38. The dipthong **ou** and **ow** is formed by a rapid passage of the organs from **ä** to **o͝o**, as in **outrun, owl, outlive**, etc. Making the first element **ä** is a local peculiarity, and is very objectionable.

As digraphs, these combinations of letters take several other sounds; as in **soup, route, Zouave** (**zwäv** *or* **zo͞o-äv'**), **soul, cou'ple, griev'ous, know, bil'low, knowl'edge, cham'ois, av'oir-du-pois'**, **choir, tor'toise**, etc.

U.

§ 39. **ū, ŭ**: as in **ūse, a-būse', fū'sion, pūre, mūte, cūbe, tūne, dū'ty, lūte, jū'ry**, etc.; called "long **u**;" having equivalents as in **beauty, feodal, feud, pew, ewe, lieu, view, cue, suit, yule, yew, you**.

The general type of the sound is that of a diphthong, which has **o͞o** (**fo͞od**) for the terminal and main part, and for the initial a very brief and evanescent element, nearly related to **ĭ** (**ĭll**) or to **ē** (**ēve**); but in the greater number of cases there comes in, as a glide, a more or less full sound of consonant **y**, which displaces the initial vowel element. When preceded by certain consonants, the **y** glide has a tendency to be fused with the consonant, thus taking the shape of a sibilant, **sh** or **zh**, glide (see below). This tendency, in accented syllables, — to which the **ŭ** is limited, — should be severely restricted. Also, in no case whatever should the **y** sound be forced in when it will not come in smoothly as a glide.

At the beginning of a syllable, as in **ūse, ū'nit**, etc., the initial vowel element becomes **y**, — the **ŭ** here sounding the same as **you** in the words **you, youth**, etc. Next to this, the **y** sound comes in the most clearly after **p, b, m, v, f, c**, and **g** hard; as in **pūre, bū'reau, beau'ty, mūte, view, fū'tile, cūbe, gūle**. After **n**, it is less prominent; as in **new**. After **s, th, l**, and **j**, the **y** sound comes in with difficulty, and need not be attempted; as in **sūit, as-sūme', thew, en-thū'si-asm, lūte, jū'ry**. After **t** or **d**, the **ŭ** may better be given without the **y**; as in **tūne, tū'tor, due, dūke, dū'ty**. In all these cases of **y** omitted, the initial vowel element (a brief form of **ĭ**) is retained: it would be quite wrong to give an ordinary **o͞o** for the entire sound in such words. The **y**, if attempted after **t** or **d**, is apt to degenerate into a sibilant, and produce, with the consonant, a decided **tsh** or **dzh** sound, thus making **tune, choon**, and **due** the same as **Jew**. The **y** sound after **d** or **n** is common in England, as in **due, new**, etc., but not in

America. As exceptional, the **s** in **sure, sug'ar,** and their derivatives, is entirely displaced by the **sh** developed from the **y** sound, and the vowel is reduced to a simple **o͝o** (**fo͝od**) or **o͝o** (**fo͝ot**) sound.

§ 40. **ů, ū**: representing a modification of the sound of **ū** (**ūse**), in unaccented syllables; as in **ū-nite′, grad′ū-ate, ac′tū-ate, em′ū-late, tū-mul′tū-ous, jū-di′cial, ad′jū-tant, con′jū-gate, sū-preme′, in′sū-lar, lū-cid′i-ty, in-dis′sol-ū-ble, val′ū-a-ble, vir′tūe, na′tūre, ver′dūre, cen′sūre, sen′sū-al, is′sū-ing, meas′ūre,** etc. The sound differs from that of **ū** by taking for the final element the wide **o͝o** (**fo͝ot**); and, after **t**, by a partial or entire change of the **y** into a more or less clear **sh**, and usually after **d** into a **zh** glide; as in **na′tūre, ver′dūre,** etc. A preceding **s**, in a syllable not initial (as in **cen′sūre, sen′sū-al,** etc.), takes more commonly an **sh** sound, and a **z** or an **s** sonant (as in **az′ūre, sei′zūre, lei′sūre, cas′ū-al,** etc.) takes a **zh** sound, and the vowel becomes nearly, if not quite, the same in sound as **ụ** (**joy′fụl**). But the preceding **s** remains unchanged in initial, and sometimes also in medial syllables; as in **sū-preme′, con′sū-lar, in′sū-lar,** etc. After **j** or **l** in the same syllable, the vowel has nearly or exactly the sound of **ụ** (**joy′fụl**); as in **jū-di′cial, ad′jū-tant, lū-cid′i-ty, indis′-so-lū-ble.** Before **r**, the sound often inclines towards **ē** (**ev′ēr**); as in **na′tūre, cen′sūre, meas′ūre,** etc.

§ 41. **Ụ, ụ**: only after **r**; as in **rụde, rụ′mor, rụ′ral.** The sound does not differ essentially from that of **o͝o** (**fo͝od**). The sound occurs after **s**, as exceptional, in **sure** and its derivatives, the **s** being heard as **sh**.

§ 42. **Ụ, ụ**: as in **bụll, fụll, pụt, pụsh, pụll,** etc.; with sound the same as **o͝o** (**fo͝ot**), heard also in **sụg′ar** after **s** as **sh**.

UNACCENTED the **u** occurs in the syllable **ful**; as in **joy′fụl, joy′fụl-ness, fụl-fill′,** etc.; also, after **r**, in **frụ-gal′i-ty** and a few other words.

§ 43. **Ů, û**: as in **ûrn, ûrge, bûrn, hûrl,** etc.; with equivalents as in **worm, journal,** etc., before **r** only. The sound, as more commonly heard, is the narrow form of the vowel, corresponding to the wide **ŭ** (**ŭp**).

§ 44. **Ŭ, ŭ**: as in **ŭp, bŭd, tŭb, ŭs, ŭsh′er, ŭn′der,** etc.; the "short **u**;" with equivalents as in **sŏn, does, blood, touch,** etc.

In UNACCENTED SYLLABLES the vowel occurs in **cir′cŭs, sŭb-mit′,** etc.. and falls readily into the "neutral vowel." The **ou** in **pi′ous,** etc., **ol** in **por′poise, eo** in **dun′geon,** etc., usually the **ow** in **bel′lows,** etc., and the final element of the **eou** in **right′eous,** etc., and of **iou** in **gra′-cious,** etc., and the **o** in **at′om, irk′some, na′tion,** etc., have the same sound.

§ 45. **U**, *with consonant value*, having the sound of **w**, before another vowel in the same syllable: after **q** or **g**; as in **qual′i-ty, quite, ques′tion, gua′no, lan′guage,** etc.; also after **s**, as in **persuade′, suite,** etc.

§ 46. The **neutral vowel**, sometimes called the "natural vowel," is the vocal sound made with the least articulative effort, or with no effort to shape the sound, and heard, except as a glide, only in unaccented syllables. It may be described as an obscure sound approaching that of **ŭ** (**up**) or **û** (**urn**).

Y.

§ 47. This letter, as a vowel, has four sounds: **ȳ** = **ī**; as in **de-fȳ′, stȳle, flȳ**; — **y**, the equivalent of **ĭ** (**ĭdea**); as in **hy-e′na, my-ol′o-gy**; — **y̆** = **ĭ**; as in **nymph, lyr′ic,** and (unaccented) **pit′y̆, hap′py̆**; — **ỹ** = **ē** or **ĭ**; as in **mỹrrh, mỹr′tle** and (unaccented) **zeph′ỹr.**

DIAGRAM OF THE SIMPLE VOWEL SOUNDS.

ä;	. . .	as in	. . .	ärm;
. ȧ;	. . .	" "	. . .	ȧsk;
â, ă;	ŏ, ạ;	. . " "	.	câre, ăm; ŏdd, ạll;
ā, ĕ;	ȯ, ō;	" "		āle, ĕnd; ȯbey, ōld;
[ē̆, ĕ;	[ŭ, û;	" "		[fē̆rn, evē̆r; [ŭp, ûrn;
ē, ĭ;	o͝o, o͞o;	" "		ēve, ĭll; fo͝ot, fo͞od.

DIPHTHONGS.

The compound **ou** is a glide from **ä** to **o͞o**.
The compound **ī** is a glide from **ä** to **ĭ**.
The compound **ū** is composed of **y** or **ĭ** and **o͞o**,
The sound of **ā** has a vanish in **ĭ** or **ē**.
The sound of **ō** has a vanish in **o͝o** or **o͞o**.

THE CONSONANTS OF THE ALPHABET (WITH THE CONSONANT DIGRAPHS) IN DETAIL.

B.

§ 48. This is a labial sonant, correlative of **p**, as in **boy, cab, ebb, beau'ty, bring, blow, a'ble, herb, bulb, robbed** (rŏbd), etc. It is usually silent after **m** in the same syllable; as in **bomb, climb, tomb**; also before **t**; as in **debt, doubt, sub'tle**; also in **bdel'lium**.

C.

§ 49. The "soft **c**" has a sibilant sound of three varieties: — One like **s** sharp, marked **Ç, ç**, and represented by **s** in the respelling for pronunciation. **C** has this sound before **e, i**, or **y**; as in **cede, civil, cypress, acid, glance, force, vice**, etc. — In a few words the letter has the **z** sound; as in **sacrifice, suffice, discern**. — When **ce** or **ci** is followed by another vowel in the same syllable, the **sh** sound is taken, either by the **c** alone, as in **oceanic, viciosity**, or by the **ce** or **ci** together, as in **ocean, vicious**, etc.

§ 50. The "hard **c**," marked **Є, є**, has the sound of **k**, and is represented by **k** in the respelling. The letter has this sound before **a, o**, or **u**, or a consonant, and at the end of a syllable if not followed by **i** or **e**; as in **call, cold, pic'ture, act, ethics**; and before **e** in **sceptic**, and **i** in **scirrous**, etc.

§ 51. **C** is silent in **czar, victuals, indict**, and in **muscle, corpuscle**, etc.

CH.

§ 52. The digraph **ch** (unmarked) has nearly the sound of **tsh**; as in **chin, church**. It is the surd correlative of **j**.

The sound is also represented by **ti** in **bastion, question, Christian**, etc., by **te** in **righteous**, and by **t** with the initial part of **u** in **texture, nature**, etc.

§ 53. The digraph marked **Çh, çh**, has the sound of **sh**, in words from the French which have retained this sound; as in **chaise, chivalry, chagrin, machine, mustache**.

§ 54. **Ch** hard, marked **Єh, єh**; with sound like **k**, which is used to represent it in the respell-

ing. It has this sound in words derived from the Greek, and through the Latin in all but quite modern words; as in **chorus, epoch, echo, chlorine, chrism, character**; or from the Hebrew; as in **Nebuchadnezzar, Enoch**, etc.; exceptions are **church, chart, Rachel, cherub**, and the prefix **arch-** in **archbishop, archdeacon, archduke**, etc.; but the **k** sound remains in **archangel**, and in **architect, architrave**, etc.

§ 55. **Ch** is silent in **drachm, schism, yacht**; also in **fuchsia**.

D.

§ 56. This is a dental sonant, correlative of the surd **t**; as in **day, dry, bed, aimed, idle**. It sounds as **t** when preceded by a surd in the same syllable; as in **hissed, looked, arched** (hĭst, lo͝okt, ärcht). It is silent in the first syllable of **Wednesday** and in **handkerchief, handsome**, and **windrow**.

F.

§ 57. This is a labiodental, the surd correlative of the sonant **v**; as in **fame, fly, few, staff, oft**, etc. It has **gh** and **ph** for equivalents; as in **laugh, photograph**, etc. It takes the sound of **v** in the word **of**, and usually in the compounds, **hereof, thereof, whereof**.

G.

§ 58. The "hard **g**" is marked Ḡ, ġ; but in the respelling for pronunciation is represented by **g** unmarked. It is a guttural sonant, the correlative of **k**, used before **a, o, u**, or **l, r, s**, in the same syllable; as in **gay, go, gun, glad, grow, lingual, argue, bags, haggle**; — sometimes, though not usually, before **e, i**, or **y**; as in **get, give, gig, muggy**. The letter **g** is always hard at the end of a word; as in **hug, berg**; also in the derivatives of such words, even when the doubled **g** is followed by **e, i**, or **y**; as in **cragged, druggist, foggy**.

The interposition of a slight sound of ē (ēve) or ĭ (ĭll) between **g** hard and a following ä or ĭ sound, in **garden, guard, guide, guile**, etc., and in like manner after a **k** or hard **c**, in **card, kind**, etc., — upheld by the authority of Walker, — is not approved.

§ 59. The "soft **g**," marked Ġ, ġ, has the sound of **j**, and is represented by **j** in the respelling for pronunciation; as in **gem, engine, rage, caged**, etc. It is found usually before **e, i**, or **y**.

§ 60. In a few words from the French, the letter **g** retains the sound like that of **z** in **azure**; as in **rouge, mirage, cortége**, etc.

§ 61. The letter **g** is silent before **m** or **n** final, and when initial before **n**; as in **phlegm, sign, gnat, gnostic**, etc. No **g** sound is heard in the digraph **ng**; as in **sing, long**, etc.; nor in **seraglio**, nor in **bagnio**.

GH.

§ 62. At the beginning of a word, this digraph is sounded like hard **g**; as in **ghastly, ghost**, etc. It is silent after **i**; as in **high, sigh, weigh, straight, eight, right**, etc.; also before **t** in the same or a following syllable; as in **bought, brought, thought, wrought, caught, taught, fraught, daughter, drought**, etc.; but has the sound of **f** in the word **draught**; the sound of **f** also commonly after **au** or **ou** at the end of a syllable; as in **laugh, cough, rough, enough**; that of **k** in **hough, lough, shough**; and is often silent after **au** or **ou** in the same syllable; as in **overslaugh, dough, doughy, though, bough, through**.

H.

§ 63. This is a pure breath sound, representing no fixed configuration of the vocal organs, and is often called the *aspirate*. It occurs at the beginning of words or syllables, as in **hate, here, hire,**

house, home, hard, hit, hoop, hoot, etc. The sound may be produced before any of the vowel sounds and before the semivowel sounds **y** and **w**. It is represented by **wh** in **who, whose, whom.** **H** is silent in **heir, herb** (usually), **honest, honor, hour,** and their derivatives.

J.

§ 64. This, with the equivalents **g** soft and **dg**, is compounded of **d** and **zh**. We have it in **jar, jam, jest, jut, jury, join,** etc. It is the sonant correlative of the surd **ch**. In some proper names of foreign origin, and in other foreign words, **j** or **dj** occurs at the end of a syllable; as in **Aj'a-lon, hadj, hadj'i, Mij'a-min, Raj, Raj'poor'.**

The sound is represented by **ge** in **surgeon, outrageous,** etc.; by **gi** in **region, religious,** etc.; by **di** in **soldier,** etc.; by **de** in **grandeur,** etc.; and by **d** with a part of **u** in **verdure.**

K.

§ 65. This is a guttural sûrd mute, the correlative of sonant **g** (hard); as in **kite, kill, skill, ask, ark, elk, ilk, mink, oak,** etc. It has hard **c**, hard **ch, gh, cu, qu, que, cque,** and **q** for equivalents; as in **call, chorus, hough, biscuit** (-kĭt), **coquet, antique, sacque, queen.** The sound is the first component of the ordinary **x**; as in **box,** etc. Before **n**, in the same syllable, **k** is silent; as in **knot, knee,** etc.; **ck** has the sound of **k** alone; as in **back**; as does **lk** after **a** (**a̱ll**) or **o** (**o̱ld**); as in **walk, folk,** etc.

L.

§ 66. This is a palatal sonant made by contact of the point of the tongue with the palate, as for **t, d, n**; but with the sides of the tongue in this case left free for the passage of the breath. It is one of the liquids. We have it in **lie, all, sole.** The **l** in an unaccented following an accented syllable fulfills the office of a vowel; as in **battle, bustle, bridle, couple, pickle,** etc., and in some other cases, as in **evil, easel,** etc. The **l** is silent in **would, could, should, alms, balm, malmsey, calm, palm, palmer, psalm, salmon, almond, half, behalf, calf, halve, salve, calves, balk, chalk, calk, talk, stalk, walk, folk, yolk** (often), with like words and their derivatives.

M.

§ 67. **M** has but one sound, produced by closing the lips, as for **b** and **p**, and letting the vocalized breath into the nasal passage; as in **me, tame, times.** At the beginning of a word, **m** before **n** is silent; as in **mnemonics.**

N.

§ 68. **N**, as in **none, inn, one, ten, fern, snow, tent, annul, change, ingress, congressive,** etc., is the dentonasal consonant; the oral passage being closed by contact of the point and the sides of the tongue with the palate, just as it is for **t** and **d**, — **n** being continuous and nasal, while **t** and **d** are momentary and oral.

§ 69. When **n** is final after **m** it is silent; as in **hymn, condemn, solemn,** etc.; but when to such words is added a suffix or an inflection beginning with a vowel, the **n** is generally sounded; as in **condemnation, condemnatory, solemnize, solemnity, hymnology, hymnist, limner, autumnal,** etc. **N** is silent in **kiln, limekiln,** etc. In the participles **damned, damning, condemning, contemning, hymning, limning,** etc., and also in the cognate nouns **condemner** and **contemner,** usage is divided. Initial **kn, pn, mn,** are sounded as **n**; as in **know, pneumatics, mnemonics,** etc.

§ 70. **N** at the close of an accented syllable, with **g, c,** or **ch,** hard, or **k** or **qu,** commencing a following syllable, commonly takes the **ng** sound, and is marked **n̲**; as in **an̲'ger, un̲'cle, din̲'gle, an̲'chor, con̲'gress, con̲'gre-ga'tion, can̲'ker, con̲'quest, con̲'quer,**

etc.; but not generally if the accent falls on the latter syllable; as in **con-gres'sive, con-cor'-dant,** etc.; nor in the prefixes **in-, en-, on-, un-, non-**; as, **in'come, un'con-cern', non'-com-mit'tal**; nor in **quin'cunx,** and the derivatives and compounds of **quin'que**; nor in **pen'guin** and a few other words. In **e/lo̲n-ga'tion, pro/lo̲n-ga'tion, sa̲n-guif'er-ous,** etc., and often in **co̲n-gres'sion-al, co̲n-gru'i-ty,** and like words, the **n**, though unaccented, retains the sound of **ng**, which is given it by rule in the words from which these are derived, as **e-lo̲n'gate,** etc. It takes the **ng** sound also before **k**, or **ch** hard, or **x**, at the end of a syllable; as in **i̲nk, thi̲nk, tha̲nk, mo̲nk, co̲nch, anx'ious,** etc.

NG.

§ 71. The digraph **Ng, ng**, is the equivalent of **n̲**. This sound is formed with the organs in the same position as **g̲** (hard), except that the nasal passage through which the sound passes is left open. The digraph occurs only at the end of syllables; as in **long, wing, hang, sing, song'-stress**; or with **ue** added at the end; as in **tongue**; except that in the comparatives and superlatives of **long, strong, young**, the **g** goes with a proper hard **g** sound to the inflection, while the **n** takes to itself the **n̲** sound; as, **lo̲n'ger, lo̲n'gest.** In **diphthong** and **triphthong** the **g** goes, in a like way, to the suffix **-al.**

P.

§ 72. This is the surd correlative of **b**; as in **pea, cup, pray, play, harp, spy, spread, oppress,** etc. It is silent as initial before **n, s, sh,** and **t**; as in **pneumatics, psalm, pshaw**: also in **raspberry, receipt, sempstress, accompt, corps,** and their derivatives.

PH.

§ 73. This digraph occurs chiefly in words of Greek derivation, and has usually the sound of **f**; as in **phantom, sylph, philosophy,** etc. It has the sound of **v** in **Stephen**; and, according to most orthoëpists, in **nephew,** though in America it has commonly its regular sound of **f** in the latter word. In **diphthong, triphthong, ophthalmy, naphtha,** and other allied words, and their derivatives, the **ph** is sometimes sounded as **p.**

Q.

§ 74. **Q** is in all cases followed by **u**, and the two together have commonly the sound of **kw**; as in **queen, conquest,** etc.; but they have that of **k** in a few words from the French, as in **co-quette,** etc.; as has also the ending **-que** in **antique, burlesque,** etc.

R.

§ 75. The sound of **r**, as in **rip, trip, carol, far, form,** etc., is produced by the passage of the voice over the tongue, the end of which is raised, but does not touch the roof of the mouth, while its sides close the passages through which the sound of **l** passes.

There are two leading varieties of the consonant **r**. One, the dental **r**, is made between the point of the tongue and hard palate not far back of the teeth; used before a vowel, as in **rise, try, ora̤l, array.** This, as requiring a more forcible expulsion of the breath, is commonly called "rough" **r**. The other, the palatal **r**, is made between the tongue and the palate, somewhat farther back, with less friction of breath than the dental, and hence is commonly called "smooth" **r**. It occurs at the end of a syllable or before a consonant, as in **far, arm, orbit.**

The "rough" **r** is by some speakers more or less trilled, but this practice is not common in the United States.

A prevailing fault in New England is (like that which Walker says prevailed in England, especially in London) not sounding the **r** at the end of words and before a consonant; thus, **cä** (with the vowel somewhat prolonged) for **car, fäm** for **farm,** etc. It still prevails in the south of England. In the United States, the fault is not uncommon in New England. But among educated people the **r** takes generally in the United States a more or less clear sound as a consonant in all situations.

The letter **r** never takes the regular short sound of a vowel before it, except when in primitives and their derivatives it ends a syllable, and is followed by a syllable beginning with a vowel sound; as in **marry, very, spirit, mirror, florid, morrow, hurry, myriads.** The doubling of the **r** does not affect this statement, since but one **r** is sounded.

When primitives end in **r** their derivatives do not take the regular short sound of a vowel similarly situated; as in **bar, barring; infer, inferring; err, erring; stir, stirring; abhor, abhorring; occur, occurring.**

S.

§ 76. The proper sound of **s** as a surd is made by breath forced through a contracted channel between the tongue and the hard palate near the front teeth, and impinging upon the edges of the upper or the lower teeth; as in **see, so, hiss, yes, scorn, sky, sly, smile, snow, spy, square, stay, swim, cuffs, picks, cups, cuts, sense, curse, best, message, display, lisp, gipsy, absurd,** etc. Equivalents are: **c** soft, as in **cell, civil, vice; sc,** as in **scene, science,** etc.; **sch** as in **schism.**

§ 77. The sonant **s** (marked **ẓ**), corresponding to the surd, as above, is made with the same articulative position, except that the tongue is pressed somewhat closer to the palate. The sound is precisely like that of **z**; as in **iẓ, haẓ,** etc. The **s** is sonant as the final sound of some verbs and surd as the final sound of the cognate nouns or adjectives; as **use, abuse, diffuse, house,** etc. Notice **close,** with **s** as **z** in verb and noun, and **s** sharp in the adjective. Compare **advise** (*v.*), **advice** (*n.*), etc.

§ 78. **S** takes sometimes the sound of **sh,** by fusion with a following **y** sound, with consequent vowel change; as in **version, mansion, convulsion, censure, sensual, sure, sugar,** etc.; in the case of **s** doubled, the first is assimilated to the second; as in **passion** (păsh′ŭn), **issue** (ĭsh′ū or ĭsh′ụ). In a few words **s** takes the **sh** sound while leaving the following vowel unchanged; as in **Asiatic, nausea,** etc. Compare § 49.

§ 79. **S** takes the sound (**zh**) of **z** in **azure** by fusion with a following **y** sound, when it is preceded by a vowel in an accented syllable; as in **vi′ẓion, de-ci′ẓion, ad-he′ẓion, sua′ẓion, explo′ẓion, con-fu′ẓion, pleaẓ′ure, leiẓ′ure, viẓ′u-al, u′ẓu-ry,** etc.; also in **sciẓ′ẓion, ab-sciẓ′ẓion, re-sciẓ′ẓion.**

SH.

§ 80. This digraph, as in **sharp, shine, rash, usher,** represents a surd sibilant made between tongue and palate at a place farther back than the **s.** It is reckoned as a simple element, and is the correlate of the sonant sound represented by **zh.**

The sound is otherwise represented by **c** or **s** with or before **e** or **i,** and by **t** or **sc** with or before **i**; by **s,** sometimes, before **u**; as involved in the **x** in **anxious, luxury,** etc.; by **ch** in **chaise, machine,** etc.; by **chs** in **fuchsia**; and by **sch** in **schorl, schottische,** from the German.

T.

§ 81. This is the dental surd correlative of sonant **d**; as in **tie, it, note, try, tune, twine, stay, stray, art, last, apt, sent, aft, act, salt, next, attend,** etc.

TH.

§ 82. This digraph is used to represent two sounds, a surd and a sonant, both made with the same articulative position: the surd, as in **thin, thing, thrive, enthusiasm, breath, length, birth, width,** etc.; the sonant, marked **Th, th,** as in **the, this, thy, then, with, breathe, bathe, father, northern,** etc.

In the following nouns the **th** is surd in the singular and sonant in the plural: **bath, cloth,**

lath, mouth, oath, path, wreath, moth; *pl.* **baths, cloths**, etc. Verb and noun forms differ: the verb sonant, the noun surd; as, **breathe, breath**; **wreathe, wreath**; **bathe, bath**; **mouth, mouth.**

§ 83. **Th** has the sound of **t** in **thyme, Thomas, Thames, Esther**; and in **phthisic,** (**ph** being silent). It is commonly silent in **isthmus** and **asthma.**

V.

§ 84. This is the sonant correlative of the surd **f**; as in **vain, vivid, ever, live, lived, move, moves, calves, wolves**, etc. The sound is taken by **f** in **of**; but in pronouncing its compounds, **hereof, thereof**, etc., usage is divided between **v** and **f.**

W.

§ 85. At the beginning of a word or of a syllable, as **wet, worse, inward**, this letter (which is unmarked) is a sonant, formed from, and nearly resembling, the vowel **oo**, but requiring for its utterance a closer position, or greater contraction, of the labial aperture; and this compression of the lips changes the quality of the sound, giving it a buzzing and articulative instead of a smooth and purely vocal character.

It is often represented by **u** occurring before another vowel in the same syllable, as in **quail, query, languid, assuage**, etc.

§ 86. After a vowel in the same syllable, **w** is generally silent; as in **glow, thrown**, etc., though sometimes significant, as in **flaw.** With **e** it unites to form a diphthong, which is generally sounded like long **u**, as in **dew, few, new**; but it is sounded like **oo**, or like **u** in **rude**, if the letter **r** stands before it, as in **crew, shrew.** It is often joined with a preceding **o** to represent the diphthongal sound otherwise expressed by **ou**, as in **brow, cow, town.**

§ 87. **W** is always silent before **r** in the same syllable, as in **wring, wrote, awry**; also in the words **answer, sword, toward, two.**

WH.

§ 88. The true sound of these letters is in the reverse order, namely, **hw**, as they were written in Anglo-Saxon; e. g., **when** is pronounced **hwen**; **wharf, hwarf.** The **h** is here a free emission of breath through the position taken by the lips in the formation of **w.** In **who, whole, whoop, whore**, and their derivatives, the **w** is silent.

X.

§ 89. The surd sound of **x**, as in **box, wax, execute, exit, exodus, exudation, exclaim, extreme, excel, excellent**, etc., is equivalent to that of **ks.** **X**, as preceding an accented syllable, is exceptionally surd (**ks**) in **ex-ar′chate, ex-er′cent, ex-ude′, hex-am′eter, ox-al′ic**, and a few other words (see § 90). In words such as **anxious, noxious, luxury**, the **s** component of the **x** becomes **sh** by fusion with a following **y** sound.

§ 90. **X** is, with few exceptions, sonant (**gz**) when followed by an accented syllable that begins with a vowel, or by a silent **h** and a vowel under the accent; as in **exist, exalt, exaggerate, example, exempt, exert, exotic, exult, exhaust, exhibit, exhort, exhilarate**, etc. Some derivatives of such words often retain the sound with the **x** falling under the accent; as in **ex′em-pla-ry, ex′emp-ti′tious.**

§ 91. At the beginning of words, **x** has the sound of **z**; as in **xanthic, xebec, xylography.** It retains this sound in certain compounds, as in **par′a-xan′thin, met′a-xy′lene**, etc.

Y.

§ 92. **Y**, as a consonant, is a palatal sonant; as in **year, you, young, beyond, vineyard, halyard**, etc. It is classed with **w** as a semivowel. In certain cases the sound is represented by **i**; as in **poniard, onion, genial, familiar**, etc.; and in like manner by **e**, and it forms a part of the vowel **ū** (**ūse**). The place of articulation for this consonant extends farther back than the place of constriction for the vowel **ō** (**ōve**), involving the soft palate, as the place for **ō** does not.

Y, as a consonant, occurs only at the beginning of a syllable; at the end or in the middle, it is a vowel, as in **my, happy, eye**. It is used in this Dictionary in giving the pronunciation of some foreign words, as **fiord, lorgnette, camarilla**, etc.; and, in such case, is not restricted to the beginning of a syllable.

Z.

§ 93. The ordinary **z** is a sonant; as in **zeal, zone, maze, size, amazed, frozen, hazy, dizzy, sizar, buzz**, etc.; the sound is often represented by **s**; as in **easy, his, ears**, etc.; sometimes by **c**; as in **suffice**, etc. It is the correlative of the surd **s**.

§ 94. In some words, **z** takes a sound (**zh**) which is the sonant correlative of the surd **sh**; as in **azure, seizure, grazier**. The sound is represented by **si** in **fusion**, etc.; by **ti**, exceptionally, in **transition** (cf. **insition**); and by **g** in **rouge, manége, mirage**, and other words from the French.

TABLE OF CONSONANT ELEMENTS.

Place of Articulation.	Oral.				Nasal.
	Momentary.		Continuous.		Continuous.
	Surd.	Sonant.	Surd.	Sonant.	Sonant.
Lips	p	b	. .	w	m
Lip and teeth	. .	. .	f	v	
Tongue and teeth	. .	. .	th(in)	th(y)	
Tongue and hard palate (forward)	t	d	s	z; r	n
Tongue and hard palate (back)	ch	j	sh	zh; r	
Tongue, hard palate, and soft palate	. .	. .	. .	y; l	
Tongue and soft palate	k	g	. .	. .	ng
Various places	h				

ASSIMILATION OF SOUNDS.

When a surd and a sonant consonant come together in the same syllable, it is generally very difficult, in fluent pronunciation, to preserve each in its regular and appropriate sound. Hence it frequently becomes necessary to change the character of the one or of the other, in order to make the combination readily pronounceable. This is generally done, in English, by assimilating the sound of the second consonant, whether surd or sonant, to that of the first. Thus, in **chintz**, the vocal consonant **z** assumes the sound of its surd correspondent **s**, in order to unite with the surd **t**. On the other hand, the **s** in **winds** is vocalized, or assumes the sound of **z**, for the sake of corresponding with the sonant **d**. Sometimes, though rarely, the sound of the first consonant is assimilated to that of the second, as in **spasm** (spaz'm), **prism** (priz'm).

This affinity between these two classes of consonants is an important fact, and one which needs to be familiarly known. For there are four very common inflectional terminations which come under its influence, namely: 1. Possessive forms in **s**, as **maid's** (maidz); 2. Plurals in **s**, as **tubs** (tubz), **groves** (grōvz); 3. **S** in the third person singular of verbs, as **loads** (loadz), **smooths** (smoothz); 4. Preterits and participles in **d** preceded by **e** mute, as in **dashed** (dasht), **ingulfed** (ingulft).

DUPLICATION OF CONSONANTS.

In many words, a consonant is doubled between two vowels; yet, in such cases, no more than one articulation is used in speaking. In **banner**, for example, we close the organs but once between the first and second syllables; nor is it possible to use both of the letters **n** without pronouncing **ban**, then intermitting the voice entirely, opening the organs, and closing them a second time. Hence, in all cases, when the same consonant is written twice between vowels, as in **banner, robbing, madden, letter, horrid**, one of them only is represented by an articulation of the organs; and the only reason for repeating the consonant is to indicate the fact that the preceding vowel has its short sound.

But although only one articulation is ever used where a consonant is written twice, yet in some words the articulation is dwelt upon for an appreciable space of time, producing an *apparent* duplication of the *sound*. This effect takes place in many derived words, in which the primitive ends or begins with the same letter as that with which a superadded suffix and prefix of English origin respectively begins or ends, as in **soulless, foully, keenness, misstep, outtravel, unnatural**. The same effect takes place in most compound words, in which the second part begins with the same sound as that with which the first part ends, as in **post-town, headdress, half-filled**.

ACCENT.

Accent is a particular stress or effort of voice upon certain syllables of words, which distinguishes them from the others by a greater distinctness and loudness of pronunciation. Accent is of two kinds, *primary*, as in **in-tend′**, where the full force of the voice is on the last syllable, and *secondary*, as in **su′per-in-tend′**, where the first syllable is distinguished by a stress greater than that laid on the second and third syllables, though less than that laid on the last. In some words there are two secondary or subordinate accents, as in **in-com′pre-hen′si-bil′i-ty**.

Note. — (1.) The general tendency of accent, whether primary or secondary, is to shorten all vowels but **u**, when further back than the penultimate syllable, as in **ten′ement, neç′essariness, an′atom′ical, person′ifica′tion**, etc. (though we say **lū′bricate**, and not **lŭb′ricate**; **trụ′culency**, and not **trŭc′ulency**; **sū′perabun′dant**, and not **sŭp′erabun′dant**, etc.). This tendency generally fails, if the first of the two following syllables ends, and the second begins, with a vowel; as in **pe′ri-od, o′ri-en′tal, le-vi′a-than**.

(2.) The primary and secondary accents are, in certain cases, so nearly equal that we interchange them freely, "making," as Walker remarks, "the secondary accent principal and the principal secondary." Examples are **ambuscade, cavalcade, caricature, etiquette, reverie, confidante, governante, parachute**, etc.

(3.) Many in America give a marked secondary accent in certain words which properly have but one accent, and that on a pre-antepenultimate syllable, as in **ter′ri-tō′ry, dif′fi-cŭl′ty, cir′cum-stăn′ces, in′ter-ĕst′ing**, etc. This droning fault may be corrected by giving the accented syllable a sharp percussion, which carries the voice lightly through the rest of the word.

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES.

PREFIXES.

A-. [E.] On; at; to; in; of; for; up; from; — often with intensive force.
A-. [L.] A form of Ab-, Ad-.
A-. [Gr.] A form of An-.
Ab-. [L.] From; away; separation; departure.
Abs-. [L.] A form of Ab-.
Ac-. [L.] A form of Ad-.
Ad-. [L.] To; towards; at; near.
Af-, Ag-, Al-. [L.] Forms of Ad-.
Al-. [E.] All; wholly; completely.
Al-. [Arab.] The (rendering nouns definite).
Amb-, Ambi-. [L.] About; around; on both sides.
Amphi-. [Gr.] About; on both or all sides; double; surrounding. (Greek form of L. Ambi-.)
An-. [L.] A form of Ad-.
An-. [Gr.] Not; without; privation or negation. (Greek form of L. In-, E. Un-.)
Ana-. [Gr.] Up; through; throughout; on; again; back; backward; previously.
Ant-. [Gr.] Against. A form of Anti-.
Ante-. [L.] Before; fore; in front.
Anti-. [Gr.] Against; over against; in opposition or hostility.
Ap-. [L.] A form of Ad-.
Ap-, Aph-. [Gr.] Forms of Apo-.
Apo-. [Gr.] Away; apart; asunder; off; from.
Ar-. [L.] A form of Ad-.
Arch-, Archi-. [Gr.] Chief; head; principal; ruling.
As-, At-. [L.] Forms of Ad-.
Auto-. [Gr.] Self; of one's self.

Be-. [= E. *by*.] About; on; by; near; at; nearness or closeness; — often with an intensive or a privative force.
Bi-, Bis-. [L.] Two; twice; doubly; in two ways.

Cata-, Cat-, Cath-. [Gr.] Down; downward; through; completely; according to.
Circum-. [L.] Around; about; surrounding.
Cis-. [L.] On this side of.
Co-, Col-. [L.] Forms of Com-.
Com-. [L.] With; together; altogether; against.
Con-. [L.] A form of Com-.
Contra-. [L.] Against; in opposition; counter to; across.
Cor-. [L.] A form of Com-.
Counter-. [F.] Against; opposite; answering to. (French form of L. Contra-.)

De-. [L.] Down; from; away; — often with negative force, sometimes intensive.
Deca-. [Gr.] Ten; tenfold.
Demi-. [F.] Semi-; half. (A form of Gr. Hemi-, L. Semi-.)
Des-. [F.] Apart; away; not. (A form of F. & L. Dis-.)
Di-. [Gr.] Double; twice. (Form of Dis-, L. Bis-.)
Dia-. [Gr.] Through; between; across; double.
Dif-. [L.] A form of Dis-.
Dis-. [L.] Apart; asunder; in two; undoing; — often with negative force.
Dys-. [Gr.] Ill; bad; difficult; dangerous; unlucky.

E-, Ec-. [Gr. & L.] Forms of Ex-.
Ef-. [L.] A form of Ex-.
Em-, En-. [F.] In; on. (French forms of L. In-.)
En-. [Gr.] In; into; upon.
Enter-. [F.] Between; among. (French form of Inter-.)
Ep-, Eph-, Epi-. [Gr.] Upon; to; over; after; above; among; near; besides.
Es-. [L.] Out; away. (A form of Ex-.)
Eu-, Ev-. [Gr.] Well; easy; good; advantageous.
Ex-. [Gr. & L.] Out; out of; from; off; proceeding from; beyond.
Extra-. [L.] Beyond; outside, or in excess of; not limited by.

For-. [E.] Forth; away; out; without; against; utterly; — used with intensive or negative force.
Fore-. [E.] Beforehand; in advance; progressing in time or place.

Hemi-. [Gr.] Half. (Greek form of L. Semi-.)
Hetero-. [Gr.] Other; different.
Hepta-. [Gr.] Seven; sevenfold.
Hexa-. [Gr.] Six; sixfold.
Holo-. [Gr.] Whole; complete; entire.
Homo-. [Gr.] Same; similar; like.
Hyper-. [Gr.] Over; beyond; too; — used to denote excess.
Hypo-. [Gr.] Under; beneath; — used to denote diminution.

Ig-, Il-, Im-. [L.] Forms of In-.
In-. [E.] Within; into; among; — often used to give emphasis.
In-. [L.] In; into; on; upon.
In-. [L.] Not; contrary to; without. (Latin form of Gr. An-, E. Un-.)
Inter-. [L.] Between; among.
Intro-. [L.] In; into; inwards; within.

Ir-. [L.] A form of **In-**.

Juxta-. [L.] Near; nigh; close.

Mal-, Male-. [F. & L.] Badly; ill.
Met-, Meta-. [Gr.] Among; beyond; after; behind; between; over; with; reversely.
Mis-. [E.] Bad; ill; wrongly; wrongful; erroneous; defective; unlike.
Mis-. [F. & L.] Ill; unfortunate.
Mon-, Mono-. [Gr.] Single; only; sole; alone.
Mult-, Multi-. [L.] Many; repeatedly.

N- [E.], **Non-** [L.] Not; un-; in-.

Ob-. [L.] Against; in the way; in front; before; to; at; toward; reversed; back.
Oc-, Of-. [L.] Forms of **Ob-**.
Off-. [E.] From; away.
Omni-. [L.] All; entirely.
On-. [E.] Upon; against.
Op-. [L.] A form of **Ob-**.
Out-. [E.] From; beyond; more; not within.
Over-. [E.] Above; beyond; in excess; too great; undue; needless; superfluous.

Pan-, Panto-. [Gr.] All; entire.
Par-. [F.] Through.
Par-, Para-. [Gr.] Beside; aside from; against; beyond; unlike; amiss; wrong; contrary.
Pel-. [L.] A form of **Per-**.
Pen-. [L.] Almost; nearly.
Per-. [L.] Through; throughout; thoroughly; very; to the utmost extent; by; — sometimes with force of E. **For-**.
Peri-. [Gr.] With; around; about; near.
Pol-. [L.] A form of **Por-**.
Poly-. [Gr.] Repeated; many.
Por-. [L.] Forth; forthwith.
Post-. [L.] After; behind; later.
Pre-, Prae-. [L.] Before; forward; forth; prior in time, place, or rank.
Preter-. [L.] Past; beyond; above; more than; besides.
Pro-. [L. & Gr.] Fore; before; forth; forward; in favor of; in the place of.
Pros-. [Gr.] Towards; at; by; beside; forth; — noting connection and engagement.

Prot-, Proto-. [Gr.] Original; first.
Pseudo-. [Gr.] False; pretended; spurious; counterfeit.
Pur-. [F.] Forward; before. (A form of **Pro-**.)

Re-, Red-. [L.] Back; again.
Retro-. [L.] Back; backward.

Se-. [L.] Aside; apart; away; without; by itself. (A form of **Sine-**.)
Semi-. [L.] Half. (L. form of Gr. **Hemi-**, F. **Demi-**.)
Sine-, Sim-, Sin-. [L.] Without; lacking.
Step-. [E.] Having (a specified) relationship through a parent's marriage.
Sub-. [L.] Under; after; beneath; inferior; subordinate; imperfect.
Subter-. [L.] Under; beneath. (A form of **Sub-**.)
Suc-, Suf-, Sug-, Sum-, Sup-. Forms of **Sub-**.
Super-. [L.] Above; over; more; in excess. (A form of Gr. **Hyper-**, E. **Over-**.)
Supra-. [L.] Beyond; above; over.
Sur-. [F. & L.] Over; above; beyond; upon.
Sur-, Sus-. [L.] Forms of **Sub-**.
Syl-, Sym-. [Gr.] Forms of **Syn-**.
Syn-. [Gr.] With; together with; at the same time.

To-. [E.] This; on this; the.
Tra-, Trans-. [L.] Over; beyond; through; across; on the other side; — often indicating complete change.
Tri-. [L. & Gr.] Three; thrice; threefold.

Ultra-. [L.] Beyond; on the other side; in excess; more than is common, natural, or proper.
Un-. [E.] Not; privation; undoing; reversing. (A form of Gr. **An-**, L. **In-**, not.)
Under-. [E.] Below; beneath; inferior. (A form of **In-**, **Inter-**, **An-**.)
Uni-. [L.] One; single.
Up-. [E.] Upwards; over; above. (A form of **Over-**.)

Vice-. [L.] Instead of; representing.

With-. [E.] Against; back; from; away; by.

SUFFIXES.

-able. [F. & L.] Capable of being; that may be; causing.
-ac. [Gr.] Of; pertaining to; one who.
-aceous. [L.] Having properties of; full of; like.
-acious. [F. & L.] Characterized by; showing; indicating.
-acy. [L.] State or quality of being; office of.
-age. [F.] Collection of; state of being; act of; allowance for.
-al. [L.] Of; pertaining to; befitting; becoming; act of.
-an, -ian. [L.] Pertaining to (office, profession, character, etc.); one who.
-ana. [L.] Pertaining to (persons or places), — used of collections of anecdotes, sayings, etc.
-ance, -ancy. [L.] Condition; state of being; act of.
-aneous. [L.] Pertaining to.

-ant. [L.] One who; that which (= E. **-ing**. See **-ent**).
-ar. [L.] Of; pertaining to.
-ar. [E.] One who; that which. (See **-ler**.)
-arch (ärk). [G.] A ruler; a leader.
-ard, -art. [E. & F.] Of (such) a disposition or character; one who; liable or addicted to; manifesting.
-ary. [L.] Of or pertaining to; a doer of (something specified); place where.
-asm. [L.] A form of **-ism**.
-ast. [G.] A form of **-ist**.
-ate. [L.] Of (such) a nature, quality, effect, office, etc.; noting salts having as much as one degree of oxygen; having; one who; to make; to give; to take.

-ble. [L.] A form of **-ple** (= **-fold**).
-ble. [L.] A form of **-able, -ible**.

-cal. [L.] Of or pertaining to. (A form of -AL.)
-cle, -cule. [L.] Small; diminutive; little.
-cy. [F.] Condition; state of being.

-d. [E.] A form of -ED.
-dom. [E.] State; condition; quality; property; jurisdiction.

-ean. [Gr.] Of or pertaining to; resembling; like; somewhat.
-ed, -d. [E.] Suffix of past tense and past participles; also of some adjectives and nouns.
-ee. [F.] Recipient of; one on or to whom something is done.
-eer, -ier. [F. & L.] Engaged in; employed at; one who.
-el, -le. [E.] Used for, — a diminutive form.
-en, -n. [E.] Made of; pertaining to.
-en. [E.] Small, — a diminutive form.
-en. [E.] Two or more, — a plural form.
-en. [E.] To make or render, — a termination of verbs.
-ence, -ency. [L.] Form of -ANCE, -ANCY.
-ent. [L.] Having (such) a habit, property, etc.; one who.
-eous. [L.] Belonging to; containing; showing.
-er, -yer. [E.] One who does; agent; inhabitant of a (specified) place. (Teutonic form of L. -OR.)
-er, -or. [E. & L.] More, — form of the comparative.
-erel. [F.] Small; unimportant, — a diminutive form.
-erly. [E.] Going to; coming from.
-ern. [E.] Toward.
-ery. [E. & F.] Place where something is done; agency; art of; collection.
-es, -s. [E.] Plural termination in all Aryan languages.
-escence. [L.] State of becoming; approach to; — usually with an incipient force.
-escent. [L.] Growing; becoming; gradually progressing.
-ese. [It., fr. L.] Belonging to (such) a city or country.
-esque. [F., fr. L.] Like; partaking of.
-ess. [F. fr. L., & Gr.] Form distinguishing feminine nouns from similar masculines; -ix.
-est. [E.] Most, — form of the superlative.
-et, -ette. [F.] Diminutive ending of nouns.

-ful. [E.] Full of; abounding in; causing.
-fy. [F., fr. L.] To make; to render; to become.
-fold. [E.] Repeated (so many) times.

-geneous, -genous. [L. & Gr.] In respect of kind; by nature.
-gram, -graph. [Gr.] A writing on; a writer of.
-graphy. [Gr.] A writing or describing; a treatise.

-head, -hood. [E.] State; condition; quality; character; fixedness; totality.

-ian. [L.] A form of -AN.
-ible. [L.] A form of -ABLE.
-ic. [L. & Gr.] Of or pertaining to; made of; one who.
-ical. [L.] A form of -IC.
-ice. [L.] Act of; quality of.
-ics. [G.] The science or art of (the subject specified in the stem word).
-id. [L.] Having a (specified) quality.
-id, -ide. [Gr.] Of the (specified) family or kind.
-ide. [Gr.] Compounded of a (specified) chemical substance.
-ie, -y. [E.] Little, — diminutive suffix.
-ier. [F. & L.] A form of -EER.
-ile. [L.] Capable of being; of; pertaining to; apt to.
-ine. [F., fr. L.] Form distinguishing feminine nouns from corresponding masculines.
-ine. [L.] Like; of; pertaining to.
-ing. [E.] The act of; continuing.
-ing. [E.] Terminations of present participles and of verbal nouns.
-ion. [L.] Act of; state of being, — termination of abstract nouns, — usually in -SION or -TION.
-ique. [F.] Having; involving. (A form of -IC, -ICAL.)
-ise, -ize. [Gr.] To make; to act; to become; to give.
-ish. [E.] Pertaining to; somewhat; in some degree.
-ish. [F., fr. L.] To make; to cause.
-ism, -izm. [Gr.] Of (specified) tenets, doctrines, or principles; state of being; peculiarity.
-ist. [Gr.] One who, — designating a person from his occupation, principles, etc.
-ite. [L. & Gr.] One of; a follower of, or believer in; having.
-ite. [Gr.] A form of -LITE, — in geological terms.
-ite. [L.] Having; like, — in chemical terms.
-itis. [Gr.] Inflammation of (the part specified).
-ity, -ty. [L.] State or quality of; power to effect.
-ive. [L.] Able to; acting as; given to; used or designed for; -ing; one who.
-ix. [L.] An agent, — feminine form of a masculine -ER or -OR.
-ize. [Gr.] To make; to act; to become.

-kin. [E.] Small, — a double diminutive.

-le. [E.] Used for, — a diminutive. (Form of -EL.)
-le. [E.] A diminutive and frequentative suffix of verbs.
-lence. [L.] Suffix to abstract nouns corresponding to -LENT in adjectives.
-lent. [L.] Full of; abounding; affording.
-less. [E.] Without; free from; lacking; destitute of; deficient in.
-let. [F.] Used for; little; small, — a diminutive. (A form of -EL, -LE.)
-ling. [E.] Condition; offspring; progeny, — a diminutive form.
-ling, -long. [E.] In a (specified) condition or direction, — suffix of adverbs.
-lite. [Gr.] Of or pertaining to stone, — in geological terms, etc.
-logy. [Gr.] Science of.
-ly. [E.] Like; in the manner of; of a (specified) nature.

-ment. [F., fr. L.] Act, state, or condition of; that which.
-meter. [Gr.] A measure.
-mony. [L.] Action; faculty; state of being, abstract condition.

-most. [E.] In the highest degree, — form of the superlative.

-nce, -ncy. [F., fr. L.] Act; state; condition.
-ness. [E.] State; condition; quality.

-ock. [E.] Small; young.
-oid, -oidal. [Gr.] Formed like; resembling.
-on. [F., fr. L.] Act; process; result; condition.
-or. [L.] One who does (something); an agent. (Latin form of E. -ER.)
-ory. [L.] Of or pertaining to; for the purpose of; place where; that which.
-ose, -ous. [L.] Full of; abounding in; addicted to; having.

-phorous. [Gr.] Bearing; having.
-ple. [L.] Repeated, — same force as -FOLD.

-red. [E.] Condition; state.
-ric. [E.] Jurisdiction; district; office.
-ry. [F., fr. L.] Method; place; region; collection; art of.

-'s. [E.] Form of the possessive case, — not an abbreviation of *his*.
-scope. [Gr.] An instrument for observing.
-scopy. [Gr.] View; survey.
-ship. [E.] State; office; dignity; profession; art; -head or -hood.
-sion. [L.] State; action. (Form of -ION, -TION.)
-some. [E.] Having in a considerable degree or quantity; full of; abounding in; causing.
-ster. [E.] One who; employed at; skilled in; addicted to.
-sy. [Gr.] Condition; state of being.

-t, -th. [E.] Having; being; act; deed; — termination of abstract nouns.
-teen. [E.] Ten, — termination of numerals.
-ter, -ther. [E.] More, — form of the comparative.
-th. [E.] Possession of, — termination of abstract nouns.
-th. [E.] Having (such a) place or order, — termination of ordinal numbers.
-ther. [E.] An agent.
-tion. [L.] State; action. (Form of -ION, -SION.)
-tor. [L.] An agent. (Form of -THER.)
-tory. [L.] Having; manifesting; affording.
-trix. [L.] An agent, — feminine form of -TOR.
-tude. [L.] Action; state of being.
-ture. [L.] A form of -URE.
-ty. [F., fr. L.] The being or having a (specified) property or quality.
-ty. [E.] Ten times. (See -TEEN.)

-ule. [L.] Little; petty, — diminutive termination of nouns.
-ure. [L.] Action; being; thing produced; abstract condition.

-ward, -wards. [E.] In a (specified) direction; having a (certain) motion or tendency.
-way, -ways. [E.] In a (specified) manner.
-wise. [E.] In a (specified) manner, guise, or direction.

-y. [Gr.] Condition; state of being.
-y. [E.] Little. (Form of -IE.)
-y, -ey. [E.] Having; showing; resembling; somewhat.
-yte. [Gr.] One who is.

RULES FOR SPELLING CERTAIN CLASSES OF WORDS.

FOUNDED ON THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF DR. WEBSTER, AS EXHIBITED IN THIS VOLUME.

§ 1. The letters *f* and *l*, at the end of monosyllables, and standing immediately after single vowels, are generally doubled; as in *staff*, *cliff*, *doff*, *puff*; *all*, *bell*, *hill*, *toll*, *null*. The words *clef*, *if*, *of*, and *sol*, are exceptions.

§ 2. The letter *s*, at the end of a monosyllable, and after a single vowel, is generally doubled, except when used to form the possessive case or plural of a noun, or third person singular of a verb; as in *grass*, *press*, *hiss*, *moss*, *truss*. The only important exceptions are *as*, *gas*, *has*, *was*, *yes*, *his*, *is*, *thus*, and *us*.

§ 3. Besides *f*, *l*, and *s*, the only consonants doubled at the end of a word are *b*, *d*, *g*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *t*, and *z*. Words in which these letters are doubled are *abb*, *ebb*; *add*, *odd*, *rudd*; *egg*, *mumm* (to mask); *inn*, *bunn*; *wapp*; *gnarr*, *parr*, *err*, *birr*, *shirr*, *skirr*, *burr*, *purr*; *mitt*, *butt*; *fizz*, *fuzz*, *buzz*.

§ 4. A consonant standing at the end of a word immediately after a diphthong or double vowel is never doubled. The words *ail*, *peal*, *haul*, *door*, and *maim*, are examples.

§ 5. Monosyllables ending, as pronounced, with the sound of *k*, and in which *c* follows the vowel, have usually *k* added after the *c*; as in *black*, *knock*, *buck*. The words *lac*, *sac*, *talc*, *zinc*, *ploc*, *roc*, *soc*, *arc*, *marc*, *orc*, and *fisc*, are exceptions.

Words of more than one syllable, ending in *ic* or *iac*, which formerly ended in *k*, also words derived from the Latin or Greek languages, or from other sources, or formed in an analogous manner, are now written without the *k*; as, *maniac*, *music*, *public*. The word *derrick* is an exception. Words of more than one syllable, in which *c* is preceded by other vowels than *i* or *ia*, commonly end in *ck*; as, *arrack*, *barrack*, *hammock*, *hillock*, *wedlock*. The words *almanac*, *sandarac*, *limbec*, *zebec*, *manioc*, and *havoc*, are exceptions.

§ 6. In derivatives formed from words ending in *c*, by adding a termination beginning with *e*, *i*, or *y*, the letter *k* is inserted after the *c*, in order that the latter may not be inaccurately pronounced like *s* before the following vowel: as, *colic*, *colicky*; *traffic*, *trafficked*, *trafficking*, *trafficker*; *zinc*, *zincky*.

§ 7. In derivatives formed by adding a termination beginning with a vowel to monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, when these words end in a single consonant (except *x*) preceded by a single vowel, that consonant is doubled; as, *clan*, *clannish*; *plan*, *planned*, *planning*, *planner*; *hot*, *hotter*, *hottest*; *wit*, *witty*; *cabal'*, *cabal'ler*; *abet'*, *abet'ted*, *abet'ting*, *abet'tor*; *infer'*, *inferred'*, *infer'ring*.

The derivatives of the word *gas* (except *gassed*, *gassing*, and *gassy*) are written with but one *s*; as, *gaseous*, *gaseity*, *gasify*. *Ex'cellence*, as being from the Latin *excellens*, retains the double *l*, though one *l* has been dropped from the termination of *excel'*. It is no exception to this rule that *chancellor*, and the derivatives of *metal* and *crystal*, as *metalloid*, *metallurgy*, *crystalline*, *crystallize*, and the like, are written with the *l* doubled, since they are derived respectively from the Latin *cancellarius* (through the French), and *metallum*, and the Greek κρύσταλλος. So also the word *tranquillity* retains the double *l* as being from the Latin *tranquillitas*, while the English derivatives of *tranquil*, though often written with two *l's*, are more properly written with only one, as *tranquilize*, *tranquilizer*, and the like.

§ 8. When a diphthong, or a digraph representing a vowel sound, precedes the final consonant of a word, or the accent of a word ending in a single consonant falls on any other syllable than the last, or when the word ends in two different consonants, the final consonant is not doubled in derivatives formed by the addition of a termination beginning with a vowel: as, *daub*, *daubed*, *dauber*; *need*, *needy*; *rev'el*, *rev'eled*, *rev'eling*; *trav'el*, *trav'eling*, *trav'eler*; *prof'it*, *prof'ited*; *stand*, *standing*.

The final consonant is doubled in the derivatives of a few words ending in *g*, in order to diminish the liability to its being pronounced like *j*, before *e* or *i*: as, *humbug*, *humbugged*, *humbugging*; *periwig*, *periwigged*. The word *woolen* is more generally thus written, in the United States, with one *l*; but in England it is written *woollen*.

NOTE. — There is a large class of words ending in a single consonant, and accented on some other syllable than the last, the final consonants of which are, by very many writers and lexicographers, doubled in their derivatives, unnecessarily and contrarily to analogy. These words are chiefly those ending in *l*, with also a few of other terminations. The following list, the words in which are chiefly verbs, includes the most important of those in regard to which usage varies: namely, *apparel*, *barrel*, *bevel*, *bias*, *bowel*, and its compounds, *cancel*, *carburet*, and all similar words ending in *uret*, *cavil*, *carol*, *channel*, *chisel*, *compromit*, *counsel*, *cudgel*, *dial*, *dishevel*, *dowel*, *drivel*, *duel*, *empanel*, *enamel*, *equal*, *funnel*, *gambol*, *gravel*, *grovel*, *handsel*, *hatchel*, *imperil*, *jewel*, *kennel*, *kidnap*, *label*, *laurel*, *level*, *libel*, *marshal*, *marvel*, *medal*, *metal*, *model*, *panel*, *parallel*,

parcel, pencil, peril, pistol, pommel, quarrel, ravel, revel, rival, rowel, shovel, shrivel, snivel, tassel, tinsel, trammel, travel, tunnel, unravel, vial, victual, worship. In this Dictionary, the derivatives of these words are made to conform to the rule, as recommended by Walker, Lowth, Perry, and other eminent scholars.

§ 9. Derivatives formed from words ending in a double consonant, by adding one or more syllables, commonly retain both consonants: as, *ebb, ebbing; odd, oddly; stiff, stiffness; fell, fellable; skill, skillful, skillfulness; will, willful, willfulness; dull, dullness; full, fullness.* So also the double *l* is retained in the words *installment, inthrallment, thralldom,* and *enrollment* (from *install, inthrall, thrall,* and *enroll*), in order to prevent the false pronunciation they might receive if spelled with one *l*. Many writers and lexicographers, especially in England, omit one *l* in these words, as also in the derivatives of *skill, will, dull,* and *full*, formed by adding the syllables *ly* and *ness*.

The derivatives of *pontiff* are exceptions to the rule, being written with only one *f*; as, *pontific, pontifical, pontificial,* and the like. One *l* also is dropped in a few words formed by adding the termination *ly* to words ending in *ll*, in order to prevent the concurrence of three *l's*: as, *ill, illy; dull, dully; full, fully.*

§ 10. In derivatives formed from words ending with silent *e*, the *e* is generally retained when the termination begins with a consonant: as, *pale, paleness; hate, hateful; move, movement.* When, however, the *e* is immediately preceded by another vowel (except *e*), it is often dropped from the derivative: as, *due, duly; awe, awful;* and derivatives and compounds of these words.

The words *wholly, nursling, wisdom, abridgment, acknowledgment, lodgment, judgment,* and the compounds of some of these, are exceptions. The last four, however, are written, by many authors, *abridgement, acknowledgement, lodgement, judgement.*

§ 11. In derivatives formed from words ending with silent *e*, when the termination begins with a vowel, the *e* is generally omitted, except in the cases mentioned in the next paragraph: as, *bride, bridal; use, usage; come, coming; shape, shaping; move, movable; fleece, fleecy; force, forcible.*

The *e* is retained in the words *hoeing, shoeing,* and *toeing* (from *hoe, shoe,* and *toe*), in order to prevent doubt as to the pronunciation. It is retained, also, in the words *dyeing, singeing, springeing, swingeing, tingeing* (from *dye, singe, springe, swinge, tinge*), to distinguish them from *dying, singing, springing, swinging, tinging* (from *die, sing, spring, swing, ting*). The word *mileage*, as commonly written, does not omit the *e*, though it is sometimes, and more correctly, spelled *milage*. The words *lineage, lineal,* and *pineal*, though apparently exceptions, are not really such, since they are derived not directly from *line* and *pine*, but from the Latin *linea* (through the French), *linealis,* and *pinea*. The *e*, standing, in a derivative, before a termination beginning with *a* or *o*, and immediately after *c* or *g*, is retained in order to preserve the soft sounds of these consonants: as, *peace, peaceable; notice, noticeable; manage, manageable; change, changeable; advantage, advantageous; outrage, outrageous; mortgage, mortgageor.* The latter word is sometimes very improperly written *mortgagor*, and pronounced *mor'ga-jor.*

§ 12. In derivatives formed from words ending in *ie*, by adding the termination *ing*, the *e* is dropped, and the *i* changed to *y*, in order to prevent two *i's* from coming together: as, *die, dying vie, vying.*

§ 13. In derivatives of words ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, and formed by appending any termination except one beginning with *i*, the *y* is usually changed into *i*: as, *icy, iciest, icily; mercy, merciless; foggy, fogginess; pity, pitiful.*

The derivatives of adjectives of one syllable ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, are exceptions, and usually retain the *y*: as, *shy, shyness.* But the adjectives *drier* and *driest*, from *dry*, are commonly written with *i* instead of *y*. Derivatives formed by adding the termination *ship*, as *secretaryship, suretyship, ladyship,* and the like, also retain the *y*. The words *babyhood* and *ladykin* are likewise exceptions. The *y* is also retained in the possessive case singular of nouns, when formed by adding *s* with the apostrophe: as, *country's, everybody's.*

§ 14. Derivatives formed by affixing a termination to words ending in *y* preceded by a vowel, generally retain the *y* unchanged: as, *gay, gayety, gayly; obey, obeying; joy, joyful; gluey, glueyness.*

The words *daily, laid, paid, said, saith, slain,* and *staid* (from *day, lay, pay, say, slay,* and *stay*), with their compounds, are exceptions. *Staid*, however, is sometimes written *stayed.* Derivatives from words ending in *uy*, as *colloquies*, from *colloquy*, are not exceptions to the rule, as *u*, in such cases, is not strictly a vowel, but stands for the consonant *w*.

§ 15. Derivatives formed by appending a syllable beginning with a vowel to words ending with a vowel sound, generally retain the letter or letters representing such sound: as, *huzza, huzzaed; agree, agreeable, agreeing; weigh, weighing; bow, bowed; beau, beauish.*

Derivatives of words of this class ending in silent *e*, as also those formed from words ending in double *e* by adding a termination beginning with *e*, drop the final *e*: as, *hoe, hoed; agree, agreed.* The cases mentioned in sections 11, 12, and 13 are also exceptions.

§ 16. Derivatives formed by prefixing one or more syllables to words ending in a double consonant commonly retain both consonants: as, *rebuff, befall, inthrall, foretell, fulfill, emboss* (from *buff, fall, thrall, tell, fill, boss*).

The word *until* is an exception, being always written with one *l*. Those words of this class which end in *ll* are written by some authors, especially in England, with one *l*: as, *befal, inthral, foretel, fulfil, enrol.* The words *distill* and *instill* should be written with the *l* doubled, though they are often written *distil* and *instil*, with only one *l*.

§ 17. Compound words formed by joining two or more words commonly retain all the letters of the simple words: as, *stiff-necked, wide-mouthed.*

There are numerous exceptions to this rule, many of them compounds which by long use have acquired the force of single words. They are the following: namely, some compounds of *all* and *well*; as, *almighty, almost, alone, already, also, although, altogether, always, withal, therewithal, wherewithal, welcome, welfare*; — compounds of *mass*; as, *Christmas, Michaelmas*, etc.; — words of which the second part is the adjective *full*; as,

artful, *woeful*; — also, the words *chilblain*, *fulfill*, *namesake*, *neckerchief*, *numskull*, *pastime*, *standish*, and *wherever*.

§ 18. The plural of nouns regularly ends in *s*, or, in certain classes of words, in *es*.

When the noun in the singular ends with such a sound that the sound of *s* can unite with it and be pronounced without forming a separate syllable, *s* only is added in forming the plural: as, *sea*, *seas*; *woe*, *woes*; *canto*, *cantos*; *claw*, *claws*; *chief*, *chiefs*; *path*, *paths*; *gem*, *gems*; *act*, *acts*. A few plurals from nouns ending in *o* preceded by a consonant, end in *es*: as, *echo*, *echoes*; *cargo*, *cargoes*; *potato*, *potatoes*. Other nouns of this class generally form their plurals regularly, though usage differs with regard to some of them. Those in which final *o* is preceded by a vowel form their plurals regularly. The plural of *alkali* is written *alkalis* or *alkalies*; that of *rabbi*, either *rabbis* or *rabbies*. With regard to other nouns ending in *i* usage differs, though they are more properly written with the termination *is*.

When the noun in the singular ends with such a sound (as that of *ch*, *sh*, *j*, *s*, *x*, or *z*) that the sound of *s* can not unite with it in pronunciation, but must form a separate syllable, *e* is inserted before *s* in forming the plural, unless the word ends with silent *e*, in which case the latter serves to form a separate syllable with *s*: as, *church*, *churches*; *age*, *ages*; *lace*, *laces*; *gas*, *gases*; *maze*, *mazes*.

To express the plural of a letter, figure, or any character or sign, or of a word mentioned without regard to its meaning, the letter *s*, generally preceded by the apostrophe, is appended, as in the phrases, "The two *l's* in *all*," "The two *0's* in *400*," "The *why's* and *wherefore's* of the question."

§ 19. Nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant form their plural by adding *es* and changing *y* into *i*: as, *mercy*, *mercies*; *sky*, *skies*; *pity*, *pities*. This rule includes words ending in *quy*, in which *u*, being pronounced like *w*, is strictly a consonant: as, *colloquy*, *colloquies*. The plural of proper nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, is formed by changing *y* into *ies*, according to the rule: as, "The three *Maries*." Many writers, however, form the plural of such words by simply adding *s*: as, "The three *Marys*."

When the singular of a noun ends in *y* preceded by a vowel (except *u* having the power of *w*), the plural is regularly formed by adding *s* only: as, *day*, *days*; *key*, *keys*; *money*, *moneys*; *attorney*, *attorneys*; *alloy*, *alloys*; *guy*, *guys*. Some plurals of the latter class are often inaccurately written with the termination *ies*: as, *monies*, *attornies*, and the like.

§ 20. The plurals of a few nouns ending in *f* or *fe* are irregularly formed by changing *f* or *fe* into *ves*. The following words, with their compounds, are the principal examples: namely, *life*, *lives*; *knife*, *knives*; *wife*, *wives*; *leaf*, *leaves*; *sheaf*, *sheaves*; *loaf*, *loaves*; *beef*, *beeves*; *thief*, *thieves*; *calf*, *calves*; *half*, *halves*; *elf*, *elves*; *shelf*, *shelves*; *self*, *selves*; *wolf*, *wolves*. The plural of *staff* is sometimes written *staffs*, but more commonly *staves*, except when it means a corps of officers, either military or civil, in which sense it is always written *staffs*. The plural of *wharf* is generally written *wharfs* in England; in the United States it is more commonly, but improperly written *wharves*, as it is also by some recent English writers. The plurals of *hoof* and *turf*, formerly written *hooves* and *turves*, are now written *hoofs* and *turfs*. The plurals of other nouns ending in *f*, *fe*, or *ff*, are formed regularly by the addition of *s* only.

§ 21. In the following nouns, the plural is distinguished from the singular only by a change of the vowel or vowel sound of the word: namely, *man*, *men*; *woman*, *women*; *goose*, *geese*; *foot*, *feet*; *tooth*, *teeth*; *brother*, *brethren*; *louse*, *lice*; *mouse*, *mice*. Words which end in the syllable *man*, and are not compounds, form their plurals regularly, by adding *s* only: as, *cayman*, *caymans*; *desman*, *desmans*; *firman*, *firmans*; *talisman*, *talismans*; *German*, *Germans*; *Mussulman*, *Mussulmans*.

§ 22. A few plurals end in *en*: namely, *brother*, *brethren*; *child*, *children*; *ox*, *oxen*. To these may be added the obsolete forms *eyne*, *kine*, *shoon*, *hosen*, *housen* (from *eye*, *cow*, *shoe*, *hose*, *house*), the first three of which, though they have received a slightly different form, end, as pronounced, with the sound of *n*.

§ 23. The words *brother*, *die*, *pea*, and *penny*, have each two plurals of different forms and with different significations: as, *brothers*, male children of the same parent, also, members of the same society, association, class, or profession; *brethren*, members of the same religious or ecclesiastical body, the word in this form being rarely used except in religious writings, or in scriptural language, where it also has the same meaning that *brothers* has in ordinary language; *dies*, implements for making impressions by stamping, or for making screws, also the cubical parts of pedestals; *dice*, the cubical blocks used in games of chance; *peas*, seeds of the pea plant, when a definite number is mentioned; *pease*, the same in bulk, or spoken of collectively; *pennies*, the coins, especially when a definite number is mentioned; *pence*, the amount reckoned by these coins.

§ 24. A few words, mostly names of animals, have the same form in the plural as in the singular: as, *deer*, *sheep*, *trout*, and the like.

§ 25. Many words adopted from foreign languages retain their original plurals: as, *datum*, *data*; *criterion*, *criteria*; *genus*, *genera*; *larva*, *larvæ*; *crisis*, *crises*; *matrix*, *matrices*; *focus*, *foci*; *monsieur*, *messieurs*.

Many words of this class, while retaining the original plurals, have also a second, formed after the analogy of English words of similar termination: as, *formula*, *formulæ*, or *formulas*; *beau*, *beaux*, or *beaus*; *index*, *indices*, or *indexes*; *stratum*, *strata*, or *stratums*; *bandit*, *banditti*, or *bandits*; *cherub*, *cherubim*, or *cherubs*; *seraph*, *seraphim*, or *seraphs*. The plurals of the last two words are sometimes incorrectly written *cherubims* and *seraphims*, with double plural terminations, from ignorance or forgetfulness of the fact that, in Hebrew words, *im* is a plural ending.

§ 26. In certain loose compounds consisting of a noun followed by an adjective or other qualifying expression, the plural is commonly formed by making the same change in the noun as when it stands alone: as, *court-martial*, *courts-martial*; *cousin-german*, *cousins-german*; *son-in-law*, *sons-in-law*. When, however, the adjective is so closely joined to the noun that the compound has the force of a simple word, the plural of the compound is commonly formed like that of any other word of the same termination: as, *cupful*, *cupfuls*; *handful*, *handfuls*.

§ 27. There are many words, besides those mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, in respect to which usage, even that of the best authors, is variable. The most important of these words are mentioned in this and the succeeding sections.

The derivatives of the word *villain*, as *villainous*, *villainy*, etc., though often written *villanous*, *villany*, etc., properly retain the *i*, like those of other words similarly ending in *ain:* as, *mountainous*, from *mountain; captaincy*, from *captain*.

The words *connection*, *deflection*, *inflection*, and *reflection* follow the spelling of the words *connect*, *deflect*, *inflect*, and *reflect*, though often written, especially in England, *connexion*, *deflexion*, *inflexion*, and *reflexion*.

The word *woe*, though often written without the final *e*, should retain it, like most other nouns of one syllable and of similar form: as, *doe*, *foe*, *hoe*, *toe*, and the like. Monosyllables other than nouns, and words of more than one syllable, having a similar termination, omit the *e;* as, *do*, *go*, *no*, *so*, *canto*, *motto*, *potato*.

The words *defense*, *expense*, *offense*, and *pretense* are properly written thus, though often spelled with *c* instead of *s*, for the *s* belongs to the words from which they are derived, and is also used in all their derivatives.

The words *drought* and *height* were formerly written *drouth* and *hight*, and are still very often thus written in America.

The verb *practice* is thus written like the noun, in preference to the form *practise*, though the latter spelling is used by many writers, especially in England. The difference in spelling between the noun and the verb is properly observed, in words of this kind, only in such as are accented on the last syllable, as *device*, *devise*.

Derivatives of the Greek ἕδρα (seat, base, side; pronounced *hed'ra*), as *polyhedron*, *tetrahedron*, *octahedral*, and the like, are properly thus written with *h* before the *e* of the termination, but are sometimes written *polyedron*, *tetraedron*, *octaedral*, etc., without the *h*.

§ 28. There is a class of words beginning with *en* or *in*, as *enclose* or *inclose*, *enquire* or *inquire*, *ensure* or *insure*, and the like, many of which take either form of the prefix indifferently. They are chiefly derived from the Latin, either directly or through the French, the prefix *in* belonging to the former language, and *en* to the latter. In some of these words, *en* is to be preferred; in others, *in:* in many of them, either may be used indifferently.

§ 29. There is a class of words ending in *er*, some of which are written by many authors with the termination *re;* as, *center*, *meter*, *theater*, etc., which are often written *centre*, *metre*, *theatre*, etc. *Acre*, *chancre*, *lucre*, *nacre*, *massacre*, and *ogre*, retain the termination *re*, in order to preserve the hard sound of the *c* and *g*.

§ 30. There are two classes of chemical words ending respectively, as more commonly written, in *ide* and *ine*, in regard to which usage has been variable. Most of them were formerly written without the final *e;* but it is now the almost universal practice to retain it: as, *bromide*, *iodide*, *chlorine*, *fluorine*, etc. The word *tannin* is always written without the final *e*. *Oxide* is now generally written with the termination *ide*, though formerly by many written *oxyd*, from the supposition that the *y* of the last syllable represented the *υ* of the Greek ὀξύς, from which the word is derived; whereas the last syllable is simply the same as the termination of the words *bromide*, *sulphide*, and the like.

§ 31. There is a class of words ending, as pronounced, with the sound of long *i*, followed by *z*, some of which are differently written, by different authors, with either *ise* or *ize* to represent this sound: as, *criticize* or *criticise; patronize* or *patronise*. These words are mostly verbs, and are chiefly derived from Greek words ending in ιζω, or from French words ending in *iser* or *ise*. Those formed from Greek words have the termination *ize;* as, *anathematize*, *characterize*, *dramatize*, *tantalize*. The words *catechise* and *exorcise* are exceptions. Those formed in an analogous manner from English words are likewise written with *ize:* as, *albumenize*, *memorize*, *sensitize*. Those derived from the French verb *prendre* (participle *pris* or *prise*) end in *ise:* as, *apprise*, *comprise*, *emprise*, *enterprise*, *surprise*. Of those formed from French words other than *prendre*, or which have corresponding forms in the French, a majority end in *ize*, though in respect to some of them usage is variable: as, *civilize*, *satirize*. The following are the principal English verbs ending in *ise:* namely, *advertise*, *advise*, *affranchise*, *apprise*, *catechise*, *chastise*, *circumcise*, *comprise*, *compromise*, *criticise*, *demise*, *despise*, *devise*, *disenfranchise*, *disfranchise*, *disguise*, *divertise*, *emprise*, *enfranchise*, *enterprise*, *exercise*, *exorcise*, *franchise*, *manumise*, *misprise*, *premise*, *reprise*, *revise*, *supervise*, *surmise*, *surprise*. It may be remarked that most of those in respect to which usage varies are more frequently written in England with the termination *ise*, and in the United States with the termination *ize*.

§ 32. The words *mold* and *molt*, and their compounds and derivatives, are written in this Dictionary with *o* instead of *ou*, in analogy with the words *bold*, *bolt*, *colt*, *gold*, etc., from which the *u* has been dropped. Many authors, however, write these words *mould* and *moult*, and their derivatives in like manner.

§ 33. There is a numerous class of words almost universally written, in the United States, with the termination *or*, many of which are written, in England, with the termination *our:* as, *candor*, *honor*, *labor*, *vigor*. English usage, however, is not uniform with respect to these words, many being written with *or* in English books.

§ 34. There is a small class of words ending with the syllable *ped* (from Lat. *pes*, *pedis*, foot), the termination of some of which was formerly, and is still frequently, written *pede:* as, *biped*, *centiped*, *milliped*, *quadruped*, *soliped*, etc. The words *biped* and *quadruped* are universally written without the final *e*, and the others, according to the best usage, should be written in the same manner.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK.

a. stands for .	adjective.	*Gr.*	Greek.	*pers.* . . .	person.
adv.	adverb.			*pl.*	plural.
		i. e.	*id est* (that is).	*p. p.* . . .	participle past.
C.	Centigrade.	*imp.* . . .	imperfect.	*p. pr.* . . .	participle present.
colloq. . . .	colloquial.	*ind.*	indicative.		
comp. . . .	comparative.	*inf.*	infinitive.	*prep.* . . .	preposition.
conj. . . .	conjunction.	*interj.* . . .	interjection.	*pret.* . . .	preterit.
contr. . . .	contracted, contraction.	*It.*	Italian.	*pron.* . . .	pronoun.
		L.	Latin.	*R.*	Rare.
E.	English.				
e. g. . . .	*exempli gratia* (for example).	*m., masc.* . .	masculine.	*sing.* . . .	singular.
				Sp.	Spanish.
esp.	especially.	*n.*	noun.	*subj.* . . .	subjunctive.
		neut. . . .	neuter.	*superl.* . . .	superlative.
F.	French.				
f., fem. . .	feminine.	*obs.*	obsolete.	*U. S.* . . .	United States.
Fahr. . . .	Fahrenheit.				
fr.	from.	*p.*	participle.	*v.*	verb.
		p. a. . . .	participial adjective.	*v. i.*	verb intransitive.
G.	German.				
gen.	genitive.	*pass.* . . .	passive.	*v. t.*	verb transitive.

*** In the vocabulary, words from foreign languages, both ancient and modern, which have not become anglicized, are printed with two bars before them ; as, **‖A'qua**, **‖Bag'a-telle'**, **‖For'te**.

*** Words which are to be written or printed with a hyphen between their components have this hyphen indicated by a mark longer and heavier than the short light hyphen used to indicate the division between unaccented syllables ; as, **Aid'-de-camp'**, **Bird's'-eye'**, **Chick'en-heart'ed**.

A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A (ā). The indefinite article, contracted from *an*, used before nouns singular beginning with a consonant sound; any; every; one.

A-back' (ȧ-bȧk'), *adv.* Backward; by surprise; unexpectedly.

Ab'a-cus (ăb'ȧ-kŭs), *n.* A counting frame; the uppermost member of a pillar.

Abacus.

A-baft' (ȧ-bȧft'), *adv. & prep.* Toward the stern; astern.

A-ban'don (ȧ-băn'dŭn), *v. t.* To give up wholly; to forsake. — **A-ban'doned** (-dŭnd), *a.* Given up to vice; corrupt; wicked. — **A-ban'don-er**, *n.* — **A-ban'don-ment**, *n.* Entire desertion; relinquishment.

A-base' (ȧ-bās'), *v. t.* To bring low; to degrade; to humble. — **A-base'ment**, *n.*

A-bash' (ȧ-băsh'), *v. t.* To make ashamed; to shame; to confuse. — **A-bash'ment**, *n.*

A-bate' (ȧ-bāt'), *v. t.* To diminish; to lessen. — *v. i.* To decrease; to become less. — **A-bat'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being abated. — **A-bate'ment**, *n.* An abating; decrease; deduction.

Ab'a-tis, Ab'at-tis (E. ăb'ȧ-tĭs; F. ȧ'bȧ'tē'), *n.* Branches of trees turned outwards as a barrier.

A'bat'toir' (ȧ'bȧt'twȧr'), *n.* Slaughterhouse.

Ab'ba' (ăb'bȧ'), *n.* Father; a religious superior.

Ab'ba-cy (ăb'bȧ-sy), *n.* Condition, rights, or privileges of an abbot. — **Ab-ba'tial** (-bā'shal), *a.* Pertaining to an abbey.

Ab'bé' (ȧb'bā'), *n.* [F.] An ecclesiastic devoted to teaching, literature, etc.

Ab'bess (ăb'bĕs), *n.* Governess of a nunnery.

Ab'bey (ăb'by), *n.*; *pl.* **Abbeys** (-bĭz). Monastery or convent.

Ab'bot (ăb'bŭt), *n.* Head of a society of monks; superior of an abbey. — **Ab'bot-ship**, *n.* Office of an abbot.

Ab-bre'vi-ate (ăb-brē'vĭ-āt), *v. t.* To shorten; to abridge; to condense. — **Ab-bre'vi-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A shortening; contraction. — **Ab-bre'vi-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who shortens. — **Ab-bre'vi-a-to-ry** (-ȧ-tŏ-rў), *a.* Abbreviating.

Ab'di-cant (ăb'dĭ-kant), *n.* One who abdicates.

Ab'di-cate (ăb'dĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To relinquish; to give up. — *v. i.* To give up an office. — **Ab'di-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Abandonment of office.

Ab-do'men (ăb-dō'mĕn), *n.* Belly. — **Ab-dom'i-nal** (-dŏm'ĭ-*nal*), *a.* Pertaining to the abdomen.

Ab-duce' (ăb-dūs'), *v. t.* [Abduced (-dūst'); Abducing.] To draw away. — **Ab-duct'** (-dŭkt'), *v. t.* To take away by force. — **Ab-duc'tion** (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* An abducing or abducting.

A-beam' (ȧ-bēm'), *adv.* On the beam; in a line at right angles to the ship's length.

A'be-ce-da'ri-an (ā'bē-sē-dā'rĭ-*an*), *n.* A teacher or a learner of the a, b, c, or alphabet.

A-bed' (ȧ-bĕd'), *adv.* In bed, or on the bed.

Ab'er-ra'tion (ăb'ẽr-rā'shŭn), *n.* A wandering from the right way.

A-bet' (ȧ-bĕt'), *v. t.* [Abetted; Abetting.] To encourage; to instigate; to incite. — **A-bet'ment**, *n.* An abetting; support. — **A-bet'tor, -tor** (-tẽr), *n.* Instigator; accessory.

A-bey'ance (ȧ-bā'ans), *n.* State of suspense.

Ab-hor' (ăb-hôr'), *v. t.* [Abhorred (-hôrd'); Abhorring.] To regard with horror; to loathe; to detest. — **Ab-hor'rence** (-hŏr'rens), *n.* Detestation; great hatred. — **Ab-hor'rent** (-hŏr'rent), *a.* Abhorring; repugnant; inconsistent.

A-bide' (ȧ-bīd'), *v. i.* [Abode (-bōd'); Abiding.] To continue in a place; to dwell. — *v. t.* To await; to endure; to bear.

Ab'i-gail (ăb'ĭ-gāl), *n.* A lady's waiting-maid.

A-bil'i-ty (ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Power; skill; *pl.* mental powers.

Ab'ject (ăb'jĕkt), *a.* Mean; base; despicable. — *n.* One in a miserable state. — **Ab-jec'tion** (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* Baseness; low state. — **Ab'ject-ly** (ăb'jĕkt-lў), *adv.* — **Ab'ject-ness**, *n.*

Ab'ju-ra'tion (ăb'jū-rā'shŭn), *n.* An abjuring.

Ab-ju'ra-to-ry (-jū'rȧ-tŏ-rў), *a.* Containing or relating to abjuration.

Ab-jure' (ăb-jūr'), *v. t.* To renounce on oath; to disclaim solemnly; to recant. — **Ab-jur'er**, *n.*

Ab'la-tive (ăb'lȧ-tĭv), *a.* Taking away or removing; — applied to the sixth case of Latin nouns.

A-blaze' (ȧ-blāz'), *adv.* On fire; highly excited.

A'ble (ā'b'l), *a.* Having power; strong; capable. — **A'bly** (-blў), *adv.*

Ab-lu'tion (ăb-lū'shŭn), *n.* A washing; cleansing or purification.

Ab'ne-gate (ăb'nē-gāt), *v. t.* To deny and reject. — **Ab'ne-ga'tion**, *n.* Renunciation.

Ab-nor'mal (ăb-nôr'*mal*), *a.* Contrary to rule,

law, or system; irregular. — **Ab-nor'mal-ly**, *adv.* — **Ab-nor'mi-ty** (-mĭ-tў), *n.*

A-board' (ə-bōrd'), *adv.* In a vessel; on board. — *prep.* On board of.

A-bode' (ə-bōd'), *imp. & p. p.* of ABIDE, *v. i. & t.* — *n.* State or place of residence; dwelling.

A-bol'ish (ə-bŏl'ĭsh), *v. t.* To do away with utterly; to annul; to destroy. — **A-bol'ish-a-ble**, *a.* — **A-bol'ish-ment**, *n.* An abolishing.

Ab'o-li'tion (ăb'ō-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Doing away with finally and forever; — applied particularly to slavery. — **Ab'o-li'tion-ist**, *n.* One who favors abolition, esp. of slavery.

A-bom'i-na-ble (ə-bŏm'ĭ-nə-b'l), *a.* Worthy of abhorrence; odious; hateful; shocking. — **A-bom'i-na-bly** (-blў), *adv.*

A-bom'i-nate (ə-bŏm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To hate intensely; to abhor. — **A-bom'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Aversion or loathing; object of hatred and disgust.

Ab'o-rig'i-nal (ăb'ō-rĭj'ĭ-nal), *a.* First, original, or primitive. — *n.* A first inhabitant. — **Ab'o-rig'i-nes** (-ĭ-nēz), *n. pl.* Original inhabitants of a country.

A-bor'tion (ə-bôr'shŭn), *n.* A miscarriage; thing which fails to come to maturity.

A-bor'tive (ə-bôr'tĭv), *a.* Unsuccessful; premature. — **A-bor'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **A-bor'tive-ness**, *n.*

A-bound' (ə-bound'), *v. i.* To be or to possess in abundance.

A-bout' (ə-bout'), *prep.* On every side of; through or over; near; ready to; touching. — *adv.* On all sides; around; nearly; in an opposite direction; circularly.

A-bove' (ə-bŭv'), *prep.* Higher than; more than. — *adv.* Overhead; in a higher place. — **A-bove'board'** (-bōrd'), *adv.* Above the board or table; not concealed; without deception.

Ab-rade' (ăb-rād'), *v. t.* To rub or wear off. — **Ab-ra'sion** (-rā'zhŭn), *n.* A scraping off.

A-breast' (ə-brĕst'), *adv.* Side by side; on a line.

A-bridge' (ə-brĭj'), *v. t.* To make shorter; to cut off; to lessen. — **A-bridg'ment**, *n.* A shortening; contraction; work abridged or epitomized; epitome; abstract; synopsis.

A-broach' (ə-brōch'), *adv.* In a condition to let out liquor, or to be diffused or propagated.

A-broad' (ə-brad'), *adv.* At large; out of doors; out of a country; extensively; astray.

Ab'ro-gate (ăb'rō-gāt), *v. t.* To annul; to abolish; to repeal. — **Ab'ro-ga'tion**, *n.* An abrogating.

Ab-rupt' (ăb-rŭpt'), *a.* Broken; steep; sudden; unceremonious. — **Ab-rupt'ly**, *adv.* — **Ab-rupt'ness**, *n.* — **Ab-rup'tion** (-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* Violent separation of bodies.

Ab'scess (ăb'sĕs), *n.* A tumor filled with pus or purulent matter.

Ab-scind' (ăb-sĭnd'), *v. t.* To cut off. — **Ab-scis'sion** (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* A cutting off.

Ab-scond' (ăb-skŏnd'), *v. i.* To secrete one's self; to steal away. — **Ab-scond'er**, *n.*

Ab'sence (ăb'sens), *n.* State of being absent; destitution; heedlessness.

Ab'sent (ăb'sĕnt), *a.* Not present in; inattentive; heedless. — **Ab'sent-ly**, *adv.* — **Ab-sent'** (ăb-sĕnt'), *v. t.* To keep away. — **Ab'sen-tee'** (-sĕn-tē'), **Ab-sent'er** (ăb-sĕnt'ĕr), *n.* One who absents himself; a non-resident.

Ab'so-lute (ăb'sō-lūt), *a.* Unlimited; certain; peremptory; despotic. — **Ab'so-lute-ly**, *adv.* Positively; arbitrarily. — **Ab'so-lute-ness**, *n.* — **Ab'so-lu'tism** (-tĭz'm), *n.* Absolute government or its principles; despotism.

Ab'so-lu'tion (ăb'sō-lū'shŭn), *n.* An absolving.

Ab-sol'u-to-ry (ăb-sŏl'ū-tō-rў), *a.* Absolving.

Ab-solve' (ăb-sŏlv'), *v. t.* To set free from; to pardon; to acquit.

Ab-sorb' (ăb-sōrb'), *v. t.* To drink in; to suck up; to swallow up; to engross wholly. — **Ab-sorb'a-ble** (-ə-b'l), *a.* Capable of being absorbed. — **Ab-sorb'a-bil'i-ty** (-ə-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* — **Ab-sorb'ent**, *a.* Sucking up; imbibing. — *n.* Substance or bodily organ which absorbs.

Ab-sorp'tion (ăb-sōrp'shŭn), *n.* An absorbing. — **Ab-sorp'tive** (-sōrp'tĭv), *a.* Able to absorb. — **Ab'sorp-tiv'i-ty** (-tĭv'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Ab-stain' (ăb-stān'), *v. i.* To forbear; to refrain.

Ab-ste'mi-ous (ăb-stē'mĭ-ŭs), *a.* Sparing in diet; temperate; abstinent. — **Ab-ste'mi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ab-ste'mi-ous-ness**, *n.*

Ab-sterge' (ăb-stĕrj'), *v. t.* [ABSTERGED (-stĕrjd'); ABSTERGING.] To clean by wiping; to purify. — **Ab-ster'gent** (-stĕr'jent), *a.* Serving to cleanse.

Ab-ster'se' (ăb-stĕrs'), *v. t.* To cleanse by wiping. — **Ab-ster'sion** (-stĕr'shŭn), *n.* A cleansing by lotions, etc. — **Ab-ster'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Cleansing.

Ab'sti-nence (ăb'stĭ-nens), *n.* An abstaining, esp. from indulgence of appetite. — **Ab'sti-nent**, *a.* Temperate.

Ab-stract' (ăb-străkt'), *v. t.* To draw from or separate; to consider by itself; to epitomize or reduce; to purloin. — **Ab'stract** (ăb'străkt), *a.* Distinct from something else; difficult; abstruse. — *n.* Inventory; summary; epitome. — **Ab'stract-ly** (ăb'străkt-lў), *adv.* By itself; in a separate state. — **Ab-strac'tion** (-străk'shŭn), *n.* "A separating; idea of an abstract or theoretical nature; inattention to present objects; a taking another's property for one's own use. — **Ab-strac'tive** (-străk'tĭv), *a.* Having power to abstract. — **Ab-stract'ed** (-străkt'ĕd), *a.* Engrossed in thought. — **Ab-stract'ed-ly**, *adv.*

Ab-struse' (ăb-strūs'), *a.* Hard to understand; obscure. — **Ab-struse'ly**, *adv.* — **Ab-struse'ness**, *n.*

Ab-surd' (ăb-sûrd'), *a.* Opposed to manifest truth; inconsistent with reason; irrational; ridiculous. — **Ab-surd'ly**, *adv.* — **Ab-surd'ness**, **Ab-surd'i-ty** (-ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality of being absurd; that which is absurd; folly.

A-bun'dance (ə-bŭn'dans), *n.* Great plenty; wealth; affluence. — **A-bun'dant**, *a.* Fully sufficient; copious; ample. — **A-bun'dant-ly**, *adv.*

A-buse' (ə-būz'), *v. t.* [ABUSED (-būzd'); ABUSING.] To misuse; to deceive; to impose on. — **A-buse'** (-būs'), *n.* Ill use; corrupt practice or custom; derision; insult. — **A-bu'sive** (-bū'sĭv), *a.* Containing abuse; insolent. — **A-bu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **A-bu'sive-ness**, *n.*

A-but' (ə-bŭt'), *v. i.* To terminate or border upon; to meet. — **A-but'ment** (-ment), *n.* That on which a thing abuts; solid part of a wall, etc., which receives the pressure of an arch, etc. — **A-but'tal**, *n.* Boundary of land.

A-byss' (ə-bĭs'), *n.* Bottomless depth; gulf; hell, or the bottomless pit. — **A-byss'al** (ə-bĭs'-al), **A-bys'mal** (ə-bĭz'mal), *a.* Bottomless; unending.

A-cad'e-my (ə-kăd'ĕ-mў), *n.* School or seminary, ranking between common school and college; a society for learned pursuits. — **Ac'a-dem'ic** (ăk'ə-dĕm'ĭk), **Ac'a-dem'ic-al**, *a.* Belonging

to an institution of learning. — **Ac'a-dem'ic**, *n.* Student in a college or university. — **Ac'a-dem'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Ac'a-de-mi'cian** (ăk'ă-dĕ-mĭsh'an), *n.* Member of a society for promoting arts and sciences.

Ac-cede' (ăk-sēd'), *v. i.* To agree; to become a party to (an agreement, etc.); to be added to.

Ac-cel'er-ate (ăk-sĕl'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* To quicken the action of; to expedite. — **Ac-cel'er-a'tion**, *n.* Increase of motion or action. — **Ac-cel'er-a-tive** (-sĕl'ĕr-ā-tĭv), **Ac-cel'er-a-to-ry** (-ā-tō-rў), *a.* Quickening motion.

Ac'cent (ăk'sĕnt), *n.* Modulation of voice; stress laid upon some syllable; mark used to regulate pronunciation, express magnitude, etc. — **Ac-cent'** (ăk-sĕnt'), *v. t.* To mark with accent. — **Ac-cen'tu-al** (-sĕn'tū-al), *a.* Relating to accent. — **Ac-cen'tu-ate**, (-āt), *v. t.* To mark with accent. — **Ac-cen'tu-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An accenting; stress.

Ac-cept' (ăk-sĕpt'), *v. t.* To receive; to admit; to subscribe to and become liable for. — **Ac-cept'er**, *n.* — **Ac-cept'a-ble**, *a.* Worthy of being accepted; pleasing to a receiver; welcome; gratifying. — **Ac-cept'a-ble-ness**, **Ac-cept'a-bil'i-ty** (-sĕpt'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* — **Ac-cept'a-bly**, *adv.* — **Ac-cept'ance**, *n.* An accepting; favorable reception; assent to pay a bill of exchange when due; bill itself when accepted. — **Ac'cep-ta'tion** (-sĕp-tā'shŭn), *n.* Acceptance; meaning; sense.

Ac-cess' (ăk-sĕs' *or* ăk'sĕs), *n.* Approach; admission; increase.

Ac-ces'sa-ry (ăk-sĕs'să-rў), *a.* Additional; accessory. — *n.* One who accedes to an offense without perpetrating it.

Ac-cess'i-ble (ăk-sĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Easy of access; approachable. — **Ac-cess'i-bil'i-ty** (-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality of being approachable.

Ac-ces'sion (ăk-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* An acceding to; increase; addition.

Ac-ces'so-ry (ăk-sĕs'sō-rў), *a.* Aiding; contributing; accompanying. — *n.* One guilty of a felonious offense, though not present at its perpetration; an accompaniment. — **Ac'ces-so'ri-al** (-sĕs-sō'rĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to an accessory. — **Ac-ces'so-ri-ly** (-sĕs'sō-rĭ-lў), *adv.*

Ac'ci-dence (ăk'sĭ-dens), *n.* Book of rudiments in grammar.

Ac'ci-dent (ăk'sĭ-dent), *n.* Event proceeding from an unknown cause, or one not expected; chance; mishap. — **Ac'ci-den'tal** (-dĕn'tal), *a.* Happening by chance; not necessarily belonging; casual; fortuitous; incidental. — *n.* Casualty. — **Ac'ci-den'tal-ly**, *adv.*

Ac-claim' (ăk-klām'), *v. t.* [ACCLAIMED (-klāmd'); ACCLAIMING.] To honor with applause; to salute. — **Ac-claim'**, **Ac'cla-ma'tion** (-klă-mā'shŭn), *n.* Shout, expressive of assent, choice, or approbation. — **Ac-clam'a-to-ry** (-klăm'ă-tō-rў), *a.* Expressing applause.

Ac-cli'mate (ăk-klī'māt), *v. t.* To habituate to a climate not native. — **Ac'cli-ma'tion** (-klĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* Process or state of being acclimated.

Ac-cli'ma-tize (ăk-klī'mă-tīz), *v. t.* To acclimate.

Ac-cliv'i-ty (ăk-klĭv'ĭ-tў), *n.* Ascending slope; rising ground; ascent. — **Ac-cli'vous** (ăk-klī'vŭs), *a.* Rising with a slope, as a hill.

Ac-com'mo-date (ăk-kŏm'mō-dāt), *v. t.* To render fit; to adapt; to furnish with something desired or convenient; to reconcile. — **Ac-com'mo-da-ting** (-dā-tĭng), *a.* Affording accommodation; kind; obliging. — **Ac-com'mo-da'tion** (ăk-kŏm'mō-dā'shŭn), *n.* Supply of conveniences; fitness; reconciliation; a loan of money.

Ac-com'pa-ny (ăk-kŭm'pă-nў), *v. t.* To go with; to attend. — **Ac-com'pa-nist**, *n.* Musical performer who takes the accompanying part. — **Ac-com'pa-ni-ment** (-nĭ-ment), *n.* That which accompanies or is added for ornament.

Ac-com'plice (ăk-kŏm'plĭs), *n.* Associate in crime.

Ac-com'plish (ăk-kŏm'plĭsh), *v. t.* To finish entirely; to bring to pass; to fulfill. — **Ac-com'plished** (-plĭsht), *a.* Complete and perfected. — **Ac-com'plish-ment**, *n.* An accomplishing; acquirement; attainment.

Ac-compt'ant (ăk-kount'ant), *n.* Accountant.

Ac-cord' (ăk-kōrd'), *n.* Agreement; consent; concord. — *v. t.* To harmonize; to concede. — *v. i.* To be in accordance; to agree. — **Ac-cord'ance** (-kōrd'ans), *n.* Agreement; conformity. — **Ac-cord'ant**, *a.* Corresponding; agreeable. — **Ac-cord'ant-ly**, *adv.* — **Ac-cord'ing**, *a.* In harmony with; suitable. — **Ac-cord'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Ac-cor'di-on (ăk-kôr'dĭ-ŭn), *n.* A musical wind instrument, played by keys and bellows.

Accordion.

Ac-cost' (ăk-kôst'), *v. t.* To address; to speak first to.

‖ **Ac-couche'ment** (ăk-kōōsh'măn), *n.* [F.] Delivery in childbed.

Ac-count' (ăk-kount'), *n.* A reckoning; computation; statement; explanation; profit; value. — *v. t.* To reckon; to compute; to estimate; to regard. — *v. i.* To render an account or a reason; to constitute a reason (for an occurrence, etc.). — **Ac-count'a-ble**, *a.* Liable to be called to account; responsible. — **Ac-count'a-ble-ness**, **Ac-count'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* — **Ac-count'ant**, *n.* One skilled in accounts.

Ac-cou'ple (ăk-kŭp'p'l), *v. t.* [ACCOUPLED; ACCOUPLING.] To couple; to join together; to unite.

Ac-cou'ter, **Ac-cou'tre** (ăk-kōō'tĕr), *v. t.* To furnish with dress, equipage, or equipments; to equip. — **Ac-cou'ter-ments**, **Ac-cou'tre-ments**, *n. pl.* Dress; equipage; trappings.

Ac-cred'it (ăk-krĕd'ĭt), *v. t.* To give credit to; to furnish with credentials.

Ac-cres'cent (ăk-krĕs'sent), *a.* Growing; increasing.

Ac-cre'tion (ăk-krē'shŭn), *n.* A growing to or together; increase. — **Ac-cre'tive**, *a.* Increasing by growth.

Ac-crue' (ăk-krў'), *v. i.* To arise; to be added; to follow; to increase.

Ac-cum'bent (ăk-kŭm'bent), *a.* Leaning; reclining.

Ac-cu'mu-late (ăk-kū'mū-lāt), *v. t.* To heap up in a mass; to pile up; to collect. — *v. i.* To increase greatly. — **Ac-cu'mu-la'tor**, *n.* — **Ac-cu'mu-la'tion**, *n.* An accumulating; mass; heap. — **Ac-cu'mu-la-tive**, *a.* Causing accumulation.

Ac'cu-rate (ăk'kū-rāt), *a.* In conformity to truth; free from error; correct; precise. — **Ac'cu-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **Ac'cu-ra-cy**, **Ac'cu-rate-ness**, *n.*

Ac-curse' (ăk-kûrs'), *v. t.* To devote to destruction; to curse. — **Ac-curs'ed**, *p. p.* (ăk-kûrst') & *a.* (-kûrs'ed). Doomed to misery; detestable; execrable.

Ac-cuse' (ăk-kūz'), *v. t.* To charge with crime; to censure. — **Ac'cu-sa'tion** (-kū-zā'shŭn), *n.* An accusing; charge of crime. — **Ac-cu'sa-tive** (-kū'zā-tĭv), *a.* Producing or containing accusations. — *n.* A case (of the direct object) of nouns in grammar. — **Ac-cu'sa-to-ry** (-kū'zā-tō-rў), *a.* Containing accusation. — **Ac-cus'er**, *n.*

Ac-cus'tom (ăk-kŭs'tŭm), *v. t.* To make familiar by use; to habituate. — **Ac-cus'tom-a-ry** (-ă-rў), *a.* Usual.

Ace (ās), *n.* Single point on a card or die; very small quantity; atom.

A-cel'da-ma (ă-sĕl'dă-mă), *n.* Field of blood.

A-ceph'a-lous (ă-sĕf'ă-lŭs), *a.* Without a head.

Ac-erb'i-ty (ă-sĕr'bĭ-tў), *n.* Sourness of taste; harshness; bitterness; severity.

A-ces'cent (ă-sĕs'sănt), *a.* Turning sour; readily becoming acid. — **A-ces'cen-cy** (-sĕn-sў), *n.* Tendency to sourness. — **Ac'e-tate** (ăs'ĕ-tāt), *n.* A salt formed by acetic acid united to a base. — **A-ce'tic** (ă-sē'tĭk *or* -sĕt'ĭk), *a.* Having the properties of vinegar. — **A-cet'i-fy** (-sĕt'ĭ-fī), *v. i.* To turn into acid or vinegar. — **A-cet'i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* A making sour; operation of making vinegar. — **A-ce'tous** (-sē'tŭs), *a.* Sour; causing acetification.

Ache (āk), *v. i.* [ACHED (ākt); ACHING.] To be in pain. — *n.* Continued pain.

A-chieve' (ă-chēv'), *v. t.* To do; to accompliah. — **A-chieve'ment**, *n.* Performance; feat; deed.

Ach'ro-mat'ic (ăk'rō-măt'ĭk), *a.* Free from color.

Ac'id (ăs'ĭd), *a.* Sour; sharp; having the taste of vinegar. — *n.* A sour substance; substance by which salts are formed. — **A-cid'i-ty** (ă-sĭd'ĭ-tў), **Ac'id-ness**, *n.* — **A-cid'u-late** (ă-sĭd'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To make slightly acid. — **A-cid'u-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* Slightly sour. — **A-cid'i-fy** (ă-sĭd'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To convert into acid. — *v. i.* To become acid. — **A-cid'i-fi'a-ble** (-ĭ-fī'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being acidified. — **A-cid'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* An acidifying.

Ac-knowl'edge (ăk-nŏl'ĕj), *v. t.* To own; to confess; to avow; to concede. — **Ac-knowl'edg-ment**, *n.* The owning of a thing; avowal; thanks.

Ac'me (ăk'mē), *n.* Highest point; crisis.

Ac'o-lyte (ăk'ō-līt), **Ac'o-lyth** (-lĭth), *n.* Companion; associate; an inferior church servant.

Ac'o-nite (ăk'ō-nīt), *n.* Wolfsbane, a poison.

A'corn (ā'kŭrn), *n.* Seed or fruit of an oak.

A-cot'y-le'don (ă-kŏt'ĭ-lē'dŭn), *n.* Plant having no seed lobes, or cotyledons. — **A-cot'y-led'on-ous** (-lĕd'ŭn-ŭs), *a.* Having no seed lobes, or such as are indistinct.

A-cous'tic (ă-kous'- *or* ă-kōōs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the ears, sense of hearing, or doctrine of sounds. — **A-cous'tics**, *n.* Science of sound.

Ac-quaint' (ăk-kwānt'), *v. t.* To make familiar; to inform. — **Ac-quaint'ance**, *n.* Familiar knowledge; person or persons well known. — **Ac-quaint'ance-ship**, *n.* State of being acquainted.

Ac'qui-esce' (ăk'kwĭ-ĕs'), *v. i.* [ACQUIESCED (-ĕst'); ACQUIESCING (-ĕs'sĭng).] To rest satisfied, or without opposition; to assent; to comply. — **Ac'qui-es'cence** (-ĕs'sens), *n.* Silent assent or submission. — **Ac'qui-es'cent**, *a.* Submitting; disposed to submit.

Ac-quire' (ăk-kwīr'), *v. t.* To gain; to obtain; to secure. — **Ac-quir'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being acquired. — **Ac-quire'ment**, **Ac'qui-si'tion** (-kwĭ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* An acquiring; thing acquired; gain.

Ac-quis'i-tive (ăk-kwĭz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Disposed to make acquisitions. — **Ac-quis'i-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Ac-quis'i-tive-ness**, *n.*

Ac-quit' (ăk-kwĭt'), *v. t.* [ACQUITTED; ACQUITTING.] To set free; to release; to discharge; to clear; to absolve; to conduct (one's self). — **Ac-quit'tal** (-tal), *n.* Formal release from a charge. — **Ac-quit'tance** (-tans), *n.* An acquitting or discharging from debt; a receipt.

A'cre (ā'kĕr), *n.* Tract of 160 square rods.

Ac'rid (ăk'rĭd), *n.* Of biting taste; sharp; pungent. — **Ac'rid-ness**, *n.*

Ac'ri-mo-ny (ăk'rĭ-mō-nў), *n.* Sharpness or severity (of language or temper); asperity. — **Ac'ri-mo'ni-ous** (-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Sarcastic; severe; bitter. — **Ac'ri-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Ac'ro-bat (ăk'rō-băt), *n.* One who practices high vaulting, rope dancing, etc. — **Ac'ro-bat'ic**, *a.*

A-crop'o-lis (ă-krŏp'ō-lĭs), *n.* Citadel or castle.

A-cross' (ă-krôs'), *prep.* From side to side of; athwart; over. — *adv.* Crosswise.

A-cros'tic (ă-krŏs'tĭk), *n.* Poem in which certain letters in each line form a name or a sentence. — **A-cros'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Act (ăkt), *v. t.* To perform; to do; to feign; to play. — *v. i.* To exert power; to be in motion; to do. — *n.* A deed; action; exploit; division of a play. — **Ac'tor** (ăk'tĕr), *n.* — **Ac'tress** (-trĕs), *n.* Female actor or stage player. — **Ac'tion** (ăk'shŭn), *n.* Thing done; deed; conduct; gesture; battle; law suit. — **Ac'tion-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Admitting an action at law. — **Ac'tion-a-bly**, *adv.*

Ac'tive (ăk'tĭv), *a.* Having or communicating action or motion; energetic; busy; transitive. — **Ac'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Ac'tive-ness**, **Ac-tiv'i-ty**, (-tĭv'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Ac'tor, Ac'tress, *n.* See under ACT, *v. t.*

Ac'tu-al (ăk'tū-al), *a.* Existing in act; real; certain; present. — **Ac'tu-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Ac'tu-al-ness**, **Ac'tu-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* State of being actual. — **Ac'tu-al-ize**, *v. t.* To make actual.

Ac'tu-a-ry (ăk'tū-ă-rў), *n.* A registrar; clerk.

Ac'tu-ate (ăk'tū-āt), *v. t.* To put into action; to impel; to animate.

A-cu'le-ate (ă-kū'lē-āt), *a.* Having sharp points; prickly.

A-cu'men (ă-kū'mĕn), *n.* Quickness of perception; shrewdness; discernment. — **A-cu'mi-nate** (-mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To render sharp or keen. — *v. i.* To come to a sharp point. — *a.* Having a long tapering point. — **A-cu'mi-na'tion**, *n.* A sharpening; termination in a point; quickness.

A-cute' (ă-kūt'), *a.* Sharp; shrewd; keen; high or shrill. — **A-cute'ly**, *adv.* — **A-cute'ness**, *n.*

Ad'age (ăd'ĕj), *n.* Saying; maxim; proverb.

‖ **A-da'gio** (ă-dä'jō), *a.* [It.] Slow; moving slowly. — *adv.* Slowly; — a musical term. — *n.* A piece of music in *adagio* time.

Ad'a-mant (ăd'ă-mănt), *n.* Stone of impenetrable hardness; diamond. — **Ad'a-man-te'an** (-măn-tē'an), **Ad'a-man'tine** (-măn'tĭn), *a.* Extremely hard.

A-dapt' (ă-dăpt'), *v. t.* To make fit or suitable. — **A-dapt'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being adapted. — **A-dapt'a-bil'i-ty**, **A-dapt'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Ad'ap-ta'tion** (ăd'ăp-tā'shŭn), *n.* An adapting; fitness.

Add (ăd), *v. t.* To join or unite.

Ad-den'dum (ăd-dĕn'dŭm), *n.; pl.* ADDENDA (-dă). [L.] A thing to be added.

Ad'der (ăd'dĕr), *n.* A venomous serpent; a viper.

Add'i-ble (ăd'dĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being added.

Ad-dict' (ăd-dĭkt'), *v. t.* To apply habitually; to habituate. — **Ad-dict'ed-ness, Ad-dic'tion** (-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* Devotedness.

Ad-di'tion (ăd-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* An adding things together; thing added; increase; branch of arithmetic which treats of adding numbers. — **Ad-di'tion-al**, *a.* Added. — **Ad-di'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ad'dle (ăd'd'l), *a.* Putrid; corrupt; unfruitful or barren. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become addle, corrupt, or morbid.

Ad-dress' (ăd-drĕs'), *v. t.* [ADDRESSED (-drĕst'); ADDRESSING.] To make ready; to speak or apply to; to direct (a letter or a petition); to woo. — *n.* An application; a petition; a direction (of a letter, etc.); skill; tact; courtship, — usually in *pl.*

Ad-duce' (ăd-dūs'), *v. t.* [ADDUCED (-dūst'); ADDUCING (-dū'sĭng).] To bring forward or offer; to allege. — **Ad-du'cent** (-dū'sent), *a.* Bringing forward or together. — **Ad-du'ci-ble** (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being adduced. — **Ad-duc'tion** (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* A bringing forward. — **Ad-duc'tive** (-dŭk'tĭv), *a.* Bringing forward.

A-dept' (ă-dĕpt'), *n.* One skilled in any art. — *a.* Skillful.

Ad'e-quate (ăd'ĕ-kwât), *a.* Fully sufficient; equal, proportionate, or correspondent; enough; requisite. — **Ad'e-quate-ly**, *adv.* — **Ad'e-qua-cy** (-kwă-sў), **Ad'e-quate-ness**, *n.*

Ad-here' (ăd-hēr'), *v. i.* [ADHERED (-hērd'); ADHERING.] To stick fast; to cleave; to cling; to be attached or devoted. — **Ad-her'ence** (*-ens*), **Ad-her'en-cy** (*-en-sў*), *n.* Quality or state of adhering; steady attachment. — **Ad-her'ent**, *a.* United with or to; sticking. — *n.* One who adheres; a follower; a supporter; an advocate. — **Ad-her'ent-ly**, *adv.* — **Ad-he'sion** (-hē'zhŭn), *n.* A sticking, or being attached. — **Ad-he'sive** (-hē'sĭv), *a.* Sticky; tenacious. — **Ad-he'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Ad-he'sive-ness**, *n.*

Ad-hor'ta-to-ry (ăd-hôr'tă-tŏ-rў), *a.* Containing counsel; advisory.

A-dieu' (ă-dū'), *adv.* Good-by; farewell. — *n.* A farewell.

Ad'i-pose' (ăd'ĭ-pōs'), *a.* Consisting of fat. — **Ad'i-po-cere'** (ăd'ĭ-pŏ-sēr'), *n.* A waxy substance, into which fat is sometimes changed.

Ad'it (ăd'ĭt), *n.* A horizontal entrance into a mine; a drift.

Ad-ja'cent (ăd-jā'sent), *a.* Lying near; contiguous. — **Ad-ja'cen-cy** (*-sen-sў*), *n.* State of being adjacent.

Ad'jec-tive (ăd'jĕk-tĭv), *n.* A word used to denote some property of a noun. — **Ad'jec-tive-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of an adjective.

Ad-join' (ăd-join'), *v. t.* [ADJOINED (-joind'); ADJOINING.] To join or unite to. — *v. i.* To be contiguous or very near.

Ad-journ' (ăd-jûrn'), *v. t.* [ADJOURNED (-jûrnd'); ADJOURNING.] To put off to another day; to postpone; to defer; to delay. — *v. i.* To suspend business for a time. — **Ad-journ'ment**, *n.* An adjourning; postponement.

Ad-judge' (ăd-jŭj'), *v. t.* [ADJUDGED (-jŭjd'); ADJUDGING.] To award or decree judicially; to sentence.

Ad-ju'di-cate (ăd-jū'dĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To determine by law; to adjudge. — **Ad-ju'di-ca'tion**, *n.* An adjudicating; sentence; decision.

Ad'junct' (ăd'jŭnkt'), *n.* Something joined to another thing; a colleague. — *a.* Added or united. — **Ad-junc'tion** (-jŭnk'shŭn), *n.* A joining; thing joined. — **Ad-junc'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Having the quality of joining. — *n.* One who, or that which, is joined.

Ad-jure' (ăd-jūr'), *v. t.* [ADJURED (-jūrd'); ADJURING.] To charge on oath, or solemnly. — **Ad'ju-ra'tion** (ăd'jŭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* An adjuring; a charging on oath; form of oath.

Ad-just' (ăd-jŭst'), *v. t.* To make exact or conformable; to reduce to order; to set right; to settle; to fit; to regulate; to accommodate. — **Ad-just'er**, *n.* — **Ad-just'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being adjusted. — **Ad-just'ment**, *n.* An adjusting; an arrangement; a settlement.

Adjutant.

Ad'ju-tant (ăd'jŭ-*tant*), *n.* A military officer who assists superior officers; a large stork, native of India. — **Ad'ju-tan-cy** (*-tan-sў*), *n.* Office of an adjutant.

Ad'ju-vant (ăd'jŭ-*vant*), *a.* Helping; assisting. — *n.* An aid; an assistant.

Ad-meas'ure (ăd-mĕzh'ur), *v. t.* To take the dimensions or capacity of; to apportion. — **Ad-meas'ure-ment**, *n.* A measuring; dimensions.

Ad-men'su-ra'tion (ăd-mĕn'shu-rā'shŭn), *n.* Measurement.

Ad-min'is-ter (ăd-mĭn'ĭs-tẽr), *v. t.* To manage (business); to dispense (justice); to tender (an oath); to settle (an estate). — *v. i.* To contribute; to act as administrator. — **Ad-min'is-te'ri-al** (*-ĭs-tē'rĭ-al*), *a.* Pertaining to administration. — **Ad-min'is-tra-ble** (*-trā-b'l*), *a.* Capable of being administered. — **Ad-min'is-trant** (*-trant*), *a.* Executive. — *n.* One who administers. — **Ad-min'is-tra'tion** (-trā'shŭn), *n.* An administering; executive part of government. — **Ad-min'is-tra'tive** (-mĭn'ĭs-trā'tĭv), *a.* Administering. — **Ad-min'is-tra'tor** (*-tẽr*), *n.* One who administers (esp. an intestate estate). — **Ad-min'is-tra'tor-ship**, *n.* Office of administrator. — **Ad-min'is-trix** (*-trĭks*), *n.* A woman who administers.

Ad'mi-ra-ble, etc. See under ADMIRE, *v. t.*

Ad'mi-ral (ăd'mĭ-*ral*)), *n.* A naval officer of highest rank. — **Ad'mi-ral-ship**, *n.* Office of an admiral. — **Ad'mi-ral-ty** (*-tў*), *n.* A body of officers who manage naval affairs; a court for determining naval causes.

Ad-mire' (ăd-mīr'), *v. t.* [ADMIRED (-mīrd'); ADMIRING.] To regard with wonder or affection. — *v. i.* To marvel; to wonder. — **Ad-mir'er**, *n.* — **Ad'mi-ra'tion** (ăd'mĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* Wonder; esp., wonder mingled with love or veneration. — **Ad'mi-ra-ble** (ăd'mĭ-rā-b'l), *a.* Worthy of admiration; delightful; excellent; surprising. — **Ad'mi-ra-bly**, *adv.*

Ad-mit' (ăd-mĭt'), *v. t.* [ADMITTED; ADMITTING.] To let in; to concede; to grant; to allow. — **Ad-mit'tance**, *n.* The act or power of entering. — **Ad-mis'sion** (ăd-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* An admitting;

access. — **Ad-mis'si-ble** (-mĭs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Proper to be admitted. — **Ad-mis'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Ad-mix' (ăd-mĭks'), *v. t.* To mingle (with something else). — **Ad-mix'tion** (-mĭks'chŭn), *n.* A mingling. — **Ad-mix'ture** (-tûr), *n.* A mixing; a compound formed by mixing.

Ad-mon'ish (ăd-mŏn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [ADMONISHED (-ĭsht); ADMONISHING.] To reprove gently; to caution; to warn; to advise. — **Ad-mon'ish-er**, *n.* — **Ad'mo-ni'tion** (-mŏ-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Gentle reproof; advice. — **Ad-mon'i-tive** (-mŏn'ĭ-tĭv), **Ad-mon'i-to-ry** (-tō-rў), *a.* Containing admonition.

Ad'nate (ăd'nāt), *a.* Growing close to (a stem, etc.).

A-do' (ă-dōō'), *n.* Bustle; trouble; fuss.

‖A-do'be (ă-dō'bā), *n.* Unburnt, sun-dried brick.

Ad'o-les'cent (ăd'ō-lĕs'sent), *a.* Growing; advancing from childhood to manhood. — **Ad'o-les'cence** (-sens), *n.* Youth.

A-dopt' (ă-dŏpt'), *v. t.* To take as one's own (when not so before). — **A-dop'tion** (ă-dŏp'-shŭn), *n.* An adopting; state of being adopted. — **A-dop'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Adopted; adopting.

A-dore' (ă-dōr'), *v. t.* [ADORED (-dōrd'); ADORING.] To worship with profound reverence; to love in the highest degree; to venerate. — **A-dor'er**, *n.* — **A-der'a-ble**, *a.* Worthy of adoration. — **A-dor'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **A-dor'a-bly**, *adv.* — **Ad'o-ra'tion** (ăd'ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* Worship; homage; great reverence.

A-dorn' (ă-dōrn'), *v. t.* [ADORNED (-dōrnd'); ADORNING.] To render beautiful; to decorate; to embellish; to ornament. — **A-dorn'ment**, *n.* Ornament; embellishment.

A-down' (ă-doun'), *prep.* Down; toward the ground. — *adv.* Downward.

A-drift' (ă-drĭft'), *a.* & *adv.* Floating at random; at large.

A-dreit' (ă-droit'), *a.* Skillful; dexterous; ingenious. — **A-dreit'ly**, *adv.* — **A-droit'ness**, *n.*

Ad'sci-ti'tious (ăd'sĭ-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Supplemental; additional.

Ad'u-la'tion (ăd'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* Servile flattery; compliment. — **Ad'u-la'tor** (ăd'ū-lā'tĕr), *n.* A sycophant. — **Ad'u-la-to-ry** (-lă-tō-rў), *a.* Flattering.

A-dult' (ă-dŭlt'), *a.* Having arrived at mature years, or to full size and strength. — *n.* One grown to maturity.

A-dul'ter-ate (ă-dŭl'tĕr-āt), *v. t.* To debase or corrupt by mixture. — *a.* Tainted with adultery; spurious; corrupted. — **A-dul'ter-ant**, *n.* One who, or that which, adulterates. — **A-dul'ter-a'tion** (ă-dŭl'tĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* An adulterating. — **A-dul'ter-er** (-dŭl'tĕr-ĕr), *n.* A man guilty of adultery. — **A-dul'ter-ess**, *n.* A woman who commits adultery. — **A-dul'ter-ine** (-ĭn *or* -ēn), *a.* Proceeding from adultery. — *n.* An illegitimate child. — **A-dul'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or guilty of, adultery. — **A-dul'ter-y** (-ў), *n.* Violation of the marriage bed.

Ad-um'brate (ăd-ŭm'brāt), *v. t.* To shadow faintly forth; to typify. — **Ad'um-bra'tion** (-brā'shŭn), *n.* A shadow; faint resemblance.

A-dun'ci-ty (ă-dŭn'sĭ-tў), *n.* A bending in form of a hook.

A-dust' (ă-dŭst'), *a.* Burnt or scorched.

Ad-vance' (ăd-vâns'), *v. t.* [ADVANCED (-vânst'); ADVANCING (-vân'sĭng).] To bring forward; to raise to a higher rank; to help on; to offer (arguments or inducements); to supply beforehand. — *v. i.* To move forward; to improve; to rise in rank, office, or consequence. — *n.* A moving forward; an offer; a gift. — *a.* Before in place or time. — **Ad-vance'ment**, *n.* An advancing; improvement; promotion; payment of money in advance.

Ad-van'tage (ăd-vân'tăj), *n.* Favorable circumstances; superiority; benefit; profit. — *v. t.* [ADVANTAGED (-tăjd); ADVANTAGING (-tă-jĭng).] To benefit; to promote. — **Ad'van-ta'geous** (ăd'van-tā'jŭs), *a.* Being of advantage; useful; beneficial. — **Ad'van-ta'geous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ad'van-ta'geous-ness**, *n.*

Ad'vent (ăd'vĕnt), *n.* A coming; esp., the coming of Christ; season of four weeks before Christmas.

Ad'ven-ti'tious (ăd'vĕn-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Added extrinsically; not essentially inherent; accidental; casual. — **Ad'ven-ti'tious-ly**, *adv.*

Ad-ven'ture (ăd-vĕn'tûr), *n.* An extraordinary event; bold undertaking; risk; chance. — *v. t.* [ADVENTURED (-tûrd); ADVENTURING.] To put at hazard; to risk; to run the risk of attempting. — *v. i.* To try the chances; to dare. — **Ad-ven'tur-er**, *n.* — **Ad-ven'ture-some** (-sŭm), **Ad-ven'tur-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Inclined to adventure; daring; enterprising; attended with risk.

Ad'verb (ăd'vĕrb), *n.* A word used to modify a verb, adjective, or other adverb. — **Ad-ver'bi-al** (-vĕr'bĭ-*al*), *a.* Relating to or like an adverb. — **Ad-ver'bi-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ad'verse (ăd'vĕrs), *a.* Acting in a contrary direction; conflicting; contrary to the wishes; unfortunate; calamitous. — **Ad'verse-ly**, *adv.* — **Ad'verse-ness**, *n.* — **Ad'ver-sa-ry** (ăd'vĕr-sā-rў), *n.* One hostile or opposed; an antagonist; an enemy; a foe. — *a.* Adverse; antagonistic. — **Ad-ver'sa-tive** (ăd-vĕr'sā-tĭv), *a.* Expressing contrariety, opposition, or antithesis. — *n.* A word denoting opposition. — **Ad-ver'si-ty** (-vĕr'sĭ-tў), *n.* Adverse circumstances; calamity; affliction; distress.

Ad-vert' (ăd-vĕrt'), *v. i.* To turn the mind or attention; to refer; to regard; to observe. — **Ad-vert'ence** (-ens), **Ad-vert'en-cy** (-en-sў), *n.* Attention; regard; consideration. — **Ad-vert'ent**, *a.* Attentive; heedful.

Ad'ver-tise' (ăd'vĕr-tīz' *or* ăd'vĕr-tīz'), *v. t.* & *i.* [ADVERTISED (-tīzd' *or* -tīzd'); ADVERTISING (-tīz'ĭng *or* -tī'zĭng).] To give notice or intelligence to; to make known through the press. — **Ad-ver'tise-ment** (ăd-vĕr'tĭz-ment *or* ăd'vĕr-tīz'ment), *n.* Information; notice through the press. — **Ad'ver-tis'er**, *n.*

Ad-vice' (ăd-vīs'), *n.* Opinion offered as worthy to be followed; counsel; notice; admonition. — **Ad-vise'** (ăd-vīz'), *v. t.* [ADVISED (-vīzd'); ADVISING.] To give advice to; to counsel; to apprise; to warn; to inform; to consult; to consider. — *v. i.* To deliberate; to weigh well. — **Ad-vis'er**, *n.* — **Ad-vis'a-ble** (-vīz'-ă-b'l), *a.* Fit to be advised or to be done; expedient. — **Ad-vis'a-ble-ness**, **Ad-vis'a-bil'i-ty** (-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* — **Ad-vis'ed-ly** (-vī'zĕd-lў), *adv.* With full knowledge; purposely. — **Ad-vis'ed-ness**, *n.* — **Ad-vise'ment** (-vīz'ment), *n.* Counsel; deliberation; consideration. — **Ad-vī'so-ry** (-vī'zŏ-rў), *a.* Having power to advise; containing advice.

Ad'vo-cate (ăd'vō-kāt), *n.* One who pleads for

another. — *v. t.* To plead in favor of; to maintain by argument; to defend; to vindicate. — **Ad'vo-ca-cy** (-kȧ-sy), **Ad'vo-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* An advocating or pleading.

Ad'vow-ee' (ăd'vou-ē'), *n.* One who has the right of advowson. — **Ad-vow'son** (-vou'zŭn *or* -sŭn), *n.* Right of presenting a priest to a vacant benefice.

Ad'y-nam'ic (ăd'ĭ-năm'ĭk), *a.* Weak in the vital powers; feeble.

‖Ad'y-tum (ăd'ĭ-tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* ADYTA (-tȧ). [L.] A secret place in ancient temples.

Adz.

Adz, Adze (ădz), *n.* A carpenter's chipping tool, with arching blade at right angles to the handle.

Æ'dile (ē'dīl), *n.* A civil officer in ancient Rome having charge of public buildings, spectacles, etc.

‖Æ'gis (ē'jĭs), *n.* Shield; protection.

Æ-o'li-an (ē-ō'lĭ-*an*), *a.* Pertaining to Æolia or Æolis, in Asia Minor, or to Æolus, god of the winds; pertaining to or produced by wind. — **Æolian harp.** A musical instrument containing stretched strings, which the wind sets in vibration. — **Æ-ol'ic** (-ŏl'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to Æolia.

Æ'on (ē'ŏn), *n.* An age; eternity; eon. — **Æ-o'ni-an** (ē-ō'nĭ-*an*), *a.* Eternal; everlasting.

A'ër-ate (ā'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* To combine with carbonic acid; to supply with common air; to arterialize. — **A'ër-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An aërating.

A-ē'rĭ-al (ā-ē'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to the air; high; lofty; light as air; ethereal.

Ae'rie (ē'rĭ), *n.* Nest of an eagle or other bird of prey; eyrie.

A'ër-i-form (ā'ĕr-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of air, as gas.

A'ër-i-fy (ā'ĕr-ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To combine or fill with air.

A'ër-o-lite (ā'ĕr-ō-līt), *n.* A meteoric stone.

A'ër-om'e-ter (ā'ĕr-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the weight or density of gases. — **A'ër-o-met'ric** (-ō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* Pertaining to aërometry. — **A'ër-om'e-try** (-ŏm'ē-trỹ), *n.* Science of measuring the air; pneumatics.

A'ër-o-naut (ā'ĕr-ō-nȧt), *n.* An aërial navigator; balloonist. — **A'ër-o-naut'ic** (-nȧt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to aëronautics. — **A'ër-o-naut'ics,** *n.* Science of sailing in the air; ballooning.

A'ër-o-phyte' (ā'ĕr-ō-fīt), *n.* A plant deriving support from air alone.

A'ër-os'co-py (ā'ĕr-ŏs'kō-pỹ), *n.* Observation of the atmosphere.

A'ër-o-stat' (ā'ĕr-ō-stȧt'), *n.* A machine sustaining weights in the air; an air balloon. — **A'ër-o-stat'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to aërostatics. — **A'ër-o-stat'ics,** *n.* Science of the equilibrium of elastic fluids, or of aërial navigation. — **A'ër-os-ta'tion** (-ŏs-tā'shŭn), *n.* Aërial navigation.

Æs-thet'ic (ĕs-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to æsthetics. — **Æs-thet'ics,** *n.* Theory or philosophy of taste; science of the beautiful in nature and art. — **Æs'thete** (ĕs'thēt *or* ēs'-), *n.* One greatly attentive to æsthetics. [Spelled also *esthetic,* etc.]

Æ'ther (ē'thĕr), *n.* Ether.

A-far' (ȧ-fär'), *adv.* At a great distance; remote.

Af'fa-ble (ăf'fȧ-b'l), *a.* Ready to converse; easy of access; courteous; accessible. — **Af'fa-bly,** *adv.* — **Af'fa-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.*

Af-fair' (ăf-fâr'), *n.* Business; a partial or minor engagement of troops.

Af-fect' (ăf-fĕkt'), *v. t.* To act upon; to change; to influence; to move; to aim at; to put on a pretense of; to assume. — **Af'fec-ta'tion** (ăf'fĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* Assumption of what is not real; artificial appearance; false pretense. — **Af-fect'ed** (-fĕkt'ĕd), *a.* Moved; disposed; assumed artificially; not natural. — **Af-fect'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **Af-fect'ed-ness,** *n.* — **Af-fect'ing,** *a.* Having power to move the passions or affections; pathetic. — **Af-fect'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **Af-fec'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Affecting, or exciting emotion.

Af-fec'tion (ăf-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* Quality or property inseparable from its subject; state of the mind respecting a particular object; love; tender attachment; disease. — **Af-fec'tion-ate** (-ăt), *a.* Having great love or affection; proceeding from affection; loving; kind. — **Af-fec'tion-ate-ly,** *adv.*

Af-fi'ance (ăf-fī'*ans*), *n.* Plighted faith; the marriage contract or promise; trust; confidence. — *v. t.* [AFFIANCED (-*anst*); AFFIANCING (-*an*-sĭng).] To betroth; to promise marriage to; to trust. — **Af-fi'ant,** *n.* One who makes an affidavit; a deponent.

Af'fi-da'vit (ăf'fĭ-dā'vĭt), *n.* [L., he made oath.] Statement made upon oath before a magistrate; deposition.

Af-fil'i-ate (ăf-fĭl'ĭ-ăt), *v. t.* To adopt; to receive into fellowship; to ally. — *v. i.* To associate; to accord. — **Af-fil'i-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Adoption; association in the same family or society; legal assignment of a child to its father.

Af-fin'i-ty (ăf-fĭn'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Relationship by marriage; close agreement; chemical attraction.

Af-firm' (ăf-fĕrm'), *v. t.* [AFFIRMED (-fĕrmd'); AFFIRMING.] To confirm; to establish; to ratify; to maintain as true; to aver; to assert. — *v. i.* To declare positively. — **Af-firm'er,** *n.* — **Af-firm'a-ble,** *a.* Capable of being affirmed. — **Af-firm'ance** (-*ans*), *n.* Confirmation; ratification. — **Af-firm'ant,** *n.* One who affirms or asserts. — **Af'fir-ma'tion** (ăf'fĕr-mā'shŭn), *n.* An affirming; thing asserted; ratification. — **Af-firm'a-tive** (ăf-fĕrm'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Affirming or asserting; — opposed to *negative;* confirmative; ratifying. — *n.* That which contains an affirmation. — **Af-firm'a-tive-ly,** *adv.*

Af-fix' (ăf-fĭks'), *v. t.* [AFFIXED (-fĭkst'); AFFIXING.] To add at the end; to attach; to connect; to annex; to unite. — **Af'fix** (ăf'fĭks), *n.* A syllable or letter joined to the end of a word; a suffix; a postfix. — **Af-fix'ture** (-tŭr), *n.* That which is affixed or annexed.

Af-fla'tus (ăf-flā'tŭs), *n.* [L.] A breath or blast of wind; inspiration.

Af-flict' (ăf-flĭkt'), *v. t.* To strike down; to give continued pain; to distress; to torment; to grieve. — **Af-flict'ing,** *a.* Grievous; distressing. — **Af-flic'tion** (-flĭk'shŭn), *n.* State of being afflicted; state of pain, distress, or grief; misfortune. — **Af-flic'tive** (-flĭk'tĭv), *a.* Giving pain; causing affliction. — **Af-flic'tive-ly,** *adv.*

Af'flu-ent (ăf'flŭ-*ent*), *a.* Wealthy; plentiful; abundant; copious. — *n.* A stream flowing into a river or lake. — **Af'flu-ent-ly,** *adv.* In abundance; abundantly. — **Af'flu-ence** (-*ens*), *n.* Abundance of any thing; wealth; plenty. —

Af'flux (ăf'flŭks), **Af-flux'ion** (ăf-flŭk'shŭn), *n.* A flowing to; that which flows to.

Af-ford' (ăf-fōrd'), *v. t.* To yield; to give; to be able to expend; to impart; to confer; to supply.

Af-fray' (ăf-frā'), *n.* A tumultuous quarrel; scuffle; encounter; brawl. — *v. t.* [AFFRAYED (-frād'); AFFRAYING.] To frighten.

Af-fright' (ăf-frīt'), *v. t.* To impress with sudden fear; to terrify; to shock; to alarm. — *n.* Sudden fear; terror.

Af-front' (ăf-frŭnt'), *n.* Contemptuous action or conduct; indignity; insult; offense. — *v. t.* To offend; to insult; to abuse; to outrage. — **Af-front'ive** (-ĭv), *a.* Giving offense; insulting; abusive.

Af-fuse' (ăf-fūz'), *v. t.* [AFFUSED (-fūzd'); AFFUSING.] To pour out; to sprinkle. — **Af-fu'sion** (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* A pouring upon; baptism; bathing a part or all of the body with water or other fluid as a remedy for disease.

Af'ghan (ăf'gan), *n.* A native of Afghanistan; a blanket or wrap.

A-field' (ă-fēld'), *adv.* To, in, or on, the field.

A-fire' (ă-fīr'), *a. & adv.* On fire.

A-float' (ă-flōt'), *adv.* In a floating state; without guide or control; adrift; in general circulation.

A-foot' (ă-fo͝ot'), *adv.* On foot; in action; astir.

A-fore' (ă-fōr'), *adv. & prep.* Before. — **A-fore'go'ing**, *a.* Going before; foregoing; previous. — **A-fore' hand'**, *adv.* Beforehand; before. — **A-fore'men'tioned**, **A-fore'said'**, *adv.* Spoken of or named before. — **A-fore'thought'** (-thạt'), *a.* Premeditated. — **A-fore'time'** (-tīm'), *adv.* In time past; formerly; of old.

A-foul' (ă-foul') *a. & adv.* Not free; entangled; in collision.

A-fraid' (ă-frād'), *a.* Struck with fear; timid.

A-fresh' (ă-frĕsh'), *adv.* Anew; over again; once more; newly.

Aft (ăft), *adv. & a.* Astern; abaft; behind.

Aft'er (ăft'ẽr), *prep.* Behind in place; later in time; moving toward from behind; in imitation of; concerning. — *a.* Subsequent; more aft. — *adv.* Subsequently in time or place.

Aft'er-clap' (ăft'ẽr-klăp'), *n.* An unexpected subsequent event.

Aft'er-crop' (ăft'ẽr-krŏp'), *n.* A second or subsequent crop.

Aft'er-math' (ăft'ẽr-măth'), *n.* A second crop of grass; rowen.

Aft'er-noon' (ăft'ẽr-no͞on'), *n.* The time from noon to evening.

Aft'er-piece' (ăft'ẽr-pēs'), *n.* A piece performed after a play.

Aft'er-thought' (ăft'ẽr-thạt'), *n.* A reflection after an act.

Aft'er-ward (ăft'ẽr-wẽrd), **Aft'er-wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* In later time; subsequently.

A-gain' (ă-gĕn'), *adv.* Another time; once more; in return; back; on the other hand; moreover.

A-gainst' (ă-gĕnst'), *prep.* Opposite to; in opposition to; in provision for; by the time that.

A-gape' (ă-gāp' *or* -găp'), *adv.* Gaping, as with wonder; having the mouth wide open.

Ag'ate (ăg'ăt), *n.* A variety of quartz; kind of type, next smaller than nonpareil.

☞ This line is printed in *agate*.

Ag'a-tine (ăg'ă-tĭn), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, agate.

A-ga've (ă-gā'vē), *n.* The American aloe, or century plant.

Age (āj), *n.* Any period of time; a particular period; maturity; decline of life; generation; century. — *v. i.* [AGED (ājd); AGING (ā'jĭng).] To grow old; to become aged. — **A'ged** (ā'jĕd), *a.* Advanced in age or years; old; ancient; having lived (for some time specified).

Agave.

A'gent (ā'jĕnt), *n.* Person or thing that exerts power, or has power to act; deputy. — **A'gen-cy** (ā'jen-sў), *n.* Quality of acting or state of being in action; office of an agent. — **A'gent-ship**, *n.* Office of an agent; agency.

Ag-glom'er-ate (ăg-glŏm'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* To wind, or collect, into a ball or mass. — *a.* Collected into a ball or heap. — **Ag-glom'er-a'tion** (-glŏm'-ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* A gathering into a ball or mass.

Ag-glu'ti-nate (ăg-glū'tĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To unite, or cause to adhere. — **Ag-glu'ti-nant**, *a.* Uniting, as glue. — *n.* An adhesive substance. — **Ag-glu'ti-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A uniting, or state of being united. — **Ag-glu'ti-na'tive**, *a.* Tending to unite.

Ag'gran-dize (ăg'grăn-dīz), *v. t.* [AGGRANDIZED (-dīzd); AGGRANDIZING (-dī'zĭng).] To make great or greater; to exalt. — **Ag-gran'dize-ment** (ăg-grăn'dĭz-ment *or* ăg'grăn-dīz'-), *n.* An aggrandizing. — **Ag'gran-dī'zer** (-dī'zẽr), *n.*

Ag'gra-vate (ăg'grȧ-vāt), *v. t.* To make worse; to enhance; to exaggerate; to irritate; to tease. — **Ag'gra-va'tion** (-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act of aggravating; that which aggravates.

Ag'gre-gate (ăg'grẽ-gāt), *v. t.* To bring together; to collect into a sum or mass; to accumulate; to pile. — *a.* Formed of collected parts. — *n.* An assemblage of particulars; collection; sum total; lump. — **Ag'gre-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* An aggregating; an aggregate. — **Ag'gre-ga'tive** (-gā'tĭv), *a.* Causing aggregation; collective.

Ag-gress' (ăg-grĕs'), *v. i. & t.* To attack; to assail. — **Ag-gres'sion** (ăg-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* First attack; assault; intrusion. — **Ag-gres'sive** (ăg-grĕs'sĭv), *a.* Making the first attack; pugnacious. — **Ag-gres'sive-ness**, *n.* — **Ag-gres'sor** (-sẽr), *n.*

Ag-grieve' (ăg-grēv'), *v. t.* [AGGRIEVED (-grēvd'); AGGRIEVING (-grēv'ing).] To pain; to afflict; to vex; to harass. — **Ag-griev'ance** (-grēv'-*ans*), *n.* Injury; grievance.

A-ghast' (ă-găst'), *a. & adv.* Amazed; stupefied with horror.

Ag'ile (ăj'ĭl), *a.* Quick of motion; nimble; brisk. — **Ag'ile-ness**, **A-gil'i-ty** (ă-jĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Ag'i-o (ăj'ĭ-ō *or* ā'jĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* AGIOS (-ōz). Difference in value between metallic and paper money; premium. — **Ag'i-o-tage** (ăj'ĭ-ō-tăj), *n.* Stockjobbing.

Ag'i-tate (ăj'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To disturb; to excite; to discuss earnestly; to debate. — **Ag'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Disturbance; violent motion; excitement; debate. — **Ag'i-ta'tor** (-tā'tẽr), *n.*

Ag'nail (ăg'nāl), *n.* Inflammation round a finger nail; a whitlow.

Ag'nate (ăg'nāt), *a.* Related on the father's side. —*n.* One thus related. — **Ag-na'tion** (-nā'-shŭn), *n.* Relation by the father's side.

Ag-nos'tic (ăg-nŏs'tĭk), *a.* Professing ignorance. —*n.* One who neither affirms nor denies, but declares himself ignorant.

A-go' (ă-gō'), *adv.* & *a.* Past; gone.

A-gog' (ă-gŏg'), *a.* & *adv.* Excited and eager.

A-go'ing (ă-gō'ĭng), *adv.* In motion; going; ready to go.

Ag'o-ny (ăg'ŏ-nĭ), *n.* Extreme pain of body or mind; anguish; pang. — **Ag'o-nize** (-ŏ-nīz), *v. i.* [AGONIZED (-nīzd); AGONIZING.] To writhe with agony; to suffer anguish. —*v. t.* To torture. — **Ag'o-ni'zing-ly**, *adv.* With extreme anguish.

A-gra'ri-an (ă-grā'rĭ-*an*), *a.* Relating or tending to equal division of lands. —*n.* One who favors agrarianism. — **A-gra'ri-an-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* Equal division of property.

A-gree' (ă-grē'), *v. i.* [AGREED (-grēd'); AGREEING.] To be of one mind; to concur; to accord; to assent; to resemble; to suit; to correspond in gender, number, case, or person. — **A-gree'a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Agreeing or suitable; in conformity or accordance; pleasing. — **A-gree'a-ble-ness, A-gree'a-bil'i-ty** (-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* — **A-gree'a-bly**, *adv.* In an agreeable manner; in accordance; conformably. — **A-gree'ment**, *n.* An agreeing; harmony; contract; bargain.

A-gres'tic (ă-grĕs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the fields; rustic.

Ag'ri-cul'ture (ăg'rĭ-kŭl'tûr), *n.* Art of cultivating the ground; tillage; husbandry; farming. — **Ag'ri-cul'tur-al**, *a.* Relating to agriculture. — **Ag'ri-cul'tur-ist**, *n.* A farmer.

A-ground' (ă-ground'), *adv.* On the ground; stranded.

A'gue (ā'gū), *n.* Chilliness; intermittent fever. — **A'gu-ish** (ā'gū-ĭsh), *a.* Chilly.

Ah (ä), *interj.* Expressing surprise, pity, exultation, etc. — **A-ha'** (ä-hä'), *interj.* Expressing triumph, contempt, or surprise.

A-head' (ă-hĕd'), *adv.* Farther forward; in front.

A-hull' (ă-hŭl'), *adv.* With sails furled and helm lashed.

Aid (ād), *v. t.* To assist; to help; to relieve; to sustain. —*n.* Help; succor; relief; a helper.

‖**Aid'-de-camp'** (ād'de-kŏn'), *n.*; *pl.* AIDS-DE-CAMP (ādz'-). [F.] An officer assisting a general.

Ai'gret (ā'grĕt), **Ai-grette'** (ā-grĕt'), *n.* The small white heron; a tuft (of feathers, diamonds, etc.).

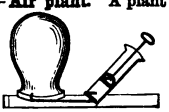
Ail (āl), *v. t.* [AILED (āld); AILING.] To affect with pain; to trouble; to be the matter with. —*v. i.* To feel pain. —*n.* Disorder; indisposition; pain. — **Ail'ment**, *n.* Disease; malady.

Ai-lan'tus (ă-lăn'tŭs), *n.* A tree, native of the East. [Improperly spelt *ailanthus*.]

Aim (ām), *v. i.* & *t.* [AIMED (āmd); AIMING.] To point or direct (a weapon, effort, intention, etc.). —*n.* Direction; design; end; scheme. — **Aim'less**, *a.* Without aim; purposeless.

Ain't (ānt). See ARN'T.

Air (âr), *n.* The fluid we breathe; the atmosphere; tune; manner, mien, or carriage of a person; *pl.* show of pride. —*v. t.* [AIRED (ârd); AIRING.] To expose to the air; to ventilate. — **Air'ing**, *n.* Exposure to air; excursion out of doors. — **Air'y** (âr'ў), *a.* Open to the air; light; unsubstantial; fantastic. — **Air'i-ly** (-ĭ-lў), *adv.* Gayly; merrily. — **Air'i-ness**, *n.* Openness to the air; levity; gayety. — **Air bath.** An apparatus for applying air to the body, also for drying substances in air of any temperature. — **Air bed.** An inflated sack used as a bed. — **Air bladder.** A sac or bladder, containing air, in an animal or plant; a bubble in a casting. — **Air brake.** A railroad brake operated by condensed air. — **Air cell.** A cell containing air. — **Air chamber.** A cavity, containing air, in an animal or plant, also in a pump, for regulating the flow of a liquid. — **Air cock.** A faucet to allow escape of air. — **Air drill.** A drill driven by pressure of condensed air. — **Air engine.** An engine operated by heated or compressed air. **Air gun.** A gun discharged by the elastic force of air. — **Air hole.** An opening to admit or discharge air; an unfrozen spot in ice; a fault in a casting caused by a bubble. — **Air line.** A straight line; bee line. — **Air pipe.** A pipe for drawing off foul air. — **Air plant.** A plant nourished by air only; an aërophyte. — **Air pump.** A machine for exhausting air from a closed vessel. — **Air sac.** An air cell, in birds. — **Air shaft.** A passage supplying fresh air to a mine or tunnel. — **Air spring.** A spring operated by the elasticity of air. — **Air stove.** A stove for heating a current of air driven against it and distributed through a building. — **Air trap.** A contrivance for shutting off gases from drains, sewers, etc.; a stench trap. — **Air trunk.** A shaft for conducting foul air from a room. — **Air vessel.** A vessel or cell (in birds, plants, pumps, etc.) containing air. — **Air way.** A passage for a current of air.



Air Pump.

Air'-tight' (âr'tīt'), *a.* So tight as to exclude air.

Aisle (īl), *n.* The wing of a building; a passage in a church. — **Aisled** (īld), *a.* Having aisles.

A-jar' (ă-jär'), *adv.* Partly open.

A-kim'bo (ă-kĭm'bō), *a.* With a crook; bent.

A-kin' (ă-kĭn'), *a.* Related by blood; allied by nature.

Al'a-bas'ter (ăl'ă-băs'tĕr), *n.* A compact variety of sulphate or carbonate of lime.

A-lack' (ă-lăk'), **A-lack'a-day'** (-ă-dā'), *interj.* An exclamation of regret or sadness.

A-lac'ri-ty (ă-lăk'rĭ-tў), *n.* Cheerful readiness; briskness; liveliness.

Al'a-mode' (ăl'ă-mōd'), *adv.* According to the mode or fashion. —*n.* A thin, glossy silk.

A-lan'tus. See AILANTUS.

A-larm' (ă-lärm'), *n.* A summons to arms; notice of danger; surprise with fear or terror. —*v. t.* [ALARMED (-lärmd'); ALARMING.] To give notice of danger; to frighten; to disturb. — **A-larm'ing-ly**, *adv.* So as to alarm. — **A-larm'ist**, *n.* One who intentionally excites alarm; a croaker. — **Alarm bell.** A bell that gives notice of danger. — **Alarm clock** *or* **watch.** A clock or watch made to ring at a particular hour. — **Alarm gauge.** An attachment to a steam boiler for showing an overpressure of steam or deficiency of water. — **Alarm post.** A place to which troops must repair in case of alarm.

A-las' (ă-lăs'), *interj.* An exclamation of sorrow.

A'late (ā'lāt), **A'la-ted** (-lā-tĕd), *a.* Winged.

Alb (ălb), *n.* A church vestment of white linen.

Al-ba'ta (ăl-bā'tȧ), *n.* German silver.

Al'ba-tross (ăl'bȧ-trŏs), *n.* A large, web-footed sea bird, of the Southern Ocean.

Albatross.

Al'be'it (ąl'bē'ĭt), *conj.* & *adv.* Although; be it so; notwithstanding.

Al-bes'cent (ăl-bĕs'sent), *a.* Becoming white; whitish.

Al-bi'no (ăl-bī'nō), *n.*; *pl.* ALBINOS (-nōz). A person or animal preternaturally white; a white negro.

Al'bu-gin'e-ous (ăl'bū-jĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to the white of an egg, also of the eye.

Al'bum (ăl'bŭm), *n.* A blank book for photographs, autographs, etc.

Al-bu'men (ăl-bū'mĕn), *n.* A viscous animal substance found in the white of egg.

Al-bur'num (ăl-bûr'nŭm), *n.* The white soft part of wood next to the bark; sapwood.

‖**Al-cal'de** (ȧl-kȧl'dā), *n.* A Spanish magistrate.

Al'che-my (ăl'kē-mỹ), *n.* Occult chemistry; art of changing base metals into gold. — **Al'che-mist** (-mĭst), *n.* One skilled in alchemy.

Al'co-hol (ăl'kō-hŏl), *n.* Pure or highly rectified spirit. — **Al'co-hol'ic** (-hŏl'ĭk), *a.* Relating to alcohol.

Al'co-ran (ăl'kō-răn *or* ăl'kō-rąn'), *n.* See KORAN.

Al'cove (ăl'kōv *or* ăl-kōv'), *n.* A recess in a library or other room; a niche.

Al'der (ąl'dĕr), *n.* A tree of several varieties.

Al'der-man (ąl'dĕr-*m*ȧn), *n.* A magistrate ranking below the mayor.

Ale (āl), *n.* Fermented malt liquor. — **Ale'hoof'** (-hōōf'), *n.* Ground ivy, — formerly used in making ale. — **Ale'house**, *n.* A place where ale is retailed. — **Ale'wife**, *n.* A woman who keeps an alehouse; a fish akin to the herring.

A-lee' (ȧ-lē'), *adv.* On the side (of a ship, etc.) away from the wind.

A-lem'bic (ȧ-lĕm'bĭk), *n.* A chemical vessel used in distillation.

Alembic.

A-lert' (ȧ-lĕrt'), *a.* Watchful; vigilant; brisk; prompt; nimble; lively. — **A-lert'ly**, *adv.* — **A-lert'ness**, *n.*

Al'ex-an'drine (ăl'ĕg-zăn'drĭn), *n.* A poetic verse of twelve syllables.

A-lex'i-phar'mic (ȧ-lĕks'ĭ-făr'mĭk), *n.* A drug that resists poison. — *a.* Expelling poison or infection. — **A-lex'i-ter'ic** (-tĕr'ĭk), **A-lex'i-ter'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Resisting poison.

‖**Al'ga** (ăl'gȧ), *n.*; *pl.* ALGÆ (ăl'jē). [L.] A division of water plants, embracing seaweeds. — **Al'gous** (-gŭs), *a.* Pertaining to seaweed.

Al'ge-bra (ăl'jē-brȧ), *n.* Mathematical calculation by means of letters and symbols. — **Al'ge-bra'ic** (ăl'jē-brā'ĭk), **Al'ge-bra'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or performed by, algebra. — **Al'ge-bra'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

‖**A'li-as** (ā'lĭ-ăs), *adv.* [L.] Otherwise; otherwise called. — *n.* A second writ; an assumed name.

‖**Al'i-bi** (ăl'ĭ-bī), *n.* Another place; an accused person's plea that he was absent when crime was committed.

Al'ien (āl'yen), *a.* Foreign; adverse. — *n.* A foreigner. — **Al'ien-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being alienated. — **Al'ien-a-bil'i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Capacity of being alienated. — **Al'ien-ate** (-āt), *v. t.* To transfer to another; to estrange. — *a.* Estranged. — **Al'ien-a'tion**, *n.* Transfer; legal conveyance; estrangement; insanity. — **Al'ien-a'tor** (-a'tĕr), *n.* One who alienates or transfers property. — **Al'ien-ee'** (-yen-ē'), *n.* One to whom property is sold. — **Al'ien-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* State of being an alien; science of mental disease. — **Al'ien-ist**, *n.* One who treats insanity.

Al'i-form (ăl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Shaped like a wing.

A-light' (ȧ-līt'), *v. i.* To get down; to dismount; to descend and settle.

A-lign' (ȧ-līn'), *v. t.* To adjust or form by a line. — *v. i.* To form in line; to lay out the ground plan (of a road). — **A-lign'ment**, *n.* An adjusting to a line; line of adjustment; ground plan of a road.

A-like' (ȧ-līk'), *a.* Similar; without difference. — *adv.* In the same manner, form, or degree.

Al'i-ment (ăl'ĭ-ment), *n.* That which feeds or supports; food; nutriment. — **Al'i-men'tal** (-mĕn'tal), **Al'i-men'ta-ry** (-tȧ-rỹ), *a.* Pertaining to food or aliment; nutritive. — **Al'i-men-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act or power of affording nutriment; state of being nourished. — **Al'i-men'tive-ness** (-mĕn'tĭv-nĕs), *n.* Appetite for food or drink.

Al'i-mo-ny (ăl'ĭ-mō-nỹ), *n.* An allowance to a wife out of her husband's estate, on her divorce or separation from him.

Al'i-ped (ăl'ĭ-pĕd), *a.* Wing-footed. — *n.* An animal whose toes are connected by a membrane which serves as wings.

Al'i-quant (ăl'ĭ-kwant), *a.* Not dividing another number without a remainder.

Al'i-quot (ăl'ĭ-kwŏt), *a.* Dividing exactly, or without remainder.

A-live' (ȧ-līv'), *a.* Having life; active; susceptible.

A-liz'a-rin (ȧ-lĭz'ȧ-rĭn), *n.* A red coloring matter obtained from madder or coal tar.

Al'ka-hest (ăl'kȧ-hĕst), *n.* A universal solvent.

Al'ka-li (ăl'kȧ-lī *or* -lĭ), *n.* A caustic substance which neutralizes acids. — **Al'ka-les'cent** (-lĕs'sent), *a.* Tending to the properties of an alkali. — **Al'ka-li-fy** (-lĭ-fī), *v. i.* & *t.* To change into an alkali. — **Al'ka-line** (-lĭn *or* -līn), *a.* Having the qualities of an alkali. — **Al'ka-lize** (-līz), *v. t.* To make alkaline; to alkalify. — **Al'ka-loid** (-loid), *n.* A vegetable principle having alkaline properties.

Al'ko-ran (ăl'kō-răn *or* ăl'kō-rän'), *n.* The Mohammedan Bible; the Koran.

All (ąl), *a.* Every one; the whole number or quantity of. — *n.* The whole; the total; everything. — *adv.* Wholly; completely; entirely; quite. — **At all.** In the least degree; to the least extent; under any circumstances. — **All fools' day.** April 1st, when people are tricked, or made fools of. — **All fours.** A game at cards, in which four points are scored; — called also *High, Low, Jack, and the Game.* — **All hail.** All health; — a phrase of salutation. — **All Saints,** *or* **All Saints' day.** A church feast (November 1) held in honor of the saints; — called also *Allhallows* or *Hallowmas.* — **All souls' day.** A Roman

Catholic day (November 2) of prayer for the souls of the faithful. — **All the same.** Nevertheless. — **All told.** All counted; in all.

‖**Al'lah** (ăl'lä), *n.* Arabic name for God.

Al-lay' (ăl-lā'), *v. t.* [ALLAYED (-lād'); ALLAYING.] To make quiet; to put at rest; to abate; to appease; to repress; to subdue. — **Al-lay'ment,** *n.* An allaying; that which allays.

Al'le-ga'tion (ăl'lĕ-gā'shŭn), *n.* Positive assertion or declaration.

Al-lege' (ăl-lĕj'), *v. t.* [ALLEGED (-lĕjd'); ALLEGING.] To bring forward positively; to declare; to assert; to plead; to cite; to quote.

Al-le'gi-ance (ăl-lē'jans *or* -jĭ-ans), *n.* Fidelity of a subject to his government; loyalty; fealty.

Al'le-go-ry (ăl'lĕ-gō-rĭ), *n.* A figurative discourse; a parable. — **Al'le-gor'ic** (-gŏr'ĭk), **Al'le-gor'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* In the manner of allegory; describing by resemblances. — **Al'le-gor'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Al'le-go-rist** (-gō-rĭst), *n.* One who teaches by allegory. — **Al'le-go-rize** (-rīz), *v. t.* To form into allegory; to understand in an allegorical sense. — *v. i.* To use allegory. — **Al'le-gor'i-za'tion** (-gŏr'ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A turning into allegory, or understanding allegorically.

‖**Al-le'gro** (ăl-lā'grō), *a.* Quick; brisk; lively. — *n.* A sprightly strain or piece in music.

Al'le-lu'ia, Al'le-lu'iah (ăl'lĕ-lū'yä), *n.* Praise to Jehovah. See HALLELUJAH.

Al-le'vi-ate (ăl-lē'vĭ-āt), *v. t.* To make light; to ease; to lessen; to mitigate; to allay. — **Al-le'vi-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An alleviating; mitigation; that which makes more tolerable. — **Al-le'vi-a-tive** (-tĭv), *n.* Something mitigating.

Al'ley (ăl'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ALLEYS (-lĭz). A passage; a narrow street.

All'hal'low (ąl'hăl'lō), **All'hal'lows** (-lōz), **All'hal'low-mas** (-mas), *n.* All Saints' day. See under ALL. — **All-hal'low-tide'** (-tīd'), *n.* The time near All Saints'.

Al-li'ance (ăl-lī'ans), *n.* Union by treaty or marriage; compact; persons or parties allied.

Al'li-gate (ăl'lĭ-gāt), *v. t.* To tie together; to unite. — **Al'li-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Arithmetical solution of questions concerning ingredients of different qualities or values.

Al'li-ga'tor (ăl'lĭ-gā'tŏr), *n.* The American crocodile, a carnivorous amphibious reptile.

Alligator.

Al-lit'er-a'tion (ăl-lĭt'ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* Repetition of the same letter at the beginning of succeeding words. — **Al-lit'er-a-tive** (-lĭt'ĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to alliteration.

Al'lo-cate (ăl'lō-kāt), *v. t.* To distribute; to assign; to allot. — **Al'lo-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A putting one thing to another.

Al'lo-cu'tion (ăl'lō-kū'shŭn), *n.* An address.

Al-lo'di-um (ăl-lō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* Freehold estate; land which is the absolute property of the owner. — **Al-lo'di-al** (-al), *a.* Pertaining to allodium; free of rent or service; opposed to *feudal.*

Al-lop'a-thy (ăl-lŏp'ä-thĭ), *n.* The employment of medicines to produce effects different from those which result from disease; — opposed to *homeopathy.* — **Al'lo-path'ic** (ăl'lō-păth'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to allopathy.

Al-lot' (ăl-lŏt'), *v. t.* [ALLOTTED; ALLOTTING.] To divide by lot; to distribute; to assign; to apportion. — **Al-lot'ment,** *n.* An allotting; part allotted; share.

Al-low' (ăl-lou'), *v. t.* [ALLOWED (-loud'); ALLOWING.] To give; to own or acknowledge; to abate; to permit; to admit; to consent. — *v. i.* To make abatement or deduction. — **Al-low'a-ble,** *a.* Proper to be allowed; permissible. — **Al-low'a-bly,** *adv.* — **Al-low'ance** (-ans), *n.* An allowing; sanction; thing allowed; stated quantity, as of food or drink; abatement; deduction. — *v. t.* To put upon allowance; to limit.

Al-loy' (ăl-loi'), *v. t.* [ALLOYED (-loid'); ALLOYING.] To debase by mixing; to impair; to corrupt. — *n.* A compound of two or more metals; a baser metal mixed with a finer. — **Al-loy'age** (-ăj), *n.* An alloying; a mixture of metals.

All'spice' (ąl'spīs'), *n.* The berry of the pimento; Jamaica pepper.

Al-lude' (ăl-lūd'), *v. i.* To refer to something not mentioned; to hint; to intimate; to advert to.

Al-lure' (ăl-lūr'), *v. t.* [ALLURED (-lūrd'); ALLURING.] To attempt to draw to; to decoy; to seduce. — **Al-lur'ing,** *a.* Having power to allure; enticing. — **Al-lure'ment,** *n.* That which allures or entices; temptation.

Al-lu'sion (ăl-lū'zhŭn), *n.* Indirect reference. — **Al-lu'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Hinting at; referring to indirectly.

Al-lu'vi-on (ăl-lū'vĭ-ŭn), **Al-lu'vi-um** (-ŭm), *n.* Earth deposited by water. — **Al-lu'vi-al** (-vĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to or composed of alluvium; of fresh-water origin.

Al-ly' (ăl-lī'), *v. t.* [ALLIED (-līd'); ALLYING.] To unite by treaty, league, friendship, marriage, etc. — *n.* One united to another by any tie; a confederate.

‖**Al'ma Ma'ter** (ăl'mä mā'tĕr). [L., fostering mother.] The college or seminary where one is educated.

Al'ma-nac (ąl'mä-năk), *n.* A calendar of days, weeks, months, etc.

Al-might'y (ąl-mīt'ĭ), *a.* All-powerful; omnipotent. — *n.* God; the Supreme Being.

Alm'ond (ä'mŭnd), *n.* Fruit of the almond tree; one of two glands, called tonsils, in the throat.

Al'mon-er (ăl'mŭn-ĕr), *n.* One who distributes alms for another.

Al'most (ąl'mōst), *adv.* Nearly; well-nigh; for the greatest part.

Alms (ämz), *n. pl.* Anything given to relieve the poor; charity. — **Alms'house'** (-hous'), *n.* A house for the care of the poor.

Al'oe (ăl'ō), *n.*; *pl.* ALOES (-ōz). An evergreen herbaceous plant; *pl.* the thickened cathartic juice of several species of aloe. — **Al'o-et'ic** (-ō-ĕt'ĭk), **Al'o-et'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to or having qualities of aloes.

A-loft' (ä-lŏft'), *adv.* On high; above the deck.

A-lone' (ä-lōn'), *a.* Single; solitary. — *adv.* Separately; only.

A-long' (ä-lŏng'), *adv.* Lengthwise; onward; forward; together. — *prep.* By the length of. — **A-long'side'** *adv.* By the side of (a ship).

A-loof' (ä-lōōf'), *adv.* At or from a distance; apart. — *prep.* At or to a distance from; away.

A-loud' (ä-loud'), *adv.* With a loud noise; loudly.

Alp (ălp), *n.* A high mountain; *pl.* the elevated

mountain ranges of Switzerland. — **Al′pine** (ăl′pĭn *or* -pin), *a.* Pertaining to the Alps; lofty. — **Al′pen-stock′** (-pĕn-stŏk′), *n.* A staff used in mountain-climbing.

Alpaca.

Al-pac′a (ăl-păk′ä), *n.* Peruvian sheep or llama; cloth made of its wool.

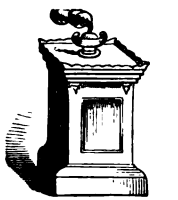
Al′pha (ăl′fä), *n.* First letter of the Greek alphabet. — **Al′pha-bet** (-fä-bĕt), *n.* The letters of a language arranged in order. — *v. t.* To arrange in the order of an alphabet. — **Al′pha-bet′ic** (-bĕt′ĭk), **Al′pha-bet′ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or in the order of, the alphabet. — **Al′pha-bet′ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Al′pine, *a.* See under ALP, *n.*

Al-read′y (ąl-rĕd′ў), *adv.* At or before this time; now; previously.

Al′so (ąl′sō), *adv. & conj.* In like manner; likewise; too.

Al′tar (ąl′tẽr), *n.* A table to receive offerings to some deity; the Christian communion table.



Altar.

Al′ter (ąl′tẽr), *v. t. & i.* [ALTERED (-tẽrd); ALTERING.] To change; to vary. — **Al′ter-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being altered. — **Al′ter-a-ble-ness**, **Al′ter-a-bil′i-ty** (ąl′-tẽr-ą-bĭl′ĭ-tў), *n.* — **Al′ter-a-bly**, *adv.* — **Al′ter-ant** (-ant), *a.* Producing gradual change. — *n.* Medicine which gradually corrects the state of the body; an alterative. — **Al′ter-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* An altering; change made. — **Al′ter-a-tive** (-ą-tĭv), *a.* Having power to restore the healthy functions of the body without sensible evacuations. — *n.* Medicine having these effects.

Al′ter-cate (ăl′tẽr-kāt), *v. i.* To contend in words; to wrangle. — **Al′ter-ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.* Warm contention; controversy; dispute.

Al-ter′nate (ăl-tẽr′nāt), *a.* Being by turns; one after another; reciprocal. — *n.* That which happens by turns; vicissitude; a substitute. — **Al′ter-nate** (ăl′tẽr- *or* ăl-tẽr′nāt), *v. t.* To perform by turns, or in succession; to change reciprocally. — *v. i.* To happen or to act by turns. — **Al-ter′nate-ly** (-tẽr′nāt-lў), *adv.* — **Al′ter-na′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n.* An alternating; reciprocal succession; permutation. — **Al-ter′na-tive** (ăl-tẽr′nā-tĭv), *a.* Offering a choice of two things. — *n.* Choice of two things. — **Al-ter′na-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Al-ter′na-tive-ness**, *n.*

Al-the′a (ăl-thē′ä), *n.* Plant of the Mallow family.

Al-though′ (ąl-thō′), *conj.* Grant all this; suppose that; notwithstanding.

Al′ti-tude (ăl′tĭ-tūd), *n.* Height; elevation.

Al′to (ăl′tō), *n.* A musical part sung by the lowest female voices; in *instrumental* music, the tenor.

Al′to-geth′er (ąl′tōō-gĕth′ẽr), *adv.* With united action; conjointly; wholly; completely; without reserve.

Al′tru-ism (ăl′trōō-ĭz′m), *n.* Regard for others' interests. — **Al′tru-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* Unselfish.

Al′um (ăl′ŭm), *n.* An astringent mineral substance. — **Al′um-ish**, *n.* Having the nature of alum. — **A-lu′mi-nous** (ą-lū′mĭ-nŭs), *a.* Pertainining to, or containing, alum or alumina.

A-lu′mi-na (ą-lū′mĭ-nä), *n.* One of the earths, containing aluminum.

Al′u-min′i-um (ăl′ū-mĭn′ĭ-ŭm), **A-lu′mi-num** (ą-lū′mĭ-nŭm), *n.* Metallic base of alumina; a very light, white metal, not easily oxidized.

‖**A-lum′nus** (ą-lŭm′nŭs), *n.; pl.* ALUMNI (-nī). A pupil; a graduate of a college or seminary.

Al′ve-a-ry (ăl′vē-ą-rў), *n.* A beehive; hollow of the external ear. — **Al′ve-o-lar** (ăl′vē- *or* ăl-vē′ō-lẽr), *a.* Having, or like, cells or sockets.

Al′vine (ăl′vĭn *or* -vin), *a.* Pertaining to the belly or intestines.

Al′way (ąl′wā), **Al′ways** (ąl′wāz), *adv.* Perpetually; continually; invariably.

Am (ăm). *1st person sing. indic.* of BE.

A-main′ (ą-mān′), *adv.* Violently and suddenly; vigorously.

A-mal′gam (ą-măl′gam), *n.* A compound of mercury with another metal. — **A-mal′ga-mate** (-gą-māt), *v. t.* To mix (quicksilver) with another metal; to mingle, so as to make a compound. — *v. i.* To unite in an amalgam; to coalesce. — **A-mal′ga-ma′tion** (-gą-mā′shŭn), *n.* An amalgamating; mixture.

A-man′u-en′sis (ą-măn′ū-ĕn′sĭs), *n.* A writer of what another dictates; a copyist.

Am′a-ranth (ăm′ą-rănth), *n.* An annual plant with showy flowers; a fabled unfading flower; a purplish color. — **Am′a-ran′thine** (-răn′thĭn), *n.* Like amaranth; unfading; purplish.

A-mass′ (ą-măs′), *v. t.* [AMASSED (-măst′); AMASSING.] To collect into a mass or heap; to accumulate; to gather. — **A-mass′ment**, *n.* A heap; an accumulation.

Am′a-teur′ (ăm′ą-tūr′ *or* ăm′ą-tūr′), *n.* One fond of some study or art.

Am′a-tive (ăm′ą-tĭv), *a.* Full of love; amorous; amatory. — **Am′a-tive-ness**, *n.* — **Am′a-to′ri-al** (-tō′rĭ-al), **Am′a-to-ry** (-tō-rў), *a.* Relating to, induced by, or expressive of, love.

‖**Am′au-ro′sis** (ăm′ą-rō′sĭs), *n.* Loss or decay of sight, without visible defect in the eye. — **Am′au-rot′ic** (-rŏt′ĭk), *a.* Affected with, or resembling, amaurosis.

A-maze′ (ą-māz′), *v. t.* [AMAZED (-māzd′); AMAZING.] To confound; to astonish. — *n.* Astonishment; perplexity; amazement. — **A-maz′ed-ly** (-ĕd-lў), *adv.* With amazement. — **A-maz′ed-ness**, *n.* — **A-maze′ment** (-māz′ment), *n.* Feeling of surprise and wonder; admiration; perplexity; confusion. — **A-maz′ing-ly**, *adv.* In an amazing degree.

Am′a-zon (ăm′ą-zŏn), *n.* A warlike or masculine woman; virago. — **Am′a-zo′ni-an** (-zō′nĭ-*an*), *a.* Pertaining to an Amazon, or to the River Amazon or the country it traverses.

Am-bas′sa-dor (ăm-băs′ą-dẽr), *n.* An envoy of the highest rank. See EMBASSADOR. — **Am-bas′sa-dress** (-drĕs), *n.* A female ambassador; wife of an ambassador.

Am′ber (ăm′bẽr), *n.* A yellowish fossil resin. — *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, amber.

Am'ber-gris (ăm'bẽr-grēs), *n.* A fragrant waxy secretion of the intestines of the sperm whale, used in perfumery.

Am'bi-dex'ter (ăm'bĭ-dĕks'tẽr), *n.* One who uses both hands with equal facility; a double-dealer. — **Am'bi-dex-ter'i-ty** (-tẽr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Power of using both hands with equal ease; double-dealing. — **Am'bi-dex'trous** (-dĕks'trŭs), *a.* Using both hands equally; tricky.

Am'bi-ent (ăm'bĭ-ent), *a.* Encompassing; surrounding; investing.

Am-big'u-ous (ăm-bĭg'ū-ŭs), *a.* Of uncertain meaning; doubtful; equivocal. — **Am-big'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Am-big'u-ous-ness, Am'bi-gu'i-ty** (ăm'bĭ-gū'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

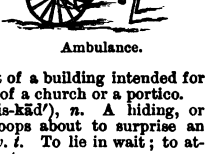
Am'bit (ăm'bĭt), *n.* Circuit or compass.

Am-bi'tion (ăm-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Eager desire of preferment, honor, or power; aspiration; greediness. — **Am-bi'tious** (-bĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Possessing, moved by, or indicating, ambition. — **Am-bi'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Am-bi'tious-ness**, *n.*

Am'ble (ăm'b'l), *v. i.* [Ambled (-b'ld); Ambling.] To move with the gait called an amble; to pace. — *n.* A gait of a horse, in which both legs on one side move at once. — **Am'bler** (-blẽr), *n.* A horse which ambles; a pacer.

Am-bro'sia (ăm-brō'zhȧ *or* -zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* The fabled food of the gods, which conferred eternal youth; a genus of plants. — **Am-bro'sial** (-zhal *or* -zhĭ-*al*), *a.* Resembling ambrosia; delicious.

Am'bu-lance (ăm'bū-*lans*), *n.* A flying hospital; a vehicle for the sick or wounded. — **Am'bu-lant**, *a.* Walking; moving from place to place. — **Am'bu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of walking. — **Am'bu-la-to-ry** (-bū-lȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Able to walk; walking; movable; alterable. — *n.* Part of a building intended for walking in, as aisles of a church or a portico.


Ambulance.

Am'bus-cade' (ăm'bŭs-kād'), *n.* A hiding, or hiding place, for troops about to surprise an enemy; ambush. — *v. i.* To lie in wait; to attack from concealment.

Am'bush (ăm'bo͝osh), *n.* Act or place of lying in wait to attack; troops hidden in ambush. — *v. t.* [Ambushed (-bo͝osht); Ambushing.] To lie in wait for; to surprise; to place in ambush.

‖**A-meer'**, **A-mir'** (ȧ-mẽr'), *n.* Same as Emir.

A-mel'io-rate (ȧ-mēl'yō-rāt), *v. t.* To make better; to improve. — *v. i.* To grow better; to meliorate. — **A-mel'io-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Improvement. — **A-mel'io-ra'tive** (-rā'tĭv), *a.* Producing amelioration.

A'men' (ā'mĕn'; *in singing*, ä'mĕn'). [Heb., firm, true.] An expression used at the end of prayers, meaning, *So be it*, *truly*, or *verily*. — *n.* Truth. — *v. t.* To sanction fully.

A-me'na-ble (ȧ-mē'nȧ-b'l), *a.* Liable to be brought to account or punishment; answerable; responsible; submissive. — **A-me'na-bil'i-ty** (-mē'nȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **A-me'na-ble-ness**, *n.*

A-mend' (ȧ-mĕnd'), *v. t.* & *i.* To change for the better. — **A-mend'a-to-ry** (-ȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Containing amendment; corrective. — **A-mend'ment**, *n.* A change for the better; reformation; recovery; a change in a legislative bill or motion. — **A-mends'** (ȧ-mĕndz'), *n.* Compensation for loss or injury; satisfaction; equivalent. ‖**A-mende'** (ȧ-mănd'), *n.* [F.] A pecuniary fine; reparation; retraction.

A-men'i-ty (ȧ-mĕn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Agreeableness.

Am'ent (ăm'ĕnt), *n.* A sort of spike, in the alder, birch, etc.; a catkin.

A-merce' (ȧ-mẽrs'), *v. t.* [Amerced (ȧ-mẽrst'); Amercing.] To punish by a fine fixed by the court; to mulct. — **A-merce'a-ble**, *a.* Liable to amercement or fine. — **A-merce'ment**, *n.* A fine by a court.

A-mer'i-can (ȧ-mẽr'ĭ-*kan*), *a.* Pertaining to America, esp. to the United States. — *n.* A native of America or citizen of the United States. — **A-mer'i-can-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* A word or idiom peculiar to America; love of Americans for their own country, its interests, etc. — **A-mer'i-can-ize** (-iz), *v. t.* To render American.

Am'e-thyst (ăm'ē-thĭst), *n.* A species of quartz, of a violet color. — **Am'e-thys'tine** (-thĭs'tĭn), *a.* Composed of, or like, amethyst.

A'mi-a-ble (ā'mĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of love; charming; delightful. — **A'mi-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **A'mi-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **A'mi-a-bly**, *adv.*

Am'i-an'thus (ăm'ĭ-ăn'thŭs), *n.* An incombustible mineral substance resembling flax.

Am'i-ca-ble (ăm'ĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Friendly; peaceable; kind. — **Am'i-ca-ble-ness, Am'i-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Am'i-ca-bly**, *adv.*

A-mid' (ȧ-mĭd'), **A-midst'** (-mĭdst'), *prep.* In the midst or middle; among. — **A-mid'ships**, *adv.* Midway between stem and stern.

A-mir' (ȧ-mẽr'), *n.* Same as Emir, *n.*

A-miss' (ȧ-mĭs'), *a.* Wrong; faulty; out of order. — *adv.* Wrongly; improperly.

Am'i-ty (ăm'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Friendship; harmony.

Am-mo'ni-a (ăm-mō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* A volatile alkali; spirit of hartshorn. — **Am-mo'ni-ac** (-nĭ-ăk), **Am'mo-ni'ac-al** (-nĭ'ȧ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to or like ammonia. — **Am-mo'ni-ac**, *n.*, *or* **Gum ammoniac**. Concrete juice of a Persian plant.

Am'mu-ni'tion (ăm'mū-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Military stores, as powder, balls, shot, etc.

Am-ne'si-a (ăm-nē'zĭ-ȧ *or* -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* Forgetfulness; misemployment of words.

Am'nes-ty (ăm'nĕs-tў), *n.* General pardon of offenses. — *v. t.* [Amnestied (-tĭd); Amnestying.] To pardon.

A-mong' (ȧ-mŭng'), **A-mongst'** (-mŭngst'), *prep.* Mixed or associated with.

Am'o-rous (ăm'ō-rŭs), *a.* Inclined to love; enamored; passionate. — **Am'o-rous-ly**, *adv.* — **Am'o-rous-ness**, *n.*

A-mor'phous (ȧ-môr'fŭs), *a.* Having no determinate form or character; anomalous.

A-mor'tize (ȧ-môr'tĭz), *v. t.* To alienate in mortmain, that is, to convey (land, etc.) to a corporation. — **A-mor'ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn), **A-mor'tize-ment**, *n.* Act or right of alienating lands to a corporation; extinction of debt, esp. by means of a sinking fund. [Spelled also *amortise*, etc.]

A-mount' (ȧ-mount'), *v. i.* To come in the aggregate or whole; to be equivalent. — *n.* Sum total; effect, substance, or result.

A-mour' (ȧ-mo͝or'), *n.* A love intrigue.

Am-phib'i-an (ăm-fĭb'ĭ-*an*), *n.* An amphibious animal. — **Am-phib'i-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Able to live in both air and water; partaking of two natures. — **Am-phib'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

Am'phi-bol'o-gy (ăm'fĭ-bŏl'ō-jў), *a.* Ambiguous

discourse or proposition. — **Am-phib'o-lous** (ăm-fĭb'ŏ-lŭs), *a.* Of doubtful meaning.

Am'phi-the'a-ter, *or* **-tre** (ăm'fĭ-thē'ā-tĕr), *n.* An oval or circular edifice for public sports.

‖**Am'pho-ra** (ăm'fŏ-rā), *n.* An ancient two-handled vessel for wine, oil, etc.

Am'ple (ăm'p'l), *a.* Of large size, extent, capacity, or bulk; abundant; plenteous. — **Am'ply** (-plĭ), *adv.* Fully; abundantly. — **Am'pli-fy** (-plĭ-fī), *v. t.* & *i.* [AMPLIFIED (-fīd); AMPLIFYING.] To enlarge; to treat copiously; to dilate; to exaggerate. — **Am'pli-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* An amplifying; enlargement; exaggerated description or diffuse narration. — **Am'pli-tude** (-plĭ-tūd), *n.* Largeness; extent; range; capacity; abundance.

Am'pu-tate (ăm'pū-tāt), *v. t.* To cut off (a limb, etc.). — **Am'pu-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A cutting off (a limb).

A-muck' (ā-mŭk'), *a.* & *adv.* In a frenzied manner; recklessly. — **To run amuck.** To rush out frantically, attacking all comers.

Am'u-let (ăm'ū-lĕt), *n.* Something worn to prevent evil; a charm.

A-muse' (ā-mūz'), *v. t.* [AMUSED (-mūzd'); AMUSING.] To entertain agreeably; to divert; to delude. — **A-muse'ment**, *n.* That which amuses; entertainment; sport. — **A-mu'sive** (-mū'zĭv *or* -sĭv), *n.* Capable of amusing; pleasing.

A-myg'da-late (ā-mĭg'dā-lāt), *a.* Made of almonds. — *n.* An emulsion made of almonds. — **A-myg'da-line** (-lĭn), *a.* Pertaining to almonds.

Am'y-la'ceous (ăm'ĭ-lā'shŭs), *a.* Pertaining to or containing starch; starchy.

An (ăn). One; any; — same as *a*, the indefinite article, used before a vowel sound.

An'a-bap'tist (ăn'ā-băp'tĭst), *n.* One of a Christian sect which disallows infant baptism.

‖**An'a-bas** (ăn'ā-băs), *n.* A kind of fish which walks on land and climbs.

Anabas.

An-ach'ro-nism (ă-năk'rŏ-nĭz'm), *n.* Error in chronology. — **An-ach'ro-nis'tic** (-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* Involving an anachronism.

An'a-con'da (ăn'ā-kŏn'dā), *n.* A large South American snake of the Boa family.

‖**An'æs-the'si-a** (ăn'ĕs-thē'zhĭ-ā *or* -sĭ-ā), ‖**An'æs-the'sis** (-thē'sĭs), *n.* Insensibility produced by inhaling chloroform, etc. — **An'æs-thet'ic** (-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* Causing or characterized by insensibility. — *n.* That which produces insensibility, as chloroform, etc.

An'a-glyph (ăn'ā-glĭf), *n.* An embossed or chased ornament.

An'a-gog'ic-al (ăn'ā-gŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Mysterious; mystical; spiritual.

An'a-gram (ăn'ā-grăm), *n.* Transposition of the letters of a name, so as to form a new word.

A'nal (ā'nal), *a.* Belonging to the anus or lower opening of the alimentary canal.

An'a-lep'tic (ăn'ā-lĕp'tĭk), *a.* Invigorating; giving strength after disease. — *a.* A restorative medicine.

A-nal'o-gy (ā-năl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* Agreement between things which are in most respects entirely different. — **A-nal'o-gize** (-ŏ-jīz), *v. t.* To explain by analogy. — **A-nal'o-gous** (-gŭs), *a.* Having analogy; correspondent. — **An'a-logue** (ăn'ā-lŏg), *n.* A thing analogous to some other thing. — **An'a-log'ic-al** (ăn'ā-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *n.* According to, or founded on, analogy.

A-nal'y-sis (ā-năl'ĭ-sĭs), *n*; *pl.* ANALYSES (-sēz). The resolution of a thing into its constituent or original elements; — opposed to *synthesis*. — **An'a-lyst** (ăn'ā-lĭst), *n.* One who analyzes. — **An'a-lyt'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), **-ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of the nature of, or fond of, analysis. — **An'a-lyt'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **An'a-lyt'ics**, *n.* Science of analysis. — **An'a-lyze** (ăn'ā-liz), *v. t.* [ANALYZED (-lizd); ANALYZING.] To resolve into first principles or elements. — **An'a-lyz'er**, *n.*

An'am-nes'tic (ăn'ăm-nĕs'tĭk), *a.* Aiding the memory.

An'a-pest, An'a-pæst (ăn'ā-pĕst), *n.* A metrical foot of 2 short and 1 long syllables (˘ ˘ –); a verse composed of such feet. — **An'a-pest'ic** (-pĕst'ĭk), **An'a-pest'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, anapests.

An'arch (ăn'ărk), *n.* Author of anarchy. — **An'arch-ist**, *n.* One who promotes disorder or would overthrow civil government. — **An'arch-y** (-ărk-ĭ), *n.* Want of government; lawlessness; confusion. — **A-nar'chic** (ā-năr'kĭk), **A-nar'chic-al** (-kĭ-kal), *a.* Without government; confused.

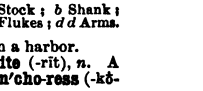
‖**A-nas'tro-phe** (ā-năs'trŏ-fē), *n.* Inversion of the natural order of words; as, *echoed the hills*, for *the hills echoed*.

A-nath'e-ma (ā-năth'ē-mā), *n.* Ecclesiastical curse; excommunication; person or thing anathematized. — **A-nath'e-ma-tize** (-mā-tīz), *v. t.* [ANATHEMATIZED (-tizd); ANATHEMATIZING.] To denounce with curses.

A-nat'o-my (ā-năt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* A dissecting; the science of the structure of organic bodies; the thing dissected; a skeleton. — **A-nat'o-mist**, *n.* One skilled in anatomy. — **A-nat'o-mize**, *v. t.* [ANATOMIZED (-mīzd); ANATOMIZING.] To dissect; to lay open the interior structure of; to analyze. — **An'a-tom'ic** (ăn'ā-tŏm'ĭk), **An'a-tom'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Belonging to anatomy or dissection. — **An'a-tom'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

An'ces-tor (ăn'sĕs-tĕr), *n.* One from whom a person is descended; a forefather; progenitor. — **An'ces-try** (-trĭ), *n.* A series of ancestors; lineage; descent. — **An-ces'tral** (ăn-sĕs'tral), *a.* Relating to, or descending from, ancestors.

An'chor (ăn'kĕr), *n.* An instrument for holding a vessel at rest in water; firm support. — *v. t.* [ANCHORED (-kĕrd); ANCHORING.] To place at anchor; to fasten; to fix. — *v. i.* To cast anchor; to come to anchor; to stop; to rest. — **An'chor-age** (-ĕj), *n.* A place where a ship can anchor; anchor and necessary tackle; charge for anchoring in a harbor.

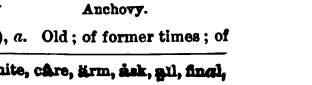


Anchor.

a a Stock; *b* Shank; *c c* Flukes; *d d* Arms.

An'cho-ret (ăn'kŏ-rĕt), **An'cho-rite** (-rīt), *n.* A hermit; a recluse; a monk. — **An'cho-ress** (-kŏ-rĕs), *n.* A female hermit.

An-cho'vy (ăn-chŏ'vĭ), *n.* A small sea fish of the Herring family, used in seasoning.



Anchovy.

An'cient (ān'shent), *a.* Old; of former times; of

great age; antiquated; obsolete. — *n. pl.* Those who lived in former ages, as opposed to the *moderns;* very old men; governors. — **An'cient-ly**, *adv.*

An'cil-la-ry (ăn'sĭl-lă-rĭ), *a.* Subservient or subordinate, like a handmaid.

And (ănd), *conj.* A particle expressing addition, and used to connect words or sentences.

‖**An-dan'te** (ăn-dăn'tā *or* ăn-dăn'tē), *a.* [It.] In music, rather slow; moderate. — *n.* A movement or piece in andante time.

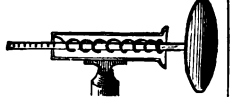
And'i-ron (ănd'ĭ-ŭrn), *n.* A utensil for supporting wood in a fireplace; a firedog.

An-drog'y-nal (ăn-drŏj'ĭ-nal), **An-drog'y-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* Having both sexes; hermaphrodite.

An'ec-dote (ăn'ĕk-dōt), *a.* A short story or incident. — **An'ec-dot'ic-al** (-dŏt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to anecdotes.

An'e-mol'o-gy (ăn'ĕ-mŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* The doctrine of winds, or a treatise on them.

An'e-mom'e-ter (ăn'ĕ-mŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the force and velocity of the wind.



Anemometer.

A-nem'o-ne (ă-nĕm'ŏ-nē), *n.* A plant of the Crowfoot family; wind-flower.

A-nem'o-scope (ă-nĕm'ŏ-skōp), *n.* A weathercock; a register of changes of the wind.

An'e-roid (ăn'ĕ-roid), *n.* Dispensing with the use of quicksilver. — *n.* A watch-shaped barometer.

An'eu-rism (ăn'ū-rĭz'm), *n.* A soft, pulsating tumor, caused by enlargement of an artery.

A-new' (ă-nū'), *adv.* Newly; over again; afresh.

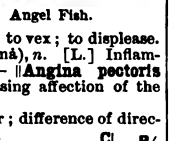
An'gel (ān'jĕl), *n.* A divine messenger; ministering spirit; ancient gold coin of England. — **Angel fish.** A species of shark, having large pectoral fins, which extend horizontally, like wings. — **An-gel'ic** (ăn-jĕl'-ĭk), **An-gel'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to angels. — **An-gel'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Angel Fish.

An'ger (ăn'gĕr), *n.* Strong passion excited by injury; indignation; wrath; rage. — *v. t.* [Angered (-gĕrd); Angering.] To excite to anger; to provoke; to vex; to displease.

‖**An-gi'na** (ăn-jī'ná *or* ăn'jĭ-ná), *n.* [L.] Inflammation of the throat. — ‖**Angina pectoris** (pĕk'tŏ-rĭs). A distressing affection of the chest; breast pang.

An'gle (ăn'g'l), *n.* A corner; difference of direction of two lines or planes; fishing tackle. — *v. i.* [Angled (ăn'gl'd); Angling.] To fish with line and hook; to use bait or artifice; to intrigue. — **An'gler**, *n.* One who fishes with a hook; a kind of fish; fishing frog. — **An'gle-wise**, *adv.* Angularly.



CAE Right Angle; CAD Acute Angle; BAE Obtuse Angle.

— **An'gle-worm'** (-wûrm'), *n.* An earthworm used for bait.

An'gli-can (ăn'glĭ-kan), *a.* English. — *n.* A member of the church of England; an Episcopalian. — **An'gli-can-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Attachment to England or to the English church. — **An'gli-cism** (-sĭz'm), *n.* English idiom or expression. — **An'gli-cize** (-sīz), *v. t.* [Anglicized (-sīzd); Anglicizing.] To render into English; to conform to English idiom or usage.

‖**An'gli-ce** (ăn'glĭ-sē), *adv.* In English; in the English manner.

An'gry (ăn'grĭ), *a.* [Angrier (-grĭ-ĕr); Angriest.] Inflamed; moved with anger; resentful; indignant; hot; raging; furious; infuriated. — **An'gri-ly** (-grĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

An'guish (ăn'gwĭsh), *n.* Extreme pain; agony; torture; torment.

An'gu-lar (ăn'gū-lĕr), *a.* Having or consisting of an angle; forming an angle. — **An'gu-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being angular. — **An'gu-lar-ly** (-lĕr-lĭ), *adv.* With angles; in the direction of the angles. — **An'gu-late** (-lāt), **An'gu-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Formed with angles.

An'he-la'tion (ăn'hĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* Shortness of breath.

An-hy'drous (ăn-hī'drŭs), *a.* Destitute of water.

An'il (ăn'ĭl), *n.* A West India plant; indigo dye. — **An'i-line** (ăn'ĭ-lĭn *or* -lin), *n.* A dye obtained from indigo, also from coal tar. — *a.* Made from, or of the nature of, aniline.

An'ile (ăn'ĭl), *a.* Old-womanish; imbecile; dull. — **A-nil'i-ty** (ă-nĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **An'ile-ness**, *n.* Dotage.

An'i-mad-vert' (ăn'ĭ-măd-vĕrt'), *v. i.* To turn the mind; to remark by way of criticism or censure; to comment. — **An'i-mad-ver'sion** (-vĕr'-shŭn), *n.* Criticism; censure; comment; blame. — **An'i-mad-ver'sive** (-vĕr'sĭv), *a.* Having the power of perceiving.

An'i-mal (ăn'ĭ-mal), *n.* An organized living being endowed with sensation and power of voluntary motion; an irrational being. — *a.* Pertaining to animals. — **An'i-mal-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* The state of mere animals; brutishness. — **An'i-mal-ize** (-iz), *v. t.* To give animal life or properties to; to regard as merely animal or sentient. — **An-i-mal'i-ty** (ăn-ĭ-măl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Animal existence.

An'i-mal'cule (ăn'ĭ-măl'kūl), ‖**An'i-mal'cu-lum** (-kū-lŭm), *n.; pl.* Animalcula (-lă). An animal invisible, or nearly so, to the naked eye. — **An'i-mal'cu-lar** (-kū-lĕr), **An'i-mal'cu-line** (-kū-lĭn), *a.* Pertaining to animalcules.

An'i-mate (ăn'ĭ-māt), *v. t.* To give natural life, spirit, or vigor to; to enliven; to stimulate; to inspire; to cheer; to gladden. — *a.* Alive; possessing animal life. — **An'i-ma'ted**, *a.* Full of life; spirited. — **An'i-ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), *n.* An animating, or the state of being animated; vivacity; spirit; liveliness; promptness.

An'i-mism (ăn'ĭ-mĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine that the soul is the principle of life and bodily development. — **An'i-mist**, *n.* A believer in animism.

An'i-mos'i-ty (ăn'ĭ-mŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Violent hatred; active enmity; malignity.

An'i-mus (ăn'ĭ-mŭs), *n.* [L.] Intention; purpose; spirit.

An'ise (ăn'ĭs), *n.* A plant bearing aromatic seeds.

An'kle (ăn'k'l), *n.* The joint connecting foot and leg. — **An'klet** (-klĕt), *n.* An ornament worn on the ankle.

An'nals (ăn'nalz), *n. pl.* A chronological history; chronicles. — **An'nal-ist**, *n.* A writer of annals; historian; chronicler.

An-neal' (ăn-nēl'), *v. t.* [ANNEALED (-nēld'); ANNEALING.] To heat (glass or metal) nearly to fluidity, and cool slowly, rendering it less brittle.

An-nex' (ăn-nĕks'), *v. t.* [ANNEXED (-nĕkst'); ANNEXING.] To unite at the end; to subjoin; to affix. — *n.* Something appended; an extension of a building. — **An'nex-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), **An-nex'ion** (-nĕk'shŭn), *n.* An annexing; addition; union.

An-ni'hi-late (ăn-nī'hĭ-lāt), *v. t.* To reduce to nothing; to destroy the form or peculiar distinctive properties of. — **An-ni'hi-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Destruction.

An'ni-ver'sa-ry (ăn'nĭ-vĕr'sā-rȳ), *a.* Returning with the year; annual; yearly. — *n.* A day celebrated each year.

An'no-tate (ăn'nō-tāt), *v. t.* To make annotations, comments, or remarks. — **An'no-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* An explanatory note. — **An'no-ta'tor** (-tā'tĕr), *n.* A commentator.

An-not'to (ăn-nŏt'tō), *n.* A red vegetable dye, used to color cheese, butter, etc.

An-nounce' (ăn-nouns'), *v. t.* [ANNOUNCED (-nounst'); ANNOUNCING (-noun'sĭng).] To give notice of; to make known; to publish; to advertise. — **An-nounce'ment**, *n.* An announcing; proclamation; declaration.

An-noy' (ăn-noi'), *v. t.* [ANNOYED (-noid'); ANNOYING.] To incommode; to vex; to pester; to bother; to plague. — *n.* Annoyance. — **An-noy'ance** (-noi'ans), *n.* Disturbance; molestation; injury; bore.

An'nu-al (ăn'ū-al), *a.* Happening every year; yearly; continuing only one year or season. — *n.* A thing happening yearly; a work published once a year; a plant that lives but one season. — **An'nu-al-ly**, *adv.* Yearly; year by year.

An-nu'i-ty (ăn-nū'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* A yearly allowance of money. — **An-nu'i-tant**, *n.* A person who has an annuity.

An-nul' (ăn-nŭl'), *v. t.* [ANNULLED (-nŭld'); ANNULLING.] To make void or of no effect; to nullify; to abolish; to cancel; to set aside. — **An-nul'ment**, *n.* An annulling.

An'nu-lar (ăn'ū-lar), **An'nu-la-ry** (-lă-rȳ), *a.* Having the form of a ring; round. — **An'nu-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Having rings or belts. — **An'nu-let**, *n.* A little ring. — **An'nu-lose'** (-ū-lōs'), *a.* Furnished with, or composed of, rings.

An-nun'ci-ate (ăn-nŭn'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To announce. — **An-nun'ci-a'tion** (-sĭ- *or* -shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* An announcing; a church festival (March 25), commemorating the angel's announcement of Christ's approaching birth to the Virgin Mary.

An'o-dyne (ăn'ō-dīn), *n.* Medicine which allays pain. — *a.* Assuaging pain; opiate; narcotic.

A-noint' (ă-noint'), *v. t.* To pour oil upon; to consecrate by unction; to smear or daub. — **A-noint'ed**, *n.* The Messiah. — **A-noint'ment**, *n.* An anointing.

A-nom'a-ly (ă-nŏm'ă-lȳ), *n.* A deviation from the common rule or from analogy; an irregularity. — **A-nom'a-lism** (-lĭz'm), *n.* A deviation from rule; anomaly. — **A-nom'a-lis'tic** (-lĭs'tĭk), **A-nom'a-lis'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Irregular. — **A-nom'a-lous** (-ă-lŭs), *a.* Deviating from rule; abnormal; irregular. — **A-nom'a-lous-ly**, *adv.*

A-non' (ă-nŏn'), *adv.* Quickly; immediately; at another time; again. — **Ever and anon.** Now and then; frequently; often.

A-non'y-mous (ă-nŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* Wanting a name; without the author's real name; nameless. — **A-non'y-mous-ly**, *adv.*

An-oth'er (ăn-ŭth'ĕr), *a.* Not the same; different; one more; any other.

A-not'ta (ă-nŏt'tă), *n.* See ANNOTTO.

An'sa-ted (ăn'sā-tĕd), *a.* Having a handle.

An'ser-ine (ăn'sĕr-in), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a goose, or its akin.

An'swer (ăn'sĕr), *v. t.* [ANSWERED (-sĕrd); ANSWERING.] To speak or write in return to; to refute; to comply with; to face; to suit; to atone for. — *v. i.* To reply; to account; to suit; to conform. — *n.* A reply; return; solution. — **An'swer-a-ble** (-a-b'l), *a.* Capable of being answered; liable to answer; accountable; suitable. — **An'swer-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **An'swer-a-bly** (-a-blȳ), *adv.* Suitably; agreeably.

An't (ănt). Colloq. contr. of *am not, are not, is not.*

Ant (ant), *n.* An emmet; pismire. — **Ant'-eat'er** (ant'ē'tĕr), *n.* A tropical American animal that feeds on ants.

Ant-eater.

An-tag'o-nize (ăn-tăg'ō-nīz), *v. i.* To act in opposition; to contend. — **An-tag'o-nism** (-ō-nĭz'm), *n.* Opposition of action; contest. — **An-tag'o-nist**, *n.* One who contends with another; an enemy; adversary; opponent; foe. — **An-tag'o-nis'tic** (-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* Opposing; hostile; acting in opposition.

An-tal'gic (ăn-tăl'jĭk), *a.* Alleviating pain. — *n.* Medicine which relieves pain.

Ant-arc'tic (ănt-ärk'tĭk), *a.* Opposite to the northern or arctic pole; relating to the southern pole or region near it.

Ant'ar-thrit'ic (ănt'ăr-thrĭt'ĭk), *a.* Counteracting gout. — *n.* A remedy against gout.

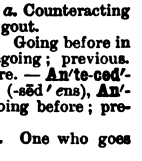
An'te-ced'ent (ăn'tē-sēd'ent), *a.* Going before in time; prior; preceding; foregoing; previous. — *n.* That which goes before. — **An'te-ced'ent-ly**, *adv.* — **An'te-ced'ence** (-sēd'ens), **An'te-ced'en-cy** (-sȳ), *n.* A going before; precedence.

An'te-ces'sor (ăn'tē-sĕs'sĕr), *n.* One who goes before; predecessor.

An'te-cham'ber (ăn'tē-chām'bĕr), *n.* A chamber leading to the chief apartment.

An'te-date (ăn'tē-dāt), *n.* A date before the true time. — *v. t.* To anticipate; to precede.

An'te-di-lu'vi-an (ăn'tē-dĭ-lū'vĭ-an), *a.* Before the deluge. — *n.* One who lived, before the flood.



Antelope.

An'te-lope (ăn'tē-lōp), *n.* A ruminant quadruped, intermediate between deer and goat.

An'te-me-rid'i-an (ăn'tē-mē-rĭd'ĭ-an), *a.* Being before noon.

An'te-mun'dane (ăn'tē-mŭn'dān), *a.* Being before the creation of the world.

An-ten'na (ăn-tĕn'nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* ANTENNÆ (-nē). One of an insect's feelers.

a a Antennæ.

An'te-nup'tial (ăn'tē-nŭp'shal), *a.* Being before marriage.

An'te-pas'chal (ăn'tē-păs'kal), *a.* Being before Easter.

An'te-past (ăn'tē-pást), *n.* A foretaste; anticipation.

An'te-pe'nult (ăn'tē-pē'nŭlt), ‖**An'te-pe-nult'i-ma** (-pē-nŭlt'ĭ-mȧ), *n.* The last syllable but two of a word. — **An'te-pe-nult'i-mate** (-mȧt), *a.* Relating to the antepenult. — *n.* The antepenult.

An-te'ri-or (ăn-tē'rĭ-ẽr), *a.* Before; prior; antecedent; former; foregoing. — **An-te'ri-or'i-ty** (-ŏr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The state of being anterior; precedence.

An'te-room (ăn'tē-rōōm), *n.* A room leading to another; a waiting room.

An'thel-min'tic (ăn'thĕl-mĭn'tĭk), *a.* Destroying or expelling worms. — *n.* A vermifuge.

An'them (ăn'thĕm), *n.* Church music adapted to passages from the Scriptures; a motet.

An'ther (ăn'thẽr), *n.* The tip of the stamen of a plant, containing the pollen. — **An'ther-al**, *a.* Pertaining to anthers. — **An'ther-if'er-ous** (-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Producing anthers.

e e Anthers.

An-thol'o-gy (ăn-thŏl'ŏ-jȳ), *n.* A collection of flowers, or of beautiful passages from authors. — **An'tho-log'ic-al** (ăn'thŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.*

An'thra-cite (ăn'thrȧ-sīt), *n.* A hard, compact variety of mineral coal. — **An'thra-cit'ic** (-sĭt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to anthracite.

An'thro-poid (ăn'thrŏ-poid), *a.* Resembling man. — *n.* An ourang; a gorilla.

An'thro-pol'o-gy (ăn'thrŏ-pŏl'o-jȳ), *n.* Natural history of the human species; science of man, in his entire nature. — **An'thro-po-log'ic-al** (-pŏlŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to anthropology.

An'thro-po-mor'phism (ăn'thrŏ-pŏ-mŏr'fĭz'm), *n.* Representation of Deity under human form. — **An'thro-pe-mor'phous** (-mŏr'fŭs), *a.* Having the figure of man.

‖**An'thro-poph'a-gi** (ăn'thrŏ-pŏf'ȧ-jī), *n. pl.* Man-eaters; cannibals. — **An'thro-poph'a-gy** (-jȳ), *n.* The eating of human flesh; cannibalism.

An'tic (ăn'tĭk), *a.* Odd; fanciful; fantastic. — *n.* A buffoon; odd appearance; trick; caper.

An'ti-christ (ăn'tĭ-krīst), *n.* An adversary of Christ. — **An'ti-chris'tian** (-krĭs'chan), *n.* An opposer of Christianity. — *a.* Opposing Christianity.

An-tic'i-pate (ăn-tĭs'ĭ-pāt), *v. t.* To take or do before another; to take up beforehand or before the proper time; to foresee. — **An-tic'i-pa'tor** (-pā'tẽr), *n.* — **An-tic'i-pa'tion** (-pā'shŭn), *n.* An anticipating; impression of what is to happen afterward; preconceived opinion. — **An-tic'i-pa-tive** (-tĭs'ĭ-pā-tĭv), *a.* Anticipating, or containing anticipation. — **An-tic'i-pa-to-ry** (-pā-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Forecasting.

An'ti-cli'max (ăn'tĭ-klī'măks), *n.* A sentence or expression in which the ideas become less striking, at the close; — opposite of *climax*.

An'ti-oli'nal (ăn'tĭ-klī'nal), *a.* Inclining or sloping in opposite directions. — *n.* A crest line from which strata dip in opposite directions; — called *anticlinal axis*.

An'ti-dote (ăn'tĭ-dōt), *n.* A remedy for poison or other evil. — **An'ti-do'tal** (-dō'tal), **An'ti-do'ta-ry** (-dō'tȧ-rȳ), *a.* Efficacious against poison.

An-ti-feb'rile (ăn-tĭ-fĕb'rĭl), *a.* Able to allay fever. — *n.* Medicine to cure fever.

An'ti-fric'tion (ăn'tĭ-frĭk'shŭn), *n.* Anything which lessens friction. — *a.* Reducing friction.

An'ti-mo-nar'chic-al (ăn'tĭ-mō-när'kĭ-kal), *a.* Opposed to monarchy.

An'ti-mo-ny (ăn'tĭ-mō-nȳ), *n.* A whitish brittle metal used in medicine and the arts; an ore of the same. — **An'ti-mo'ni-al** (-mō'nĭ-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to antimony. — *n.* A preparation of antimony.

An'ti-no'mi-an (ăn'tĭ-nō'mĭ-an), *n.* One of a Christian sect which holds good works not essential to salvation. — *a.* Pertaining to Antinomians. — **An'ti-no'mi-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* The tenets of Antinomians.

An-tin'o-my (ăn-tĭn'ŏ-mȳ), *n.*; *pl.* ANTINOMIES (-mĭz). Contradiction between two laws; incompatibility of thought or language.

An-tip'a-thy (ăn-tĭp'ȧ-thȳ), *n.*; *pl.* ANTIPATHIES (-thĭz). Aversion; dislike; repugnance; disgust. — **An'ti-pa-thet'ic** (ăn'tĭ-pȧ-thĕt'ĭk), **An'ti-pa-thet'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Having aversion.

An'ti-phlo-gis'tic (ăn'tĭ-flŏ-jĭs'tĭk), *a.* Counteracting inflammation. — *n.* Medicine or diet to check inflammation.

An'ti-phon (ăn'tĭ-fŏn), **An-tiph'o-ny** (-tĭf'ŏ-nȳ), *n.* Alternate or responsive singing; response. — **An-tiph'o-nal** (-tĭf'ŏ-nal), **An'ti-phon'ic** (-fŏn'ĭk), **An'ti-phon'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to alternate singing. — **An-tiph'o-nal**, *n.* A book of antiphons or anthems.

‖**An-tiph'ra-sis** (ăn-tĭf'rȧ-sĭs), *n.* Use of words in a sense opposite to the true one. — **An'ti-phras'tic** (ăn'tĭ-frăs'tĭk), **An'ti-phras'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Involving antiphrasis.

An'ti-pode (ăn'tĭ-pōd), *n.*; *pl.* ANTIPODES (ăntĭp'ŏ-dēz). One of those on the opposite side of the globe. — **An-tip'o-dal** (-ŏ-dal), *a.* Pertaining to the antipodes; diametrically opposed.

An'ti-pope (ăn'tĭ-pōp), *n.* One who usurps the popedom.

An'ti-py-ret'ic (ăn'tĭ-pī-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* Preventive of fever. — *n.* A febrifuge.

An'ti-qua'ri-an (ăn'tĭ-kwā'rĭ-an), *a.* Pertaining to antiquity. — *n.* An antiquary; a large size of drawing paper. — **An'ti-qua'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Love of antiquity. — **An'ti-qua-ry** (ăn'tĭ-kwā-rȳ), *n.* One versed in antiquities. — **An'ti-quate** (-kwāt), *v. t.* To make obsolete, old, or void. — **An'ti-qua'ted** (-kwā'tĕd), *a.* Grown old, or out of fashion; obsolete; out of use.

An-tique' (ăn-tēk'), *a.* Old; ancient; of old fashion. — *n.* Anything very old; a relic. — **An-tique'ness**, *n.* — **An-tiq'ui-ty** (-tĭk'wĭ-tȳ), *n.* Ancient times; people or relics of ancient times; great age.

An-tis'ci-ans (ăn-tĭsh'anz), ‖**An-tis'ci-i** (-ĭ-ī), *n. pl.* Persons on different sides of the equator, whose shadows fall in contrary directions.

An'ti-scor-bu'tic (ăn'tĭ-skŏr-bū'tĭk), **An'ti-scor-bu'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Counteracting scurvy.

An'ti-scrip'tur-al (ăn'tĭ-skrĭp'tûr-al), *a.* Not accordant with Scripture.

An'ti-sep'tic (ăn'tĭ-sĕp'tĭk), *a.* Opposing putrefaction.

An'ti-slav'er-y (ăn'tĭ-slāv'ẽr-ỹ), *n.* Opposition to slavery. — *a.* Hostile to slavery.

An'ti-spas-mod'ic (ăn'tĭ-spăz-mŏd'ĭk), *a.* Opposing spasm. — *n.* A preventive of convulsions.

An'ti-spas'tic (ăn'tĭ-spăs'tĭk), *a.* Causing a revulsion of fluids or humors; antispasmodic.

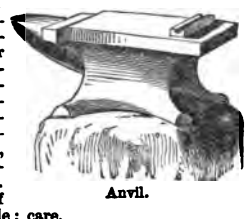
‖**An-tis'tro-phe** (ăn-tĭs'trō-fē), *n.* Repetition of words in inverse order; in ancient lyric poetry, a part of a song or dance alternating with a stanza called the *strophe*. — **An'ti-stroph'ic** (-tĭ-strŏf'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the antistrophe.

An-tith'e-sis (ăn-tĭth'ē-sĭs), *n.* Opposition of words or sentiments; contrast. — **An'ti-thet'ic** (ăn'tĭ-thĕt'ĭk), **An'ti-thet'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Contrasting.

An'ti-type (ăn'tĭ-tīp), *n.* That prefigured by the type; thus the paschal lamb was a *type*, of which Christ is the *antitype*. — **An'ti-typ'ic-al** (an'tĭ-tĭp'ĭ-kal), *a.* Relating to, or explaining, a type.

Ant'lor (ănt'lôr), *n.* A branch of a stag's horn.

An'vil (ăn'vĭl), *n.* An iron block, on which metals are hammered.



Anvil.

Anx'ious (ăngk'shŭs), *a.* Greatly concerned or solicitous; distressed; disquieted; uneasy. — **Anx'ious-ly**, *adv.* — **Anx'ious-ness**, **An-xi'e-ty** (ăng-zī'ĕ-tỹ), *n.* Trouble of mind; solicitude; care.

A'ny (ĕn'ỹ), *a.* One out of many, indefinitely; some. — *adv.* To any extent; at all.

A'o-rist (ā'ō-rĭst), *n.* A Greek tense, expressing indeterminate past time.

A-or'ta (ā-ôr'tà), *n.* The great artery from the heart. — **A-or'tal** (-tal), **A-or'tic** (-tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the aorta.

A-pace' (ā-pās'), *adv.* Quickly; hastily; fast.

‖**Ap'a-go'ge** (ăp'ā-gō'jē), *n.* Indirect argument, proving a thing by showing the impossibility of the contrary. — **Ap'a-gog'ic-al** (-gŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Proving by apagoge.

A-part' (ā-pärt'), *adv.* Separately; aside; in two or more parts; asunder.

A-part'ment (ā-pärt'ment), *n.* A room or set of connected rooms.

Ap'a-thy (ăp'ā-thỹ), *n.* Want of feeling; insensibility; unconcern. — **Ap'a-thet'ic** (-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* Void of feeling; indifferent. — **Ap'a-thist** (-thĭst), *n.* One destitute of feeling.

Ape.

Ape (āp), *n.* A kind of tailless monkey; a mimic. — *v. t.* [Aped (āpt); Aping.] To mimic; to imitate servilely. — **Ap'ish**, *n.* Like an ape; foppish; silly. — **Ap'ish-ness**, *n.* — **Ap'er-y** (-ẽr-ỹ), *n.* Practice of aping; mimicry; a place where apes are kept.

A-peak' (ā-pēk'), *adv.* On the point; perpendicularly.

A-pe'ri-ent (ā-pē'rĭ-ent), *a.* Tending to open; gently purgative. — *n.* A laxative medicine.

Ap'er-ture (ăp'ẽr-tûr), *n.* An opening; a hole.

Ap'ex-y, *n.* See under Apex, *n.*

A-pet'al-ous (ā-pĕt'al-us), *a.* Having no petals.

A'pex (ā'pĕks), *n.*; *pl.* Apexes (-ĕz); L. Apices (ăp'ĭ-sēz). Top, tip, or summit of anything.

‖**A-phær'e-sis**, **A-pher'e-sis** (ā-fĕr'ē-sĭs), *n.* The taking a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.

A-pha'si-a (ā-fā'zhĭ-ā), **Aph'a-sy** (ăf'ā-sỹ), *n.* Loss of the power of speech, without injury to the vocal organs or the intellect. — **A-pha'sic** (ā-fā'sĭk), *a.* Speechless.

A-phe'lion (ā-fē'lyŭn *or* -fē'lĭ-ŭn), *n.*; *pl.* Aphelia (-yà *or* -lĭ-à). That point of a planet's orbit most distant from the sun.

A'phis (ā'fĭs), *n.*; *pl.* Aphides (ăf'ĭ-dēz). An insect, the vine fretter or plant louse.

Aph'o-ny (ăf'ō-nỹ), *n.* Loss of voice.

Aph'o-rism (ăf'ō-rĭz'm), *n.* A precept expressed in few words; axiom; maxim; adage. — **Aph'o-rist**, *n.* A writer of aphorisms. — **Aph'o-ris'tic** (-rĭs'tĭk), **Aph'o-ris'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Like an aphorism.

Aph'thong (ăf'thŏng), *n.* Letter having no sound.

A'pi-a-ry (ā'pĭ-ā-rỹ), *n.* A place for keeping bees.

A-piece' (ā-pēs'), *adv.* To each; to the share of each; each by itself.

Ap'ish, *a.* See under Ape, *n.*

‖**A'plomb'** (à'plōn'), *n.* Assurance of manner; self-possession.

A-poc'a-lypse (ā-pŏk'ā-lĭps), *n.* Revelation; discovery; disclosure; the last book in the Bible. — **A-poc'a-lyp'tic** (-lĭp'tĭk), *a.* Relating to the Revelation of St. John; mysterious.

‖**A-poc'o-pe** (ā-pŏk'ō-pē), *n.* Omission of the last letter or syllable of a word. — **A-poc'o-pate** (-pāt), *v. t.* To drop the last letter or syllable of.

A-poc'ry-pha (ā-pŏk'rĭ-fà), *n. pl.* Books of doubtful authenticity as inspired writings, sometimes printed with the Old Testament. — **A-poc'ry-phal** (-rĭ-fal), *a.* Not canonical; doubtful; fictitious; spurious.

Ap'od (ăp'ŏd), **Ap'ode** (-ōd), *n.* An animal without feet. — **Ap'o-dal** (-ō-dal), *a.* Having no feet.

‖**A-pod'o-sis** (ā-pŏd'ō-sĭs), *n.* A consequent clause in a conditional sentence, expressing *result*.

Ap'o-gee (ăp'ō-jē), *n.* That point in the moon's orbit farthest from the earth.

Ap'o-logue (ăp'ō-lŏg), *n.* A moral fable.

A-pol'o-gy (ā-pŏl'ō-jỹ), *n.* Something said to defend what appears to others wrong; an excuse. — **A-pol'o-get'ic** (-jĕt'ĭk), **A-pol'o-get'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Excusatory or defensive. — **A-pol'o-gist** (-pŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who makes apology. — **A-pol'o-gize** (-jīz), *v. i.* To make an apology.

Ap'o-phleg-mat'ic (ăp'ō-flĕg-măt'ĭk), *a.* Exciting discharges of phlegm or mucus from the mouth or nostrils.

Ap'oph-thegm (ăp'ō-thĕm), *n.* See Apothegm, *n.*

Ap'o-plex'y (ăp'ō-plĕks'ỹ), *n.* A disease characterized by sudden loss of sense and motion. — **Ap'o-plec'tic** (-plĕk'tĭk), **Ap'o-plec'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining or predisposed to apoplexy.

A-pos'tate (ā-pŏs'tāt), *n.* One who forsakes his principles or religion. — *a.* False; renegade. — **A-pos'ta-sy** (-tà-sỹ), *n.* Abandonment of one's faith, principles, or party. — **A-pos'ta-tize**

(-tā-tĭz), *v. i.* To abandon one's faith, party, church profession, etc.

Ap'os-teme (ăp'ŏs-tēm), *n.* An abscess; a sore filled with purulent matter. — **A-pos'te-mate** (ā-pŏs'tē-māt), *v. i.* To form into an abscess, and fill with pus. — **Ap'os-tem'a-tous** (ăp'ŏs-tĕm'ā-tŭs), *a.* Pertaining to an aposteme.

A-pos'tle (ā-pŏs's'l), *n.* One sent to execute important business; one of the twelve disciples sent by Christ to preach the gospel. — **A-pos'tle-ship**, *n.* Office of an apostle. — **A-pos'to-late** (-tō-lāt), *n.* Mission; apostleship. — **Ap'os-tol'ic** (ăp'ŏs-tŏl'ĭk), **Ap'os-tol'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the apostles or their doctrines. — **Ap'os-tol'i-cism** (-ĭ-sĭz'm), **A-pos'to-lic'i-ty** (ā-pŏs'tō-lĭs'ĭ-tў), *n.* State or quality of being apostolical.

A-pos'tro-phe (ā-pŏs'trō-fē), *n.* A turning away from real auditors, and addressing an imaginary one; contraction of a word by omission of a letter, or the mark ['] which indicates such omission. — **A-pos'tro-phize** (-fīz), *v. t.* [APOSTROPHIZED (-fīzd); APOSTROPHIZING.] To address by apostrophe; to contract by omitting letters. — **Ap'os-troph'ic** (ăp'ŏs-trŏf'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to an apostrophe.

A-poth'e-ca-ry (ā-pŏth'ĕ-kā-rў), *n.* A compounder of medicines; a druggist.

Ap'o-thegm, Ap'oph-thegm (ăp'ŏ-thĕm), *n.* A short, pithy saying; a precept; a maxim. — **Ap'o-theg-mat'ic** (-thĕg-măt'ĭk), **Ap'o-theg-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Like an apothegm.

Ap'o-the'o-sis (ăp'ŏ-thē'ō-sĭs), *n.* The elevation of a mortal to the rank of the gods; deification. — **Ap'o-the'o-size** (-sīz), *v. t.* [APOTHEOSIZED (-sīzd); APOTHEOSIZING.] To deify.

Ap-pall' (ăp-pal'), *v. t.* [APPALLED (-pald'); APPALLING.] To smite with terror; to scare; to intimidate. — *v. i.* To occasion fear or dismay.

Ap'pa-nage (ăp'pā-nāj), *n.* A portion of land assigned by a prince for the subsistence of his younger sons; sustenance; a dependency or dependent territory.

Ap'pa-ra'tus (ăp'pā-rā'tŭs), *n.* A collection of implements or organs; furniture; utensils.

Ap-par'el (ăp-păr'ĕl), *n.* Clothing; dress; raiment. — *v. t.* [APPARELED *or* APPARELLED (-ĕld); APPARELING *or* APPARELLING.] To dress; to clothe; to attire; to adorn; to embellish.

Ap-par'ent (ăp-păr'ent), *a.* Visible to the eye; beyond question or doubt; plain; certain; appearing, but not real. — **Ap-par'ent-ly**, *adv.*

Ap'pa-rĭ'tion (ăp'pā-rĭsh'ŭn), *n.* An appearance; a thing appearing; a visible object; a preternatural appearance; a ghost; a specter.

Ap-par'i-tor (ăp-păr'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* A messenger of a spiritual court.

Ap-peal' (ăp-pēl'), *n.* A removal of a cause or suit to a superior court; a call for proof or decision, or to grant a favor; resort; recourse. — *v. i.* [APPEALED (-pēld'); APPEALING.] To remove a cause to a superior judge or court; to refer to another for decision; to call on for aid; to implore. — *v. t.* To remove to a superior judge or court; to accuse. — **Ap-peal'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.*

Ap-pear' (ăp-pēr'), *v. i.* [APPEARED (-pērd'); APPEARING.] To come or be in sight; to become visible, obvious, or manifest; to seem. — **Ap-pear'ance** (-ans), *n.* A coming into sight; thing seen; phenomenon; semblance, or apparent likeness; pretense; personal presence.

Ap-pease' (ăp-pēz'), *v. t.* [APPEASED (-pēzd'); APPEASING.] To make quiet; to pacify; to assuage; to compose; to calm. — **Ap-peas'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being quieted. — **Ap-peas'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Ap-pease'ment**, *n.* An appeasing; state of being appeased. — **Ap-peas'ive** (-pē'sĭv), *a.* Having power to appease.

Ap-pel'lant (ăp-pĕl'lant), *n.* One who appeals. — **Ap-pel'late** (-lāt), *a.* Belonging to, or having cognizance of, appeals. — **Ap'pel-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* The name by which a person or thing is called; title; address. — **Ap-pel'la-tive** (-pĕl'lā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to a common name. — *n.* A common, as distinguished from a proper name. — **Ap-pel'la-to-ry** (-tō-rў), *a.* Containing an appeal. — **Ap'pel-lee'** (ăp'pĕl-lē'), *n.* The defendant in an appeal; one prosecuted by a private man for a crime. — **Ap'pel-lor'** (-lōr'), *n.* One who prosecutes another for crime.

Ap-pend' (ăp-pĕnd'), *v. t.* To hang or attach; to add; to annex. — **Ap-pend'age** (-pĕn'dăj), *n.* Something added as subordinate or incidental. — **Ap-pend'ant**, *a.* Hanging; annexed; appended by prescription. — *n.* Something appended to another as subordinate to it.

Ap-pen'dix (ăp-pĕn'dĭks), *n.*; *pl.* E. **APPENDIXES** (-ĕz); L. ‖**APPENDICES** (-dĭ-sēz). Something appended; an adjunct; a concomitant; literary matter added to a book.

Ap'per-cep'tion (ăp'pẽr-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* Self-consciousness.

Ap'per-tain' (ăp'pẽr-tān'), *v. i.* [APPERTAINED (-tānd'); APPERTAINING.] To belong; to relate.

Ap'pe-tite (ăp'pē-tīt), *n.* Desire of gratification, especially of food or drink. — **Ap'pe-tize** (-tīz), *v. t.* [APPETIZED (-tīzd); APPETIZING.] To create or whet (an appetite). — **Ap'pe-tiz'er** (-tīz'ẽr), *n.* That which creates or whets an appetite. — **Ap'pe-tent** (-tent), *a.* Desiring; very desirous. — **Ap'pe-tence** (-tens), **Ap'pe-ten-cy** (-ten-sў), *n.* Strong natural desire; eager appetite.

Ap-plaud' (ăp-plạd'), *v. t. & i.* To praise by clapping the hands, etc.; to commend; to extol; to magnify. — **Ap-plaud'er**, *n.* — **Ap-plause'** (-plạz'), *n.* An applauding; praise publicly expressed; commendation. — **Ap-plau'sive** (-plạ'sĭv), *a.* Applauding; containing applause.

Ap'ple (ăp'p'l), *n.* A tree of temperate climates and its fleshy fruit; the pupil of the eye.

‖**Ap'pli'qué'** (ăp'plē'kā'), *a.* Ornamented with a pattern (cut from other material) applied or fixed upon a foundation.

Ap-ply' (ăp-plī'), *v. t.* [APPLIED (-plīd'), APPLYING.] To lay or place; to put; to bring; to engage and employ (one's self) diligently, or with attention. — *v. i.* To suit; to agree; to have recourse. — **Ap-pli'ance** (ăp-plī'ans), *n.* An applying; a thing applied; an instrument; a means. — **Ap'pli-ca-ble** (ăp'plĭ-kā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being, or fit to be, applied; suitable; fit. — **Ap'pli-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **Ap'pli-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Ap'pli-cant** (-kant), *n.* One who applies; a petitioner. — **Ap'pli-cate** (-kāt), *n.* A right line drawn across a curve, so as to be bisected by the diameter; an ordinate. — *a.* Applied or put to some use. — **Ap'pli-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* An applying; anything applied; a request; employment of means; act of fixing the mind; intenseness of thought.

‖**Ap-pog'gia-tu'ra** (ā-pŏd'jā-tōō'rā), *n.* A small note in music, indicating a passing tone.

Ap-point' (ăp-point'), *v. t.* To fix; to establish; to ordain; to prescribe; to assign; to designate; to provide; to equip. — *v. i.* To determine; to ordain. — **Ap'point-ee'** (ăp'point-ē'), *n.* A person appointed. — **Ap-point'ment** (ăp-point'ment), *n.* An appointing or state of being appointed; arrangement; position; established order or constitution; *pl.* equipment.

Ap-por'tion (ăp-pōr'shŭn), *v. t.* [APPORTIONED (-shŭnd); APPORTIONING.] To divide and assign fairly; to allot; to distribute. — **Ap-por'tion-ment**, *n.* An apportioning; a dividing into shares.

Ap'po-site (ăp'pŏ-zĭt), *a.* Very applicable; suitable or fit; relevant; pat. — **Ap'po-site-ly**, *adv.* — **Ap'po-site-ness**, *n.*

Ap'po-si'tion (ăp'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* The state of two nouns put in the same case, without a connecting word between them.

Ap-praise' (ăp-prāz'), *v. t.* [APPRAISED (-prāzd'); APPRAISING.] To set a value on; to estimate the worth of. — **Ap-prais'al** (-prāz'al), **Ap-praise'ment**, *n.* An appraising; valuation. — **Ap-prais'er**, *n.* One who appraises; one appointed to value goods and estates.

Ap-pre'ci-ate (ăp-prē'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To value; to estimate justly; to raise the value of. — *v. i.* To rise in value. — **Ap-pre'ci-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being estimated or appreciated; perceptible. — **Ap-pre'ci-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Just valuation or estimate; increase of worth or value. — **Ap-pre'ci-a-tive** (-ā-tĭv), **Ap-pre'ci-a-to-ry** (-tŏ-rў), *a.* Having or implying a just appreciation. — **Ap-pre'ci-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Ap'pre-hend' (ăp'prē-hĕnd'), *v. t.* To seize or lay hold of; to understand; to entertain suspicion or fear of. — *v. i.* To be of opinion; to believe. — **Ap'pre-hen'si-ble** (-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being apprehended. — **Ap'pre-hen'sion** (-hĕn'shŭn), *n.* A seizing or taking hold of, especially by legal process; a conception; a sentiment; an idea; fear at the prospect of future evil. — **Ap'pre-hen'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Fearful; suspicious; perceptive. — **Ap'pre-hen'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Ap'pre-hen'sive-ness**, *n.*

Ap-pren'tice (ăp-prĕn'tĭs), *n.* One bound to another to learn a trade or art. — *v. t.* [APPRENTICED (-tĭst); APPRENTICING.] To bind out as an apprentice; to indenture. — **Ap-pren'tice-ship**, *n.* Condition of an apprentice; term for which he serves.

Ap-prise' (ăp-prīz'), *v. t.* [APPRISED (-prīzd'); APPRISING.] To inform; to give notice; to acquaint; to communicate.

Ap-proach' (ăp-prōch'), *v. t.* [APPROACHED (-prōcht'); APPROACHING.] To draw near; to approximate. — *v. t.* To come near; to approximate. — *n.* A drawing near; access. — **Ap-proach'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being approached; accessible. — **Ap-proach'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Ap'pro-bate (ăp'prŏ-bāt), *v. t.* To express or manifest approbation of. — **Ap'pro-ba'tion** (ăp'prŏ-bā'shŭn), *n.* An approving; consent; approval; liking; attestation. — **Ap'pro-ba'to-ry** (-bā'tŏ-rў), **Ap'pro-ba'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Approving; containing approbation.

Ap-pro'pri-ate (ăp-prō'prĭ-āt), *v. t.* To set apart for a purpose, or for one's self; to assign. — **Ap-pro'pri-ate** (-āt), *a.* Set apart for a particular use or person; belonging peculiarly (to); fit; suitable; proper; adapted; pertinent; well-timed; peculiar. — **Ap-pro'pri-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **Ap-pro'pri-ate-ness**, *n.* — **Ap-pro'pri-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being appropriated. — **Ap-pro'pri-a-tive** (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Appropriating; making appropriation. — **Ap-pro'pri-a-tive-ness**, *n.* — **Ap-pro'pri-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An appropriating or setting apart for a purpose; anything, esp. money, thus set apart.

Ap-prove' (ăp-prōōv'), *v. t.* [APPROVED (-prōōvd'); APPROVING.] To be pleased with; to think well of; to prove; to commend. — **Ap-prov'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Worthy of approbation. — **Ap-prov'al**, *n.* An approving; approbation.

Ap-prox'i-mate (ăp-prŏks'ĭ-māt), *v. t.* To carry or advance near. — *v. i.* To come near; to approach. — *a.* Near; nigh. — **Ap-prox'i-ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), *n.* Approach; a coming near. — **Ap-prox'i-ma'tive** (-mā'tĭv), *a.* Approximating; approaching.

Ap'pulse (ăp'pŭls *or* ăp-pŭls'), **Ap-pul'sion** (-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* A striking against.

Ap-pur'te-nant (ăp-pûr'tē-nant), *a.* Belonging to by right. — **Ap-pur'te-nance** (-nans), *n.* That which appertains to something else; an adjunct; an appendage.

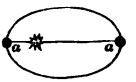
A'pri-cot (ā'prĭ-kŏt), *n.* A fruit of the plum kind.

A'pril (ā'prĭl), *n.* The fourth month of the year. — **April fool.** One hoaxed on April 1st.

A'pron (ā'pĕrn *or* ā'prŭn), *n.* A part of the dress; a cover.

Ap'ro-pos' (ăp'rŏ-pō'), *adv.* [F.] Opportunely; by the way.

Apse (ăps), **Ap'sis** (ăp'sĭs), *n.* A projecting part of a church, with a rounded roof.



a a Apsides.

‖**Ap'sis** (ăp'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* APSIDES (-sĭ-dēz). One of the two points in an elliptical orbit at the greatest and least distance from the central body.

Apt (ăpt), *a.* Fit; suitable; liable; prompt. — **Apt'i-tude** (-tĭ-tūd), *n.* Fitness; adaptation; readiness. — **Apt'ly**, *adv.* — **Apt'ness**, *n.*

Ap'ter-al (ăp'tĕr-al), *a.* Destitute of wings; having columns only in front. — **Ap'ter-ous** (-tŭs), *a.* Destitute of wings.

Ap'tote (ăp'tōt), *n.* An indeclinable noun. — **Ap-tot'ic** (ăp-tŏt'ĭk), *a.* Not inflected.

‖**A'qua** (ā'kwā), *n.* [L.] Water. — ‖**Aqua fortis** (fôr'tĭs). Nitric acid. — ‖**Aqua marine** (mă-rēn'), *or* ‖**Aqua marina** (-rī'nā). A variety of beryl. — ‖**Aqua vitæ** (vī'tē). Brandy.

A-qua'ri-um (ā-kwā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* AQUARIA (-rĭ-ā). [L.] A tank for holding aquatic animals and plants.

A-quat'ic (ā-kwăt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to or inhabiting water.

A'qua-tint (ā'kwā-tĭnt *or* ăk'wā-), **A'qua-tint'a** (ā'kwā-tĭn'tā), *n.* Etching on copper by means of aqua fortis.

Aq'ue-duct (ăk'wĕ-dŭkt), *n.* An artificial conduit for water.

A'que-ous (ā'kwē-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to or composed of water; watery.

A'qui-form (ā'kwĭ-fôrm), *a.* In the form of water.

Aq'ui-line (ăk'wĭ-lĭn *or* -līn), *a.* Belonging to the eagle; hooked or prominent like the eagle's beak.

Ar'ab (ăr'ăb), *n.* A native of Arabia. — **Ar'a-besque'** (ăr'ă-bĕsk'), *n.* Ornamentation after the Arabian manner. —*a.* In the manner of the Arabians; fantastic. — **A-ra'bi-an** (ă-rā'bĭ-*an*), **Ar'a-bic** (ăr'ă-bĭk), *a.* Pertaining to Arabia or its inhabitants. — **Ar'a-bic,** *n.* The language of the Arabians.

Arabesque.

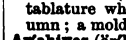
Ar'a-ble (ăr'ă-b'l), *a.* Fit for tillage; plowed.

A-ra'ne-ous (ă-rā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Resembling a cobweb; thin and delicate.

Ar'bi-ter (ăr'bĭ-tẽr), *n.* An umpire; a judge. — **Ar'bi-trage** (-trăj), *n.* Traffic in bills of exchange, also in stocks of varying values. — **Ar-bit'ra-ment** (ăr-bĭt'rā-*m*ent), *n.* Will; determination; award of arbitrators. — **Ar'bi-tra-ry** (ăr'bĭ-trā-rỹ), *a.* Depending on will or discretion; despotic; absolute in power; bound by no law; tyrannical; capricious. — **Ar'bi-tra-ri-ly** (-trā-rĭ-lỹ), *adv.* — **Ar'bi-trate** (-trāt), *v. i.* & *t.* To hear and decide, as arbitrators; to determine generally. — **Ar'bi-tra'tion** (-trā'shŭn), *n.* A hearing and decision by arbitrators. — **Ar'bi-tra'tor** (-trā'tẽr), *n.* An arbiter. — **Ar'bi-tra'trix** (-trā'trĭks), **Ar'bi-tress** (-trĕs), *n.* A female arbiter.

Ar'bor (ăr'bẽr), *n.* A bower; a shaded seat; a spindle or axis. — **Ar-bo're-ous** (ăr-bō'rē-ŭs), *a.* Belonging to trees. — **Ar'bo-res'cent** (ăr'bŏ-rĕs'sent), *a.* Resembling or becoming like trees. — **Ar'bo-res'cence** (-*s*ens), *n.* Resemblance to a tree. — **Ar'bor-i-cult'ure** (-bŏr-ĭ-kŭl'tûr), *n.* Cultivation of trees and shrubs. — **Ar'bor-ist,** *n.* A student of trees. — **Ar'bor-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A treelike appearance, especially in minerals. — ‖**Ar'bo-re'tum** (-bŏ-rē'tŭm), *n.* A place for cultivating rare trees or shrubs. — **Ar'bor-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Formed by trees. — **Ar'bus-cle** (-bŭs-s'l), *n.* A dwarf tree.

Ar'bu-tus (ăr'bû-tŭs), **Ar'bute** (-būt), *n.* The strawberry tree, an evergreen shrub of the Heath family.



Arc.

Arc (ărk), *n.* Part of the circumference of a circle or curve.

Ar-cade' (ăr-kād'), *n.* A series of arches; an arched passage.

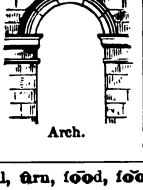
Ar-ca'di-a (ăr-kā'dĭ-ă), *n.* A picturesque region in Greece; a place of peaceful quiet. — **Ar-ca'di-an,** *a.* Ideally rural.

‖**Ar-ca'num** (ăr-kā'nŭm), *n.*; *pl.* ARCANA (-nă). [L.] A secret.

Arch (ărch), *a.* Cunning or sly; roguish. — **Arch'ly,** *adv.* Slyly; shrewdly. — **Arch'ness,** *n.*

Arch (ărch), *a.* Chief; of the first class; principal; — used as prefix in compounded words; as, *arch*-apostle, *arch*-builder, *arch*-conspirator, etc.

Arch (ărch), *n.* A curve line or part of a circle; an arc. —*v. t.* & *i.* [ARCHED (ărcht); ARCHING.] To form an arch; to curve.



Arch.

Ar'chæ-ol'o-gy (ăr'kĕ-ŏl'ŏ-jỹ), *n.* The science of antiquities. — **Ar'chæ-o-log'ic-al** (-ŏ-lŏj'ĭ-*k*al), *a.* Relating to archæology. — **Ar'chæ-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One versed in archæology.

Ar-cha'ic (ăr-kā'ĭk), *a.* Obsolete; ancient; antiquated. — **Ar'cha-ism** (ăr'kā-ĭz'm), *n.* An ancient or obsolete word or expression; antiquity of style or use; obsoleteness.

Arch'an'gel (ărk'ān'jĕl), *n.* An angel of the highest order. — **Arch'an-gel'ic** (-ăn-jĕl'ĭk), *a.* Belonging to archangels.

Arch'bish'op (ărch'bĭsh'ŭp), *n.* Chief bishop; metropolitan. — **Arch'bish'op-ric** (-rĭk), *n.* The jurisdiction or office of an archbishop.

Arch'dea'con (ărch'dē'k'n), *n.* An ecclesiastical dignitary next in rank below a bishop. — **Arch'dea'con-ry** (-k'n-rỹ), **Arch'dea'con-ship,** *n.* The jurisdiction of an archdeacon.

Arch'duke' (ărch'dūk'), *n.* A grand duke; a son of an Emperor of Austria. — **Arch'du'cal** (-dū'*k*al), *a.* Pertaining to an archduke. — **Arch'duch'ess** (-dŭch'ĕs), *n.* A princess of the house of Austria. — **Arch'duch'y** (-ỹ). — **Arch'duke'dom** (-dūk'dŭm), *n.* Jurisdiction of an archduke or archduchess.

Arch'er (ărch'ẽr), *n.* One who shoots with a bow; a bowman. — **Arch'er-y** (-ẽr-ỹ), *n.* The art of shooting with bow and arrow.

Ar'che-type (ăr'kĕ-tīp), *n.* Original pattern; model. — **Ar'che-typ'al** (-tĭ'*p*al), *a.* Original.

Ar'chi-e-pis'co-pal (ăr'kĭ-ĕ-pĭs'kŏ-*p*al), *a.* Belonging to an archbishop.

Ar'chil (ăr'kĭl), *n.* A violet dye obtained from several species of lichen.

Ar'chi-pel'a-go (ăr'kĭ-pĕl'ă-gō), *n.* A body of water interspersed with islands.

Ar'chi-tect (ăr'kĭ-tĕkt), *n.* One who plans buildings; a contriver. — **Ar'chi-tec'tive** (-tĕk'tĭv), **Ar'chi-tec'tur-al** (-tĕk'tûr-*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to architecture. — **Ar'chi-tec'ture** (-tĕk'tûr), *n.* The art or science of building, esp. of constructing houses, bridges, etc.; workmanship.

Ar'chi-trave (ăr'kĭ-trāv), *n.* That part of an entablature which rests immediately on the column; a molding above a door or window.

Ar'chives (ăr'kīvz), *n. pl.* Public records, or the place where they are kept. — **Ar'chi-vist** (-kĭ-vĭst), *n.* A keeper of archives.

Ar'chi-volt (ăr'kĭ-vōlt), *n.* The inner contour of an arch.

Ar'chon (ăr'kŏn), *n.* A chief magistrate in ancient Athens.

Arch'way (ărch'wā), *n.* A way under an arch.

Aro'tic (ărk'tĭk), *a.* Northern; lying far north; frigid. — **Arctic circle.** A lesser circle 23½° from the north pole.

Aro'u-ate (ărk'û-āt), **Aro'u-a-ted,** *a.* Bent like a bow. — **Aro'u-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Convexity; incurvation.

Ar'dent (ăr'dent), *a.* Hot; burning; intense; fierce; keen; fervent. — **Ar'dent-ly,** *adv.* — **Ar'den-cy** (-den-sỹ), *n.* Ardor; zeal; heat.

Ar'dor (ăr'dẽr), *n.* Heat; passion; eagerness.

Ar'du-ous (ăr'dû-ŭs), *a.* High; difficult; hard. — **Ar'du-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Ar'du-ous-ness,** *n.*

Are (ăr). *Present indic. pl.* of BE.

Are (ăr), *n.* The metric unit of superficial measure; 100 sq. meters, or 119.6 sq. yards.

A're-a (ā'rē-ă), *n.* A plane surface; an inclosed space; the superficial contents of any figure.

Ar'e-fac'tion (ăr'ĕ-făk'shŭn), *n.* Act of drying; dryness.

A-re'na (ă-rē'nă), *n.* A place of contest.

Ar'e-na'ceous (ar'ĕ-nā'shŭs), *a.* Consisting of sand; friable.

‖**A-re'o-la** (ā-rē'ŏ-lä), *n.; pl.* AREOLÆ (-lē). A colored ring around the nipple and certain vesicles. — **A-re'o-lar** (-lĕr), *a.* Like or pertaining to an areola; filled with interstices.

A're-om'e-ter (ā're-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of fluids. — **A're-om'e-try** (-ē-trỹ), *n.* A measuring the specific gravity of fluids.

Ar'gal (är'găl), *n.* Unrefined or crude tartar.

Ar'gent (är'jent), *a.* Silvery; bright like silver. — *n.* White color on a coat of arms, representing silver, or, figuratively, purity. — **Ar'gen-tan** (-jĕn-tăn), *n.* An alloy of nickel with copper and zinc; German silver. — **Ar'gen-tine** (-jĕn-tin), *a.* Pertaining to, like, or sounding like, silver; pertaining to the *Argentine Republic*, in South America (*in this sense pronounced* är'jĕn-tēn). — *n.* Carbonate of lime, having a silvery luster; a white metal coated with silver. — **Ar-gen'tal** (är-jĕn'*tal*), **Ar-gen'tic** (är-jĕn'tĭk), *a.* Like or pertaining to silver. — **Ar'gen-tif'er-ous** (-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Containing silver.

Ar'gil (är'jĭl), *n.* Clay or potter's earth; alumina. — **Ar'gil-la'ceous** (-lā'shŭs), *a.* Of the nature of clay. — **Ar'gil-lif'er-ous** (-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Producing clay. — **Ar-gil'lous** (-jĭl'lŭs), *a.* Clayey.

Ar'gol (är'gŏl), *n.* Crude tartar; argal.

‖**Ar'got'** (är'gō' *or* är'gŏt), *n.* [F.] The slang of thieves and tramps.

Ar'go-sy (är'gŏ-sỹ), *n.* A large ship.

Ar'gue (är'gū), *v. i.* [ARGUED (-gūd); ARGUING.] To use arguments; to reason; to dispute. — *v. t.* To debate; to prove; to evince; to persuade by reasons. — **Ar'gu-er** (-gū-ẽr), *n.* — **Ar'gu-ment**, *n.* Proof or means of proving; reason; plea. — **Ar'gu-men-ta'tion** (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* A reasoning. — **Ar'gu-men'ta-tive** (-mĕn'tă-tĭv), *a.* Containing, or addicted to, argument.

‖**Ar'gus** (är'gŭs), *n.* A fabled being, having a hundred eyes, set in watch of Io by Juno; a vigilant guardian. — **Ar'gus-eyed'** (-īd'), *a.* Very observant.

‖**A'ri-a** (ä'rĭ-ä *or* ā'rĭ-ä), *n.* An air, song, or tune.

Ar'id (ăr'ĭd), *a.* Dry; parched with heat. — **A-rid'i-ty** (ä-rĭd'ĭ-tỹ), **Ar'id-ness**, *n.* Absence of moisture; dryness.

A-right' (ä-rīt'), *adv.* In due order; correctly.

A-rise' (ä-rīz'), *v. i.* [AROSE (-rōz'); ARISEN (-rĭz''n).] To rise; to issue; to spring.

Ar'is-toc'ra-cy (ăr'ĭs-tŏk'rä-sỹ), *n.* Government by the principal persons of a state, or a privileged order; nobility or chief persons in a state. — **A-ris'to-crat** (ä-rĭs'tō-krăt *or* ăr'ĭs-tō-), *n.* One who favors aristocracy; a noble; a proud or haughty person. — **Ar'is-to-crat'ic** (ăr'ĭs-tō-krăt'ĭk), **Ar'is-to-crat'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Relating to aristocracy.

A-rith'me-tic (ä-rĭth'mē-tĭk), *n.* The science of numbers; computation by figures. — **A-rith'me-ti'cian** (-tĭsh'*an*), *n.* One skilled in arithmetic. — **Ar'ith-met'ic-al** (ăr'ĭth-mĕt'ĭ-kal), *a.* According to arithmetic. — **Ar'ith-mom'e-ter** (-mŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* A calculating machine.

Ark (ärk), *n.* A chest; a coffer; a large boat.

Arm (ärm), *n.* The limb from shoulder to hand; branch of a tree; end of a yard; inlet of water from the sea. — *v. t.* [ARMED (ärmd); ARMING.] To furnish or equip with weapons or means of defense. — *v. i.* To take arms.

Ar-ma'da (är-mä'dä *or* -mä'dä), *n.* [Sp.] A fleet of armed ships.

Ar'ma-dil'lo (är'mä-dĭl'lō), *n.; pl.* -DILLOS (-lōz). [Sp.] An animal of South America, having the body encased in bony plates.

Armadillo.

Ar'ma-ment (är'mä-ment), *n.* A force equipped for war; munitions of war.

Ar'ma-ture (är'mä-tūr), *n.* Armor; a piece of iron used to connect the poles of a magnet.

Arm'ful (ärm'fụl), *n.* As much as the arms can hold.

Arm'hole (ärm'hōl), *n.* A hole for the arm in a garment.

Ar'mil-la-ry (är'mĭl-lă-rỹ), *a.* Resembling, or consisting of, rings or circles. — **Armillary sphere.** An instrument consisting of rings, circles of the same sphere, representing the position of the important circles of the celestial sphere.

Armillary Sphere.

Ar-mip'o-tent (är-mĭp'ō-tent), *a.* Powerful in arms; valiant.

Ar'mis-tice (är'mĭs-tĭs), *n.* A temporary cessation of arms; a truce.

Arm'let (ärm'lĕt), *n.* A bracelet.

Ar'mor (är'mẽr), *n.* Defensive arms for the body; iron covering for ships of war. — **Ar'mor-er** (-mẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who makes or has charge of arms or armor. — **Ar-mo'ri-al** (är-mō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Belonging to armor, or to the escutcheon of a family. — **Ar'mo-ry** (är'mō-rỹ), *n.* A place where arms are stored or manufactured.

Arm'pit (ärm'pĭt), *n.* The hollow under the shoulder.

Arms (ärmz), *n. pl.* Weapons; ensigns armorial.

Ar'my (är'mỹ), *n.* An organized body of men armed for war; a great number; a host. — **Army worm.** A voracious caterpillar (the larva of a moth) appearing in large hosts; the cotton worm.

Ar'ni-ca (är'nĭ-kä), *n.* A plant used as a narcotic and stimulant.

‖**A-ro'ma** (ä-rō'mä), *n.* Fragrant quality in plants and other substances; flavor. — **Ar'o-mat'ic** (ăr'ō-măt'ĭk), **Ar'o-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Fragrant; spicy. — **Ar'o-mat'ic**, *n.* A plant, drug, or medicine, of fragrant smell, and usually warm, pungent taste. — **A-ro'ma-tize** (ä-rō'mä-tīz *or* ăr'ō-), *v. t.* [AROMATIZED (-tīzd); AROMATIZING.] To impregnate with aroma.

A-round' (ä-round'), *prep.* On all sides of; about; from one part to another of. — *adv.* In a circle; on every side; at random; here and there.

A-rouse' (ä-rouz'), *v. t.* [AROUSED (-rouzd'); AROUSING.] To awaken suddenly; to excite; to animate; to rouse.

A-row' (ä-rō'), *adv.* In a row; in order.

Ar'que-bus (är'kwē-bŭs), *n.* A hand gun, fired from a forked rest. — **Ar'que-bus-ier'** (-ēr'), *n.* A soldier armed with an arquebus.

Ar'rack (ăr'răk), *n.* An East India spirit made from rice, the cocoanut, etc.

Ar-raign' (ăr-rān'), *v. t.* [ARRAIGNED (-rānd'); ARRAIGNING.] To call to answer in court; to

call in question; to accuse; to impeach; to censure. — **Ar-raign'ment**, *n.* An arraigning.

Ar-range' (ăr-rānj'), *v. t.* [ARRANGED (-rānjd'); ARRANGING.] To put, place, or dispose, in order; to adjust; to settle. — **Ar-range'ment**, *n.* An arranging; state of being arranged; classification; preparation; adjustment.

Ar'rant (ăr'*rant*), *a.* Very bad; notorious.

Ar'ras (ăr'*ras*), *n.* Tapestry; figured hangings.

Ar-ray' (ăr-rā'), *n.* Order; posture for fighting; orderly collection; dress; raiment; body of jurors summoned to court. — *v. t.* [ARRAYED (-rād'); ARRAYING.] To dispose in order (troops, etc.); to deck or dress; to set in order (a jury); to dispose; to draw out.

Ar-rear' (ăr-rēr'), **Ar-rears'** (-rērz'), **Ar-rear'age** (-rēr'āj), *n.* Part of a debt unpaid, though due.

Ar-rect' (ăr-rĕkt'), **Ar-rect'ed**, *a.* Lifted up; raised; erect.

Ar-rest' (ăr-rĕst'), *v. t.* To check the motion or action of; to seize or apprehend by authority of law; to obstruct; to detain; to stop; to apprehend. — *n.* Hindrance; an apprehending of a person by authority of law; seizure.

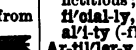
‖Ar-rêt' (ăr-rĕt'; F. ar-rā'), *n.* A judgment or decree of a French court; an edict of a prince; seizure of persons or of goods; arrest.

Ar'ris (ăr'rĭs), *n.* In architecture, an edge formed by the meeting of two surfaces, plane or curved.

Ar-rive' (ăr-rīv'), *v. i.* [ARRIVED (-rīvd'); ARRIVING.] To come; to reach. — **Ar-riv'al** (-rīv'-*al*), *n.* An arriving; a person or thing arriving.

Ar'ro-gant (ăr'rŏ-*gant*), *a.* Assuming undue importance; overbearing; insolent. — **Ar'ro-gant-ly**, *adv.* — **Ar'ro-gance** (-*gans*), *n.* Act or habit of arrogating; assuming; overbearing. — **Ar'ro-gate** (-gāt), *v. t.* To claim unduly; to assume. — **Ar'ro-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Assumption; in law, adoption of a person of full age.

Ar'row (ăr'rō), *n.* A pointed weapon shot from a bow.



Arrow.

Ar'row-root (-root), *n.* A tropical plant, yielding a nutritious starch, used for children's and invalids' food.

Ar'se-nal (ăr'sĕ-*nal*), *n.* A magazine for arms and military stores.

Ar'se-nic (ăr'sĕ-nĭk), *n.* A metal; also, its white poisonous oxide. — **Ar-sen'ic** (-sĕn'ĭk), **Ar-sen'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), **Ar-se'ni-ous** (-sē'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Composed of, or containing, arsenic.

‖Ar'sis (ăr'sĭs), *n.* That part of a poetical foot distinguished by greater stress of voice.

Ar'son (ăr's'n), *n.* Malicious burning of another person's house, ship, etc.

Art (ărt). *2d pers. sing. pres. indic.* of BE.

Art (ărt), *n.* Acquired skill; dexterity; aptitude; skill; artifice; deceit. — **Art'ful** (-ful), *a.* Skillful; cunning; crafty; sly. — **Art'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Art'ful-ness**, *n.* — **Art'less**, *a.* Free from art, craft, or stratagem; ingenuous; contrived without art or skill; inartificial. — **Art'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Art'less-ness**, *n.*

Ar'ter-y (ăr'tĕr-ĭ), *n.* A large vessel conveying blood from the heart; a channel of communication. — **Ar-te'ri-al** (-tē'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, or contained in, an artery. — **Ar-te'ri-al-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* [ARTERIALIZED (-tīzd); ARTERIALIZING.] To communicate the qualities of arterial blood to. — **Ar-te'ri-al-i-za'tion** (-tē'rĭ-*al*-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* An arterializing. — **Ar-te'ri-ot'o-my** (-ŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* Opening or dissection of arteries.

Ar-te'sian (ăr-tē'zhan), *a.* Pertaining to Artois, in France. — **Artesian well.** A well bored into the earth till it reaches water.

Art'ful, **Art'ful-ly**, etc. See under ART, *n.*

‖Ar-thri'tis (ăr-thrī'tĭs), *n.* Inflammation of the joints; gout. — **Ar-thrit'ic** (-thrĭt'ĭk), **Ar-thrit'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to the joints, or to gout.

Ar'ti-choke (ăr'tĭ-chōk), *n.* A food plant of the thistle kind. — **Jerusalem artichoke.** A species of sunflower, bearing a tuber like the potato.

Ar'ti-cle (ăr'tĭ-k'l), *n.* A distinct portion of any writing; a clause; a concise statement; a particular commodity or substance; in grammar, one of the words, *a*, *an*, *the*, used to define the application of nouns. — *v. t.* [ARTICLED (-k'ld); ARTICLING (-klĭng).] To set forth in distinct articles or particulars; to bind by articles of covenant or stipulation; to indenture. — *v. i.* To agree by articles; to stipulate.

Ar-tic'u-lar (ăr-tĭk'ū-lĕr), *a.* Pertaining to joints.

Ar-tic'u-late (ăr-tĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* Formed with joints; distinctly uttered; clear. — *n.* An invertebrate animal, having the body and members jointed. — **Ar-tic'u-late** (-lāt), *v. t.* To joint; to unite by a joint; to form into element ary sounds or into distinct syllables or words. — *v. i.* To utter articulate sounds; to enunciate. — **Ar-tic'u-late-ly**, *adv.* Distinctly; clearly. — **Ar-tic'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Junction of the bones of a skeleton or parts of a plant; utterance of sounds of language; a consonant.

Ar'ti-fice (ăr'tĭ-fĭs), *n.* An artful or skillful contrivance; device; stratagem; deception; fraud. — **Ar-tif'i-cer** (ăr-tĭf'ĭ-sĕr), *n.* A skillful workman in some art. — **Ar'ti-fi'cial** (-fĭsh'*al*), *a.* Made or contrived by art; factitious; feigned; fictitious; cultivated; not indigenous. — **Ar'ti-fi'cial-ly**, *adv.* — **Ar'ti-fi'cial-ness**, **Ar'ti-fi'cial'i-ty** (-fĭsh'ĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Ar-til'ler-y (ăr-tĭl'lĕr-ĭ), *n.* Offensive weapons of war; great guns; ordnance; troops armed with cannon; gunnery. — **Ar-til'ler-ist** (-lĕr-ĭst), *n.* One skilled in gunnery.

Art'i-san (ărt'ĭ-zăn), *n.* One skilled in any mechanical art; a handicraftsman.

Art'ist (ărt'ĭst), *n.* One who professes one of the fine arts. — **‖Ar'tiste'** (ăr'tēst'), *n.* [F.] One peculiarly dexterous in any art. — **Ar-tis'tic** (-tĭs'tĭk), **Ar-tis'tic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, art; made in the manner of an artist.

Art'less, etc. See under ART, *n.*

A-run'di-na'ceous (ā-rŭn'dĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* Like or pertaining to a reed or cane. — **Ar'un-din'e-ous** (ăr'ŭn-dĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* Abounding in reeds.

A-rus'pice (ā-rŭs'pĭs), *n.* A priest or soothsayer in ancient Rome. [Written also *haruspice.*] — **A-rus'pi-cy** (-pĭ-sĭ), *n.* Divination.

As (ăz), *adv.* Like; similar to; while; during, or at the same time that; in the idea, character, or condition of; for instance; thus.

As'a-fet'i-da, **As'a-fœt'i-da** (ăs'ā-fĕt'ĭ-dā), *n.* A fetid inspissated sap, used in medicine.

As-bes'tus (ăs-bĕs'tŭs), **As-bes'tos** (-tŏs), *n.* A fibrous variety of hornblende and pyroxene, sometimes wrought into an incombustible cloth. — **As-bes'tine** (-tĭn *or* -tīn), *a.* Pertaining to asbestus.

As-cend' (ăs-sĕnd'), *v. i.* To move upward; to mount; to rise. — *v. t.* To go upward upon; to climb. — **As-cend'ant** (-ant), *a.* Above the horizon; superior; surpassing. — *n.* Superior or commanding influence; height; elevation. — **As-cend'en-cy** (-ĕn-sy), *n.* Superior or controlling influence; authority; sway; control.

As-cen'sion (ăs-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* An ascending or rising; the visible elevation of our Savior to heaven. — **Ascension day.** A festival commemorating Christ's ascension into heaven; Holy Thursday. — **As-cen'sion-al** (-al), *a.* Relating to ascension.

As-cent' (ăs-sĕnt'), *n.* A rising; a way by which one ascends; an eminence, or high place; the angle which an object makes with a horizontal line; inclination.

As'cer-tain' (ăs'sĕr-tān'), *v. t.* [ASCERTAINED (-tānd'); ASCERTAINING.] To make certain; to establish with precision; to find out. — **As'certain'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* — **As'cer-tain'ment,** *n.*

As-cet'ic (ăs-sĕt'ĭk), *a.* Unduly rigid or self-denying in religious things. — *n.* A recluse; a hermit. — **As-cet'i-cism** (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The practice of ascetics; austerity.

As-cit'ic (ăs-sĭt'ĭk), *a.* Dropsical.

As-cribe' (ăs-krīb'), *v. t.* [ASCRIBED (-krībd'); ASCRIBING.] To attribute; to impute; to assign. — **As-crib'a-ble** (-krī'bă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being ascribed. — **As-crip'tion** (-krĭp'shŭn), *n.* An ascribing; thing ascribed.

Ash (ăsh), *n.* A forest tree of the Olive family; also, its wood. — **Ash'en** (-en), *a.* Made of ash wood; of the color of ashes; ashy. — **Ash'es** (-ĕz), *n. pl.* Incombustible remains of burnt matter; remains of a dead body. — **Ash'y** (-y), *a.* Ash-colored; like ashes. — **Ash Wednesday.** The first day of Lent.

A-shamed' (ă-shāmd'), *a.* Affected by shame; abashed by guilt or impropriety.

Ash'lar, Ash'ler (ăsh'lĕr), *n.* Freestone as brought from the quarry; stones for facing walls. — **Ash'ler-ing,** *n.* The setting of ashlar facing; partition timbers in garrets.

A-shore' (ă-shōr'), *adv.* On or to shore; on land.

A-side' (ă-sīd'), *adv.* On, or to, one side; out of the way; apart. — *n.* Something said aside or confidentially.

As'i-nine (ăs'ĭ-nīn), *a.* Like an ass; stupid.

Ask (ăsk), *v. t.* & *i.* [ASKED (ăskt); ASKING.] To request; to inquire; to require; to interrogate.

A-skance' (ă-skăns'), **A-skant'** (-skănt'), *adv.* Obliquely; sideways; toward one corner of the eye.

A-skew' (ă-skū'), *adv.* Sideways; askant.

A-slant' (ă-slănt'), *adv.* In a slanting manner; obliquely.

A-sleep' (ă-slēp'), *a.* & *adv.* In a state of sleep or death; at rest.

A-slope' (ă-slōp'), *adv.* With a slope or descent.

Asp (ăsp), *n.* A small hooded and poisonous serpent of Egypt.

Asp.

As-par'a-gus (ăs-păr'ă-gŭs), *n.* A culinary garden plant.

As'pect (ăs'pĕkt), *n.* Look; mien; air.

As'pen (ăs'pĕn), *n.* A tree; a species of poplar. — *a.* Pertaining to the aspen.

As-per'i-ty (ăs-pĕr'ĭ-ty), *n.* Roughness; harshness; acrimony.

A-sper'mous (ă-spĕr'mŭs), *a.* Destitute of seeds.

As-perse' (ăs-pĕrs'), *v. t.* [ASPERSED (-pĕrst'); ASPERSING.] To bespatter with foul reports; to slander; to defame. — **As-per'sion** (-pĕr'shŭn), *n.* A sprinkling; calumny; censure.

As'phalt (ăs'fălt *or* ăs-fălt'), **As-phal'tum** (-făl'tŭm), *n.* Mineral pitch; compact native bitumen; an artificial preparation of coal tar, lime, sand, etc., used for pavements, roofs, etc. — **As-phal'tic** (-făl'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to or containing asphalt.

As'pho-del (ăs'fō-dĕl), *n.* A perennial plant having beautiful flowers.

As-phyx'i-a (ăs-fĭks'ĭ-ă), **As-phyx'y** (-ĭ), *n.* Apparent death; suspended animation.

Asp'ic (ăs'pĭk), *n.* The asp. Also, a species of lavender, yielding volatile oil. Also, a meat jelly, made with game, fish, eggs, etc.

As-pir'ant (ăs-pīr'ant), *a.* Aspiring; ardently desirous of rising. — *n.* One who seeks eagerly.

As'pi-rate (ăs'pĭ-rāt), *v. t.* To pronounce with a breathing or full emission of breath. — *n.* A letter which is aspirated; a mark of aspiration; a whispered consonant. — *a.* Pronounced with a rough breathing. — **As'pi-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* An aspirating or aspiring; pronunciation of a letter with full emission of breath; strong wish or desire; ambition.

As-pire' (ăs-pīr'), *v. i.* [ASPIRED (-pīrd'); ASPIRING.] To desire eagerly; to long; to rise; to ascend. — **As-pir'er** (-pīr'ĕr), *n.*

A-squint' (ă-skwĭnt'), *adv.* Obliquely; askant.

Ass (ăs), *n.* An animal of the Horse family; a dull fellow; a dolt.

Ass.

As'sa-fœt'i-da (ăs'să-fĕt'ĭ-dă), *n.* See ASAFŒTIDA.

As-sail' (ăs-sāl'), *v. t.* [ASSAILED (-sāld'); ASSAILING.] To attack; to assault; to beset. — **As-sail'a-ble,** *a.* Capable of being assailed. — **As-sail'ant** (-ant), *n.* One who attacks. — *a.* Assaulting; assailing.

As-sas'sin (ăs-săs'ĭn), *n.* One who kills by secret assault. — **As-sas'sin-ate** (-ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To murder secretly. — **As-sas'si-na'tion** (-ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* An assassinating.

As-sault' (ăs-sąlt'), *n.* A violent attack; an onset; a charge. — *v. t.* To attack.

As-say' (ăs-sā'), *n.* Trial; attempt; examination (of the quantity of metal in an ore); a substance to be assayed. — *v. t.* [ASSAYED (-sād'); ASSAYING.] To subject to chemical examination. — *v. i.* To attempt; to try; to endeavor. — **As-say'er,** *n.*

As-sem'ble (ăs-sĕm'b'l), *v. t.* [ASSEMBLED (-b'ld); ASSEMBLING.] To bring or call together; to convene; to congregate. — *v. i.* To meet; to convene. — **As-sem'blage** (-blĭj), *n.* An assembling; a collection of persons or things; a group. — **As-sem'bly** (-blĭ), *n.* A company assembled; a meeting; a legislature; a congregation.

As-sent' (ăs-sĕnt'), *n.* An assenting, admitting, or agreeing to anything; consent. — *v. i.* To admit a thing as true; to concede; to consent.

— **As/sen-ta'tion** (ăs/sĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Assent by way of flattery; adulation.

As-sert' (ăs-sûrt'), *v. t.* To affirm positively; to maintain; to aver. — **As-ser'tion** (-sûr'shŭn), *n.* An asserting; affirmation; vindication. — **As-sert'ive** (-sûrt'ĭv), *a.* Positive; affirming confidently. — **As-sert'or** (-ûr), *n.* — **As-sert'o-ry** (-ô-rў), *a.* Affirming; maintaining.

As-sess' (ăs-sĕs'), *v. t.* [ASSESSED (-sĕst'); ASSESSING.] To tax; to value; to determine; to estimate. — **As-sess'a-ble** (-sĕs'ă-b'l), *a.* Liable to be assessed or taxed. — **As-sess'ment** (-ment), *n.* An assessing; valuation of property; sum charged. — **As-sess'or** (-sĕs'ûr), *n.* An associate; one appointed to apportion taxes.

As'sets (ăs'sĕts), *n. pl.* Property in possession or money due; effects of one dead or insolvent.

As-sev'er-ate (ăs-sĕv'ûr-āt), *v. t.* To affirm solemnly; to aver. — **As-sev'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Positive affirmation.

As-sid'u-ous (ăs-sĭd'ū-ŭs), *a.* Constant in application; diligent; persevering; indefatigable. — **As-sid'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **As-sid'u-ous-ness**, **As/si-du'i-ty** (ăs/sĭ-dū'ĭ-tў), *n.*

As-sign' (ăs-sīn'), *v. t.* [ASSIGNED (-sīnd'); ASSIGNING.] To appoint; to allot; to select; to designate; to make over to another. — *n.* A person to whom property is transferred; an assignee. — **As-sign'a-ble** (-sīn'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being assigned. — **As/sig-na'tion** (-sĭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* An assigning or allotting; an appointment for meeting. — **As/sign-ee'** (ăs/sĭ-nē'), *n.* One to whom something is assigned. — **As-sign'er** (-sīn'ûr), **As-sign-or'** (-sī-nôr'), *n.* One who assigns or makes a transfer to another. — **As-sign'ment** (-sīn'ment), *n.* An assigning; a transfer of title, interest, or right.

As-sim'i-late (ăs-sĭm'ĭ-lāt), *v. t.* To make similar; to convert into a like substance. — *v. i.* To become similar; to be converted into the substance of the body. — **As-sim'i-la'tion** (-sĭm/ĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* An assimilating. — **As-sim'i-la-tive** (-sĭm'ĭ-lă-tĭv), *a.* Tending to assimilate.

As-sist' (ăs-sĭst'), *v. t.* To give support to; to succor. — *v. i.* To help; to be present; to attend. — **As-sist'ance** (-ans), *n.* Help; aid; relief. — **As-sist'ant** (-ant), *a.* Helping; auxiliary. — *n.* One who aids; an auxiliary.

As-size' (ăs-sīz'), *n.* A court or session of a court for trial of processes; the time or place of holding the court of assize. — *v. t.* [ASSIZED (-sīzd'); ASSIZING.] To fix the weight, measure, or price of. — **As-siz'er** (-sīz'ûr), *n.*

As-so'ci-ate (ăs-sō'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To join in company as friend, partner, etc.; to unite in the same mass. — *v. i.* To unite in company. — *a.* Closely connected. — *n.* A companion; mate; partner. — **As-so'ci-a'tion** (-shĭ-ā'shŭn *or* -sĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Union; connection; company or society. — **As-so'ci-a'tion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to an association. — **As-so'ci-a-tive** (-shĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or pertaining to association.

As'so-nant (ăs'sŏ-nant), *a.* Having resemblance of sound, but not rhyme. — **As'so-nance** (-nans), *n.* Resemblance of sound without rhyme.

As-sort' (ăs-sôrt'), *v. t.* To separate into classes. — **As-sort'ment** (-sôrt'ment), *n.* A selecting and arranging; things assorted; a variety of sorts or kinds adapted to various wants or purposes.

As-suage' (ăs-swāj'), *v. t.* [ASSUAGED (-swājd'); ASSUAGING (-swāj'ĭng).] To soften; to allay; to appease; to soothe; to mitigate; to alleviate. — **As-suage'ment**, *n.* Abatement; mitigation. — **As-sua'sive** (-swā'sĭv), *a.* Mitigating; easing.

As-sume' (ăs-sūm'), *v. t.* [ASSUMED (-sūmd'); ASSUMING.] To take; to take for granted, or without proof; to pretend to possess. — *v. i.* To be arrogant; to claim unduly. — **As-sum'ing**, *a.* Arrogant; forward; pushing.

‖**As-sump'sit** (ăs-sŭmp'sĭt), *n.* A promise; an undertaking; an action to recover damages for breach or non-performance of contract.

As-sump'tion (ăs-sŭmp'shŭn), *n.* An assuming; supposition; a thing supposed; a postulate; a festival commemorating the ascent of the Virgin Mary into heaven.

As-sure' (ă-shụr'), *v. t.* [ASSURED (-shụrd'); ASSURING.] To make sure; to render confident; to confirm; to insure. — **As-sur'ance** (-ans), *n.* Certain expectation; freedom from doubt; firmness of mind; intrepidity; excess of boldness; impudence; insurance. — **As-sur'ed-ly** (-ĕd-lў), *adv.* Certainly; without doubt. — **As-sur'ed-ness**, *n.*

As'ter (ăs'tĕr), *n.* A genus of herbs; starwort.

As'ter-isk (ăs'tĕr-ĭsk), *n.* A mark [*] in printing. — **As'ter-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* A constellation of fixed stars; three asterisks [*⁂*] calling attention to a printed passage.

A-stern' (ă-stûrn'), *adv.* In, at, or toward, the hinder part of a ship; behind a ship.

As'ter-oid (ăs'tĕr-oid), *n.* One of the small planets between Mars and Jupiter. — **As'ter-oid'al** (-oid'al), *a.* Pertaining to the asteroids.

Asth'ma (ăz'mă, ăz'mà, *or* ăst'mà), *n.* A disorder of respiration, with difficult breathing. — **Asth-mat'ic** (-măt'ĭk), **Asth-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or affected by, asthma.

A-stig'ma-tism (ă-stĭg'mă-tĭz'm), *n.* The defect, in the eye or a lens, of not bringing the rays of light to a focus, causing imperfect images. — **As/tig-mat'ic** (ăs/tĭg-măt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, affected with, or remedying, astigmatism.

As-ton'ish (ăs-tŏn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [ASTONISHED (-ĭsht); ASTONISHING.] To strike dumb with sudden fear, terror, or wonder. — **As-ton'ish-ing**, *a.* Amazing; surprising; admirable; marvelous. — **As-ton'ish-ment**, *n.* Confusion of mind from fear or surprise; wonder; admiration.

As-tound' (ăs-tound'), *v. t.* To astonish; to strike dumb with amazement.

A-strad'dle (ă-străd'd'l), *adv.* With the legs across a thing.

As'tra-gal (ăs'tră-găl), *n.* A little round molding at top or bottom of a column or a cannon.

As'tral (ăs'tral), *a.* Belonging to the stars; starry.

A-stray' (ă-strā'), *adv.* Out of the way; wrong.

As-trict' (ăs-trĭkt'), *v. t.* To constrict; to contract. — **As-tric'tion** (-trĭk'shŭn), *n.* A binding; restraint; contraction.

A-stride' (ă-strīd'), *adv.* Across; with the legs apart.

As-tringe' (ăs-trĭnj'), *v. t.* [ASTRINGED (-strĭnjd'); ASTRINGING.] To bind fast; to constrict; to contract. — **As-trin'gent** (-trĭn'jent), *a.* Binding; contracting; strengthening; — opposed to *laxative*. — *n.* A medicine which binds. — **As-trin'gen-cy** (-jen-sў), *n.* Power of binding or contracting.

As-trol'o-gy (ăs-trŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* A predicting events by the aspects of the stars. — **As-trol'o-ger**

(-jĕr), *n.* One who pretends to foretell events by the stars. — **As'tro-log'ic** (-lŏj'ĭk), **As'tro-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Relating to or partaking of astrology.

As-tron'o-my (ăs-trŏn'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* Science of the heavenly bodies. — **As-tron'o-mer**, *n.* One versed in astronomy. — **As'tro-nom'ic** (ăs'trō-nŏm'ĭk), **As'tro-nom'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.*

As-tute' (ăs-tūt'), *a.* Critically discerning; shrewd; subtle; sagacious. — **As-tute'ness**, *n.*

A-sun'der (ă-sŭn'dĕr), *adv.* Apart; separately; into two parts.

A-sy'lum (ă-sī'lŭm), *n.* A refuge; a sanctuary; a shelter; a place for the care of the afflicted.

As'ymp-tote (ăs'ĭm-tōt *or* ă-sĭmp'tōt), *n.* A line always nearing a curve, but never reaching it.

‖**A-syn'de-ton** (ă-sĭn'dē-tŏn), *n.* A figure in rhetoric which omits the connective; as, *veni, vidi, vici* (*I came, saw, conquered*).

At (ăt), *prep.* Near; in; by; on; with; toward.

At'a-bal (ăt'ă-băl), *n.* A kettledrum; a tabor.

At'a-ghan (ăt'ă-găn), *n.* A Turkish dagger; a yataghan.

At'a-vism (ăt'ă-vĭz'm), *n.* The influence of ancestors on their descendants; resemblance to ancestors; recurrence of peculiarities or disease in subsequent generations.

Ate (āt), *pret.* of EAT, *v. t.*

A'the-ism (ā'thē-ĭz'm), *n.* Disbelief in the being of a God. — **A'the-ist**, *n.* One who denies the existence of a Supreme Being. — **A'the-ist'ic** (-ĭst'ĭk), **A'the-ist'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Denying a God; impious.

Ath'e-no'um (ăth'ē-nē'ŭm), **Ath'o-nse'um**, *n.* A public literary or scientific association or library.

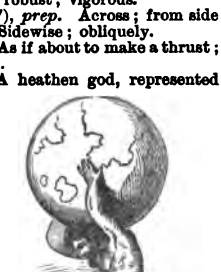
A-thirst' (ă-thĕrst'), *a.* Thirsty; eager.

Ath'lete (ăth'lēt), *n.* A contender for victory in wrestling, etc. — **Ath-let'ic** (ăth-lĕt'ĭk), *a.* Belonging to wrestling, boxing, and other manly exercises; strong; robust; vigorous.

A-thwart' (ă-thwąrt'), *prep.* Across; from side to side of. — *adv.* Sidewise; obliquely.

A-tilt' (ă-tĭlt'), *adv.* As if about to make a thrust; with one end raised.

At'las (ăt'lăs), *n.* A heathen god, represented as bearing up the pillars of heaven, or the globe; a collection of maps in a volume; the first vertebra of the neck. — **At' lan-te'an** (-lăn-tē'*an*), *a.* Pertaining to Atlas, a fabled giant who bore the earth on his shoulders. — **At-lan'tes** (-lăn'tēz), *n. pl.* Figures of men, used instead of columns to support an entablature. — **At-lan'tic** (-lăn'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the ocean between Europe and America.



Atlas.

At'mos-phere (ăt'mŏs-fēr), *n.* The air surrounding the earth; the pressure of the air at the sea level (about 14.7 lbs. to 1 sq. in.) — **At'mos-pher'ic** (-fĕr'ĭk), **At'mos-pher'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Relating to, existing in, or dependent on, the atmosphere.

A-toll' (ă-tŏl'), *n.* A coral island consisting of a ring of coral reef surrounding a lagoon.

At'om (ăt'ŭm), *n.* An ultimate indivisible particle of matter; a minute particle. — **A-tom'ic** (ă-tŏm'ĭk), **A-tom'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, atoms. — **At'om-ize** (ăt'ŭm-īz), *v. t.* To reduce to atoms. — **At'om-iz'er** (-iz'ĕr), *n.* An instrument for diffusing liquid in spray.

A-tone' (ă-tōn'), *v. i.* [ATONED (-tōnd'); ATONING.] To stand as equivalent; to make reparation; to expiate. — *v. t.* To reconcile; to make satisfaction for. — **A-tone'ment**, *n.* Reconciliation; satisfaction; reparation.

A-ton'ic (ă-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* Wanting tone or tension; destitute of vocality.

A-top' (ă-tŏp'), *adv.* At or on the top; above.

At'ra-bi-la'ri-an (ăt'rā-bĭ-lā'rĭ-*an*), **At'ra-bil-la'ri-ous** (-rĭ-ŭs), **At'ra-bil'ious** (-bĭl'yŭs), *a.* Affected with melancholy.

At'ra-men'tal (ăt'rā-mĕn'tal), **At'ra-men'tous** (-tŭs), *a.* Black, like ink; inky.

A-tro'cious (ă-trō'shŭs), *a.* Exceedingly wicked; heinous; flagrant. — **A-tro'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **A-tro'cious-ness**, **A-troc'i-ty** (-trŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* Horrible wickedness.

At'ro-phy (ăt'rō-fў), *n.* Wasting away from lack of nourishment; emaciation. — *v. t.* To waste away; to dwindle.

At-tach' (ăt-tăch'), *v. t.* [ATTACHED (-tăcht'); ATTACHING.] To bind; to take by legal authority; to fasten; to gain over; to win. — **At-tach'ment**, *n.* An attaching; an affection; that by which one thing is attached to another; a seizure or taking by virtue of a legal process. — ‖**At'ta-che'** (ăt'tă-shā'), *n.* [F.] One attached to the suite of an ambassador.

At-tack' (ăt-tăk'), *v. t.* [ATTACKED (-tăkt'); ATTACKING.] To assail; to assault. — *n.* An assault; an onset; an invasion; a fit (of sickness, etc.).

At-tain' (ăt-tān'), *v. t.* [ATTAINED (-tānd'); ATTAINING.] To reach by effort; to arrive at. — *v. t.* To achieve; to accomplish; to obtain; to acquire. — **At-tain'a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being attained. — **At-tain'ment**, *n.* An attaining; the thing attained to; an acquisition; an accomplishment.

At-tain'der (ăt-tān'dĕr), *n.* An attainting.

At-taint' (ăt-tānt'), *v. t.* To stain; to disgrace; to taint or corrupt (blood, or the credit of jurors giving a false verdict). — *n.* A stain; a spot; a taint; a writ to inquire whether a jury has given a false verdict. — **At-taint'ment**, *n.* State of being attainted.

At'tar (ăt'tĕr), *n.* A fragrant essential oil, esp. of roses. Written also *otto* and *ottar*.

At-tem'per (ăt-tĕm'pĕr), *v. t.* To reduce or moderate by mixture; to soften; to mollify; to accommodate; to adapt.

At-tempt' (ăt-tĕmt'), *v. t.* To make trial or experiment of; to make an attack upon. — *v. i.* To make an effort or an attack. — *n.* Essay; trial; endeavor. — **At-tempt'a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being attempted.

At-tend' (ăt-tĕnd'), *v. t.* To go or stay with, as companion or servant; to wait on; to serve; to be present with; to accompany; to be consequent to. — *v. i.* To pay attention, with a view to perceive, understand, or comply; to heed;

to wait or be in waiting; to listen; to hearken. — **At-tend'ance** (tĕn'dans), *n.* An attending; persons attending; train; retinue. — **At-tend'ant** (-dant), *a.* Being present or in the train; accompanying; connected with, immediately following, as consequential. — *n.* One who, or that which, attends or accompanies.

At-ten'tion (ăt-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* An attending or heeding; act of civility; care; respect; regard; notice. — **At-ten'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Full of attention; intent; mindful; civil; polite. — **At-ten'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **At-ten'tive-ness**, *n.*

At-ten'u-ate (ăt-tĕn'ū-āt), *v. t.* To make thin, or less viscid; to make slender; to draw out or extend in length. — *v. i.* To become thin, slender, or fine; to grow less; to lessen. — **At-ten'u-ant** (-ū-ant), *a.* Making less viscid; thinning. — *n.* Medicine that thins or dilutes the fluids; a diluent. — **At-ten'u-a'tion** (-ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* An attenuating, or making thin, fine, or slender.

At-test' (ăt-tĕst'), *v. t.* To bear witness to; to affirm to be true; to give proof of; to call to witness. — **At'tes-ta'tion** (ăt'tĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* Testimony.

At'tic (ăt'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to Attica, in Greece, or to its principal city, Athens; pure; classical. — *n.* An upper story; a garret.

At-tire' (ăt-tīr'), *v. t.* [ATTIRED (-tīrd'); ATTIRING.] To dress; to array; to adorn. — *n.* Clothes; dress; horns of a buck.

At'ti-tude (ăt'tĭ-tūd), *n.* Posture; position. — **At'ti-tu'di-nize** (-nīz), *v. i.* To assume affected attitudes.

At-tol'lent (ăt-tŏl'lent), *a.* Lifting up; raising.

At-tor'ney (ăt-tûr'nȳ), *n.* One legally appointed by another to act for him. — **Power of attorney.** A document by which a person authorizes another to transact business for him.

At-tract' (ăt-trăkt'), *v. t.* To draw; to allure; to invite; to engage. — **At-tract'a-ble** (-trăk'tà-b'l), *a.* Capable of being attracted. — **At-tract'a-bil'i-ty** (-tà-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **At-trac'tion** (ăt-trăk'shŭn), *n.* Invisible power in a body by which it draws anything to itself; power or act of alluring, inviting, or engaging. — **At-tract'ive** (-tĭv), *a.* Having power of attracting; drawing by moral influences. — *n.* That which attracts or incites. — **At-tract'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **At-tract'ive-ness**, *n.* — **At-tract'or** (-trăkt'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, attracts. — **At'tra-hent** (ăt'trà-hent), *a.* Attracting; drawing. — *n.* That which attracts; a magnet; a blister.

At-trib'ute (ăt-trĭb'ût), *v. t.* To ascribe; to impute; to refer; to charge. — **At-trib'u-ta-ble** (-trĭb'ū-tà-b'l), *a.* — **At-trib'u-tive** (-ū-tĭv), *a.* Relating to, or expressing, an attribute. — *n.* A word denoting an attribute or quality. — **At'tri-bute** (ăt'trĭ-būt), *n.* An inherent quality; essential property. — **At'tri-bu'tion** (-bū'shŭn), *n.* An attributing; quality attributed.

At-trite' (ăt-trīt'), *a.* Worn by rubbing or friction. — **At-tri'tion** (-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A wearing by friction; abrasion; state of being worn.

At-tune' (ăt-tūn'), *v. t.* [ATTUNED (-tūnd'); ATTUNING.] To put in tune; to make accordant.

Au'burn (ą'bŭrn), *a.* Reddish brown.

Auc'tion (ąk'shŭn), *n.* Public sale to the highest bidder. — **Auc'tion-eer'** (ąk'shŭn-ẽr'), *n.* One who sells by auction. — *v. i.* To sell by auction.

Au-da'cious (ą-dā'shŭs), *a.* Contemning restraints of law, religion, or decorum; bold. — **Au-da'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Au-da'cious-ness, Au-dac'i-ty** (-dăs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Daring spirit; resolution; effrontery; presumptuous impudence.

Au'di-ble (ą'dĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being heard. — **Au'di-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Au'di-bly** (-blȳ), *adv.*

Au'di-ence (ą'dĭ-ens), *n.* A hearing; admittance to a hearing; auditory, or assembly of hearers.

Au'di-phone (ą'dĭ-fōn), *n.* An instrument held against the teeth, enabling the deaf to hear; a dentiphone.

Au'dit (ą'dĭt), *n.* An examination, esp. of accounts, by proper officers. — *v. t.* To examine and adjust (accounts). — **Au'di-tor** (-dĭ-tẽr), *n.* A hearer; listener; one authorized to adjust accounts. — **Au'di-tor-ship**, *n.* Office of auditor. — **Au'di-to-ry** (-dĭ-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to the sense of hearing. — *n.* An assembly of hearers; audience. — **Au'di-to'ri-um** (-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* The part of a church, theater, etc., where the audience sit.

Au'ger (ą'gẽr), *n.* A tool for boring.

Aught (ąt), *n.* Anything; any part.

Aug-ment' (ąg-mĕnt'), *v. t.* & *i.* To enlarge; to increase. — **Aug'ment** (ąg'mĕnt), *n.* Enlargement by addition; in Greek grammar, a sign of past time. — **Aug-ment'a-ble** (-mĕnt'à-b'l), *a.* Capable of augmentation. — **Aug'men-ta'tion** (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* An augmenting; enlargement. — **Aug-ment'a-tive** (-mĕn'tà-tĭv), *a.* Imputing or expressing augmentation. — *n.* A word which expresses with increased force the idea of that whence it is derived; as, *dullard*, one very *dull*; — opposed to *diminutive*.

Au'gur (ą'gŭr), *n.* One who foretells events by omens; a soothsayer. — *v. i.* [AUGURED (ą'gŭrd); AUGURING.] To conjecture by omens; to prognosticate; to guess. — *v. t.* To betoken. — **Au'gu-ral** (ą'gū-*ral*), *a.* Pertaining to augurs or augury. — **Au'gu-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act or practice of augury. — **Au-gu'ri-al** (ą-gū'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Of or relating to augury. — **Au'gu-ry** (ą'gū-rȳ), *n.* A foretelling events; omen; prediction.

Au-gust' (ą-gŭst'), *a.* Creating respect mingled with veneration; imposing; majestic. — **Au-gust'ness**, *n.*

Au'gust (ą'gŭst), *n.* Eighth month of the year.

Au-gus'tan (ą-gŭs'*tan*), *a.* Pertaining to the Roman Emperor Augustus or to his time.

Auk (ąk), *n.* An Arctic sea bird, of several species; the puffin.

Auk.

Aunt (ănt), *n.* A father's or mother's sister.

‖**Au'ra** (ą'rà), *n.*; *pl.* AURÆ (-rē). [L., air.] Any subtle, invisible fluid, supposed to flow from a body. — **Au'ral** (-*ral*), *a.* Pertaining to the air, or to an aura.

Au'ral (ą'*ral*), *a.* [From L. *auris*, ear.] Belonging to the ear.

Au'ra-ted (ą'rà-tĕd), *a.* Resembling gold.

‖**Au-re'o-la** (ą-rē'ô-là), **Au're-ole** (ą'rē-ōl), *n.* A halo, or light, or luminous rays.

Au'ri-cle (ą'rĭ-k'l), *n.* The external ear; one of two muscular sacs at the base of the heart; a kind of ear-trumpet. — **Au-ric'u-lar** (ą-rĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Pertaining to the ear, or to the sense of hearing; told in, or recognized by, the ear; traditional; pertaining to the auricles of the heart. — **Au-ric'u-late** (-lĭt), **Au'ri-form** (ą'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* Shaped like an ear. — **Au'rist** (ą'rĭst), *n.* One skilled in disorders of the ear.

Au-rif'er-ous (ą-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Producing gold.

Au'rochs (ą'rŏks), *n.* The European bison.

Au-ro'ra (ą-rō'rá), *n.* Dawn of day; redness of the sky before sunrise. — **Aurora borealis** (bō-rē-ā'lĭs). A luminous meteoric phenomenon; northern lights. — **Au-ro'ral** (-ral), *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, the northern lights.

Aus'cul-ta'tion (ąs'kŭl-tā'shŭn), *n.* A listening; the location of lung diseases by listening to sounds within the chest.

Au'spice (ąs'pĭs), *n.*; *pl.* Auspices (-pĭ-sĕz). Augury; favor shown; patronage; generally in pl. — **Au-spi'cious** (ąs-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Having omens of success; prosperous; fortunate; favorable; propitious. — **Au-spi'cious-ly**, *adv.*

Au-stere' (ąs-tēr'), *a.* Sour with astringency; severe; rigid; harsh; stern. — **Au-stere'ly**, *adv.* — **Au-stere'ness**, **Au-ster'i-ty** (-tĕr'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Severity of manners or living; strictness.

Aus'tral (ąs'tral), *a.* Of or tending to the south; southern.

Au-then'tic (ą-thĕn'tĭk), *a.* True; certain; credible; genuine. — **Au-then'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Au-then-tic'i-ty** (ą'thĕn-tĭs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Genuineness. — **Au-then'ti-cate** (ą-thĕn'tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To establish by proof; to prove to be genuine. — **Au-then'ti-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A proof.

Au'thor (ą'thẽr), *n.* The beginner, former, first mover, or efficient cause of a thing; a creator; one who composes a book. — **Au'thor-ess**, *n.* A female author. — **Au'thor-ship**, *n.* State of being an author; source; origin.

Au-thor'i-ty (ą-thŏr'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Legal or rightful power; dominion; testimony; witness; precedent; warrant. — **Au-thor'i-ta-tive** (-ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Having authority or an air of authority; positive. — **Au-thor'i-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Au'thor-ize (ą'thŏr-īz), *v. t.* To empower; to legalize; to give authority, credit, or support to. — **Au'thor-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Establishment by authority.

Au'to-bi-og'ra-phy (ą'tō-bī-ŏg'rá-fỹ), *n.* A memoir or biography of a person written by himself. — **Au'to-bi-og'ra-pher** (-rá-fẽr), *n.* One who writes a life of himself. — **Au'to-bi'o-graph'ic-al** (-bī'ō-grăf'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, autobiography.

Au'to-crat (ą'tō-krăt), *n.* An absolute sovereign. — **Au'to-crat'ic** (-krăt'ĭk), **Au'to-crat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Absolute; independent in power; despotic. — **Au-toc'ra-cy** (ą-tŏk'rá-sỹ), *n.* Independent or self-derived power; autonomy; unlimited authority; sole right of self-government in a state.

‖**Au'to-da-fé'** (ą'tō-dá-fā'), *n.*; *pl.* Autos-da-fé (-tōz-). [Pg., act of faith.] Punishment of a heretic by burning.

Au'to-graph (ą'tō-grăf), *n.* A person's own handwriting; an original manuscript. — **Au'to-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), **Au'to-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to an autograph; used in autography. — **Au-tog'ra-phy** (ą-tŏg'rá-fỹ), *n.* A person's own writing; science of autographs; a process in lithography for transferring writing.

Au-tom'a-ton (ą-tŏm'á-tŏn), *n.*; *pl.* L. Automata (-tá); -tons (-tŏnz). A machine moved by interior machinery, which imitates actions of men or animals; any self-moving machine. — **Au'to-mat'ic** (ą-to-măt'ĭk), **Au'to-mat'ic-al**, *a.* Self-acting; not depending on the will; self-moving; acting involuntarily.

Au-ton'o-my (ą-tŏn'ō-mỹ), *n.* Self-government.

Au'top-sy (ą'tŏp-sỹ), *n.* A post-mortem examination.

Au'tumn (ą'tŭm), *n.* The season of the year between summer and winter; fall. — **Au-tum'nal** (ą-tŭm'nal), *a.* Of or belonging to autumn.

Aux-il'iar (ąg-zĭl'yẽr) **Aux-il'ia-ry** (-yá-rỹ), *a.* Helping; aiding; subsidiary. — **Aux-il'ia-ry**, *n.* A helper; an assistant; a verb helping to form moods and tenses of other verbs; *pl.* foreign troops in the service of a nation at war.

A-vail' (á-vāl'), *v. t.* [Availed (-vāld'); Availing.] To turn to the advantage of; to profit; to assist; to promote. — *v. i.* To be of use or advantage; to answer the purpose. — *n.* Advantage; benefit; *pl.* profits or proceeds. — **A-vail'a-ble** (-á-b'l), *a.* Profitable; efficacious; valid. — **A-vail'a-ble-ness**, **A-vail'a-bil'i-ty** (-á-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* — **A-vail'a-bly**, *adv.*

Av'a-lanche' (ăv'á-lănch'), *n.* A body of snow, ice, or earth sliding down a mountain.

Av'a-rice (ăv'á-rĭs), *n.* Excessive love of money or gain; cupidity; covetousness. — **Av'a-ri'cious** (-rĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Actuated by avarice; greedy; parsimonious; miserly; niggardly. — **Av'a-ri'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Av'a-ri'cious-ness**, *n.*

A-vast' (á-vást'), *interj.* Cease; hold; stop.

A-vaunt' (á-vant' *or* -vänt'), *interj.* Begone.

‖**A've Ma-ri'a** (ä'vā má-rē'á), **A've Ma'ry** (ā'vē mā'rỹ), *n.* A prayer to the Virgin Mary.

Av'e-na'ceous (ăv'ē-nā'shŭs), *a.* Relating to oats.

A-venge' (á-vĕnj'), *v. t.* [Avenged (-vĕnjd'); Avenging.] To vindicate by punishing the wrong-doer. — **A-ven'ger**, *n.*

Av'e-nue (ăv'ē-nū), *n.* An entrance; a way; a passage; a wide street.

A-ver' (á-vẽr'), *v. t.* [Averred (-vẽrd'); Averring.] To declare positively; to assert with confidence; to affirm; to protest; to avouch. — **A-ver'ment**, *n.* Positive assertion.

Av'er-age (ăv'ẽr-ăj), *n.* A contribution to a general loss; a mean proportion; medial sum or quantity; medium. — *a.* Medial; relating to a mean. — *v. t.* [Averaged (-ăjd); Averaging.] To reduce to a mean; to proportion. — *v. i.* To be or form a medial sum or quantity.

A-ver'ment (á-vẽr'ment), *n.* See under Aver, *v. t.*

A-verse' (á-vẽrs'), *a.* Turned away; disinclined; backward; reluctant. — **A-verse'ly**, *adv.* — **A-verse'ness**, *n.* — **A-ver'sion** (-vẽr'shŭn), *n.* Opposition or repugnance of mind; dislike; contrariety of nature; cause of repugnance.

A-vert' (á-vẽrt'), *v. t. & i.* To turn off or away.

A'vi-a-ry (ā'vĭ-á-rỹ), *n.* A place for keeping birds.

A-vid'i-ty (á-vĭd'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Intense desire; longing; eagerness.

Av'o-ca'tion (ăv'ŏ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A calling aside, or diverting from employment; business that calls away.

A-void' (á-void'), *v. t.* To keep at a distance from; to make void; to annul; to defeat or evade (a

plea). — *v. i.* To become void, vacant, or empty. — **A-void'a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* — **A-void'ance** (-ans), *n.* An avoiding, annulling, or becoming vacant; state of being vacant. — **A-void'er**, *n.*

Av'oir-du-pois' (ȧv'ẽr-dū-poiz'), *n. & a.* A system of weights in which a pound contains 16 ounces.

A-vouch' (ȧ-vouch'), *v. t.* [AVOUCHED (ȧ-vouchd'); AVOUCHING.] To declare positively; to maintain; to affirm; to assert; to support.

A-vow' (ȧ-vou'), *v. t.* [AVOWED (-voud'); AVOWING.] To declare openly; to own; to acknowledge. — **A-vow'al**, *n.* Open or frank declaration. — **A-vow'ed-ly** (-ĕd-lў), *adv.* Openly. — **A-vow-ee'** (-vou-ē'), *n.* See ADVOWEE.

A-vul'sion (ȧ-vŭl'shŭn), *n.* A tearing asunder; a fragment torn off.

A-wait' (ȧ-wāt'), *v. t.* To wait, or look out, for; to expect; to be in store for; to be ready for.

A-wake' (ȧ-wāk'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* AWOKE (-wōk') or AWAKED (-wākt'); *p. p.* AWAKED; AWAKING.] To rouse from sleep, or from death, stupidity, or inaction. — *a.* Not sleeping; wakeful. — **A-wak'en** (ȧ-wā'k'n), *v. t. & i.* To rouse from sleep or torpor; to excite; to stir up; to call forth; to wake.

A-ward' (ȧ-wąrd'), *v. t.* To give by judicial determination; to adjudge; to decree. — *v. i.* To determine; to make an award. — *n.* A judgment, sentence, or final decision; a decision of arbitrators in a case submitted; a paper containing such decision.

A-ware' (ȧ-wâr'), *a.* Watchful; vigilant; cognizant.

A-way' (ȧ-wā'), *adv.* Absent; at a distance.

Awe (ą), *n.* Profound fear, with admiration or reverence; dread; veneration. — *v. t.* [AWED (ąd); AWING (ą'ĭng).] To strike with fear and reverence. — **Aw'ful** (ą'fŭl), *a.* Striking with awe; filling with fear and admiration. — **Aw'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Aw'ful-ness**, *n.*

A-weath'er (ȧ-wĕth'ẽr), *adv.* On the weather side, or toward the wind; — opposed to *alee*.

Aw'ful, etc. See under AWE, *n.*

A-while' (ȧ-hwīl'), *adv.* For a short time.

Awk'ward (ąk'wẽrd), *a.* Without skill; bungling; clumsy; uncouth. — **Awk'ward-ly**, *adv.* — **Awk'ward-ness**, *n.*

Awl (ąl), *n.* A tool to pierce holes.

Awn (ąn), *n.* The beard of grain, grasses, etc.

Awn'ing (ąn'ĭng), *n.* A cover from the sun or weather.

A-woke' (ȧ-wōk'), *imp. & p. p.* of AWAKE.

A-wry' (ȧ-rī'), *a. & adv.* Turned or twisted toward one side; asquint.

Ax, Axe (ăks), *n.* An edged tool for hewing, chopping, etc.

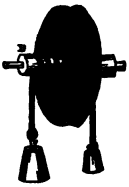
Ax'i-al (ăks'ĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to an axis.

Ax'il (ăks'ĭl), ‖**Ax-il'la** (ăks-ĭl'lȧ), *n.* [L.] The armpit; angle between the upper side of a branch or leaf and a stem. — **Ax'il-lar, Ax'il-la-ry** (-lȧ-rў), *a.* Pertaining to the armpit; situated in, or rising from, the axilla.

Ax'i-om (ăks'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* A self-evident proposition; a maxim; an adage. — **Ax'i-o-mat'ic** (-ĭ-ō-măt'ĭk), **Ax'i-o-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or having the nature of, an axiom.

Ax'is (ăks'ĭs), *n.* The line on which a body revolves; the central part or column of a plant.

Ax'le (ăks'l), **Ax'le-tree'** (-trē'), *n.* A shaft on which wheels turn.



B Axle.

Ay, Aye (ĭ), *adv.* Yes; yea; — a word expressing assent. — *n.* An affirmative vote; a voter in the affirmative.

Aye (ā), *adv.* Always; ever; continually.

Aye'-aye (ĭ'ĭ), *n.* A nocturnal quadruped of Madagascar.

A-za'le-a (ȧ-zā'lē-ȧ), *n.* A genus of flowering plants resembling the rhododendron.

Az'i-muth (ăz'ĭ-mŭth), *n.* An arc of the horizon between the meridian of the place and a vertical circle passing through the center of any object.

A-zo'ic (ȧ-zō'ĭk), *a.* Destitute of animal life.

Az'ote (ăz'ōt *or* ȧ-zōt'), *n.* A gas unfit for respiration; nitrogen. — **Az'o-tize** (ăz'o-tīz), *v. t.* [AZOTIZED (-tīzd); AZOTIZING.] To impregnate with azote; to nitrogenize. — **A-zo'tous** (ȧ-zō'tŭs), *a.* Nitrous.

Az'ure (ăzh'ŭr *or* ā'zhur), *a.* Of a sky-blue; cerulean. — *n.* The blue of the sky.

B.

Baa (bä), *n.* The cry of sheep. — *v. i.* To bleat.

Bab'ble (băb'b'l), *v. i.* [BABBLED (băb'b'ld); BABBLING.] To talk idly; to prattle; to chatter. — *v. t.* To utter. — *n.* Idle talk; unmeaning words. — **Bab'bler** (-blẽr), *n.* An idle talker; a thrushlike, chattering bird.

Babe (bāb), *n.* An infant; a baby.

Ba'bel (bā'bĕl), *n.* Confusion; disorder.

‖**Ba'boo** (bä'bōō), ‖**Ba'bu**, *n.* A Hindoo gentleman; a title answering to *Mr.*

Bab-oon' (băb-ōōn'), *n.* A species of large monkey.

Ba'by (bā'bў), *n.* An infant; a babe; a doll. — *a.* Pertaining to an infant. — **Ba'by-hood** (-hōōd), *n.* State of being a baby. — **Ba'by-ish**, *a.* Like a baby; childish.

Bac'ca-lau're-ate (băk'kȧ-lą'rē-ăt), *n.* The degree of bachelor of arts. — *a.* Pertaining to a bachelor of arts.

‖**Bac'ca-ra'** (băk'kȧ-rä'), **Bac'ca-rat'**, *n.* A French game of cards.

Bac'cate (băk'kăt), *a.* Pulpy, like a berry. — **Bac'ca-ted**, *a.* Having many berries.

Bac'cha-nal (băk'kȧ-nal), **Bac'cha-na'li-an** (-nā'lĭ-an), *n.* A devotee of Bacchus; one given to revels. — *a.* Reveling; drunken; riotous. — ‖**Bac'cha-na'li-a** (-nā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* Feasts in honor of Bacchus; drunken revels.

Bac-cif'er-ous (băk-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Producing berries. — **Bac-cĭv'o-rous** (-sĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* Subsisting on berries.

Bach'e-lor (băch'ē-lẽr), *n.* A man not married; one who has taken the first degree in the liberal arts. — **Bach'e-lor-ship**, *n.* State of being a bachelor.

Back (băk), *n.* The upper or hinder part of an animal, from neck to loins; the part opposed

to the front; the rear; the outward or upper part of a thing; the part out of sight. — *a.* In the rear; remote. — *adv.* To, in, or toward, the rear; backward; behind; again. — *v. t.* [Backed (băkt); Backing.] To mount; to support; to aid; to force backward; to furnish with a back. — *v. i.* To move or go back. — **Back'er**, *n.*

Back'bite' (băk'bīt'), *v. t. & i.* To slander (an absent person). — **Back'bit'er**, *n.* A secret calumniator or detractor.

Back'bone' (băk'bōn'), *n.* The spine; firmness; moral principle.

Back'gam'mon (băk'găm'ŭn), *n.* A game played upon a table, with dice and "men."

Back'ground' (băk'ground'), *n.* Ground in the rear or behind; obscurity; shade.

Back'hand'ed (băk'hănd'ĕd), *a.* With the hand turned backward; oblique. — *adv.* With the hand directed backward.

Back'-piece' (băk'pēs'), **Back'-plate'** (-plāt'), *n.* Armor covering the back.

‖**Back'sheesh'** (băk'shēsh'), ‖**Back'shish'**, *n.* In Turkish countries, a present.

Back'side' (băk'sīd'), *n.* The back or hinder part; the rear.

Back'slide' (băk'slīd'), *v. i.* [*imp.* Backslid (-slĭd'); *p. p.* Backslidden (-slĭd'd'n), Backslid; *p. pr.* Backsliding.] To fall back or off; to apostatize. — **Back'slid'er**, *n.*

Back'sword' (băk'sōrd'), *n.* A sword with one sharp edge.

Back'ward (băk'wĕrd), **Back'wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.* With the back in advance; toward the back; with the back downward; in past time; in a reverse manner, way, or direction; contrarily. — **Back'ward**, *a.* Unwilling; reluctant; dull; behindhand. — **Back'ward-ly**, *adv.* — **Back'ward-ness**, *n.*

Back'woods' (băk'wŏŏdz'), *n.* Forests or newly cleared lands on the frontiers. — **Back'woods'man**, *n.* A man dwelling in the backwoods.

Ba'con (bā'k'n), *n.* Hog's flesh, salted or pickled, and dried, usually in smoke.

Bad (băd), *a.* [Worse (wûrs); Worst (wûrst).] Wanting good qualities; evil; ill; vicious. — **Bad'ly**, *adv.* — **Bad'ness**, *n.*

Bad, **Bade** (băd), *imp. & p. p.* of Bid, *v. t.*

Badge (băj), *n.* A distinctive mark or sign.

Badg'er (băj'ĕr), *n.* A carnivorous burrowing

Indian Badger.

quadruped. — *v. t.* [Badgered (-ĕrd); Badgering.] To tease; to pester; to worry.

‖**Ba'di-nage'** (bà'dĭ'-năzh' *or* băd'ĭ-nâj), *n.* Playful raillery; banter.

Bad'ly, **Bad'ness**. See under Bad, *a.*

Baf'fle (băf'f'l), *v. t.* To elude by artifice; to foil; to frustrate; to thwart.

Bag (băg), *n.* A sack; a pouch; a purse. — *v. t.* [Bagged (băgd); Bagging.] To put in a bag; to entrap. — *v. i.* To swell; to hang down. — **Bag'ging**, *n.* Material for bags.

‖**Ba-gasse'** (bà-găs'), *n.* Sugar cane crushed in the mill; refuse of beetroot sugar.

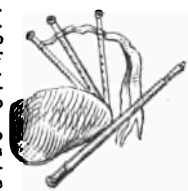
‖**Bag'a-telle'** (băg'à-tĕl'), *n.* A trifle; a thing of no importance; a game played with balls on a board having holes at one end.

Bag'gage (băg'găj), *n.* Utensils and necessaries of an army; cases for clothing, etc.; luggage; a saucy young woman.

Bagn'io (băn'yō), *n.* A brothel.

Bag'pipe (băg'pip), *n.* A Scottish wind instrument. — **Bag'pip'er**, *n.* A player on a bagpipe.

Bail (bāl), *n.* A scoop for removing water from a boat. — *v. t.* [Bailed (bāld); Bailing.] To lade; to dip water from.



Bagpipe.

Bail (bāl), *n.* One who procures a prisoner's release, by giving security for his appearance in court; security given. — *v. t.* To release on bail. — **Bail'-a-ble** (-à-b'l), *a.* Admitting of bail.

Bail (bāl), *n.* The handle of a pail, kettle, etc.

Bail'ee' (bāl'ē'), *n.* One to whom goods are bailed, or delivered in trust.

Bail'iff (bāl'ĭf), *n.* A sheriff's deputy.

Bail'i-wick (bāl'ĭ-wĭk), *n.* Jurisdiction of a bailiff.

Bail'ment (bāl'ment), *n.* Delivery of goods in trust.

Bairn (bârn), *n.* A child. [*Scot.*]

Bait (bāt), *n.* Any substance used to catch fish, animals, etc.; a lure; temptation; food or drink taken on a journey; luncheon. — *v. t.* To provoke or tease; to feed (horses, etc.), on a journey; to provide (a hook or trap) with bait. — *v. i.* To take refreshment.

Baize (bāz), *n.* A woolen stuff, with long nap.

Bake (bāk), *v. t.* [Baked (bākt); Baking.] To heat or harden by heat; to cook in a close heated place. — *v. i.* To dry and harden in heat. — **Bak'er**, *n.* — **Bake'house'** (-hous'), *n.* A house or building for baking. — **Bak'er-y** (bā'kĕr-ĭ), *n.* The trade of a baker; a bake-house. — **Bak'ing**, *n.* The quantity baked at once.

Bal'ance (băl'ans), *n.* A weighing apparatus; a pair of scales; equipoise; the amount needed to equalize two quantities or sums; a sign in the zodiac, called *Libra*. — *v. t.* [Balanced (-anst); Balancing.] To make equal; to weigh; to estimate; to adjust and settle. — *v. i.* To be in equipoise; to hesitate; to fluctuate. — **Bal'ance sheet** (shēt). A paper giving a summation and balance of accounts in business.

Bal'co-ny (băl'kŏ-nĭ), *n.* A gallery outside of a window.

Bald (bâld), *a.* Destitute of natural covering (hair, feathers, foliage, etc.); destitute of ornament; unadorned; bare; literal. — **Bald'head'** (-hĕd'), **Bald'pate'** (-pāt'), *n.* One with no hair on his head. — **Bald'ly**, *adv.* Nakedly; without reserve; inelegantly. — **Bald'ness**, *n.*

Bal'da-chin (băl'dà-kĭn), *n.* A canopy.

Bal'der-dash (bal'dĕr-dăsh), *n.* A worthless mixture; senseless jargon; ribaldry.

Bal'dric (bal'drĭk), *n.* A girdle; a belt.

Bale (bāl), *n.* A bundle of goods corded for transportation. — *v. t.* To put up (goods) in a bale.

Bale (bāl), *n.* Misery; calamity; sorrow; evil — **Bale'ful**, *a.* Destructive; woful; sad.

Bale'fire' (bāl'fīr'), *n.* A signal fire; an alarm fire.

Ba-lize' (bȧ-lēz'), *n.* A pole raised on a bank, as a beacon.

Balk (bąk), *n.* An unplowed ridge or strip; a great beam, rafter, or timber; a hindrance or disappointment; a check; a stop; a failure. — *v. t.* [BALKED (bąkt); BALKING.] To leave untouched in plowing; to disappoint; to frustrate. — *v. i.* To stop abruptly. — **Balk'y** (bąk'y), *a.* Apt to turn aside or stop abruptly.

Ball (bąl), *n.* A round body; a globe; a bullet; a game played with a ball. — *v. t. & i.* [BALLED (bąld); BALLING.] To form into balls.

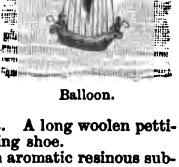
Ball (bąl), *n.* A social assembly for dancing.

Bal'lad (băl'lȧd), *n.* A narrative song in simple verses.

Bal'last (băl'lȧst), *n.* Heavy material put into a vessel to steady it; gravel, stone, etc., forming the bed of a railroad. — *v. t.* To load or furnish with ballast.

Bal'let' (băl'lȧ' *or* băl'lĕt), *n.* A theatrical exhibition with music, dancing, etc.

Bal-loon' (bȧl-lōōn'), *n.* A light bag, filled with gas, to float in the air.



Balloon.

Bal'lot (băl'lŭt), *n.* A ball or ticket, used for voting; act or system of secret voting; number of votes cast. — *v. i.* [BALLOTED; BALLOTING.] To cast a vote.

Balm (bäm), *a.* An aromatic plant; the odoriferous sap of certain trees; fragrant ointment. — *v. t.* To anoint with balm. — **Balm'y** (bäm'y), *a.* Fragrant; soothing; producing balm.

Bal-mor'al (băl-môr'*al*), *n.* A long woolen petticoat; a high laced walking shoe.

Bal'sam (bąl'*sam*), *n.* An aromatic resinous substance; a tree; a flowering plant; a soothing medicinal mixture. — **Bal-sam'ic** (-săm'ĭk), **Bal-sam'ic-al** (-ĭ-k*al*), *a.* Having the qualities of balsam; containing, or resembling, balsam; soft; healing.

Bal'us-ter (băl'ŭs-tẽr), *n.* A small pillar supporting a railing. — **Bal'us-trade'** (-trād'), *n.* A row of balusters joined by a rail.

‖**Bam-bi'no** (bȧm-bē'nō), *n.* An image of the infant Christ, in Italian churches.

Bam-boo' (bȧm-bōō'), *n.* A tropical plant of the grass kind.

Bam-boo'zle (bȧm-bōō'z'l), *v. t.* To play tricks upon.

Ban (băn), *a.* A public proclamation; an interdiction; a curse; *pl.* notice of a marriage proposed. — *v. t.* [BANNED (bănd); BANNING.] To curse; to forbid; to interdict.

Ba-na'na (bȧ-nä'nȧ), *n.* A species of plantain tree, and its edible fruit.

Band (bănd), *n.* Anything that binds; a belt; a molding; a union; a society; a company of armed men, musicians, etc. — *v. t. & i.* To unite with or in a band; to confederate.

Band'age (băn'dăj), *n.* A fillet. — *v. t.* To bind with a bandage.

Ban-dan'na (băn-dăn'ȧ), **Ban-dan'a**, *n.* A figured silk or cotton handkerchief.

Band'box' (bănd'bŏks'), *n.* A paper box for bands, caps, etc.

Ban'di-coot (băn'dĭ-kōōt), *n.* A large rat of India and Ceylon; a ratlike marsupial quadruped of Australia and Tasmania.

Bandicoot.

Ban'dit (băn'dĭt), *n.*; *pl.* BANDITS or BANDITTI (-dĭt'tĭ). A robber; a brigand.

Band'let (bănd'lĕt), **Band'e-let** (-ē-lĕt), *n.* Any little architectural band or flat molding.

Ban'dog (băn'dŏg), *n.* A fierce dog.

Ban'do-leer' (băn'dō-lēr'), **Ban'do-lier'**, *n.* A leathern belt, thrown over the shoulder, for sustaining fire-arms.

Ban'dore (băn'dōr *or* băn-dōr'), *n.* A stringed musical instrument, like a guitar.

Ban'dy (băn'dy), *n.* An East India bullock cart.

Ban'dy (băn'dy), *n.* A club bent at one end, for striking a ball; a hockey stick; the game thus played; hockey; shinney. — *v. t.* [BANDIED (-dĭd); BANDYING.] To beat (a ball, words, etc.) to and fro; to toss about; to exchange. — *a.* Bent; crooked. — **Ban'dy-legged'** (-lĕgd'), *a.* Having crooked legs.

Bane (bān), *n.* Deadly poison; mischief; ruin; destruction. — **Bane'ful** (-fu̇l), *a.* Having poisonous qualities; noxious. — **Bane'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Bane'ful-ness**, *n.*

Bang (băng), *v. t.* [BANGED (băngd); BANGING.] To beat; to thump; to strike noisily. — *n.* A heavy blow; a loud concussion.

Bang (băng), *v. t.* To cut (the human forelock, a horse's tail, etc.) squarely across. — *n.* Hair cut square and combed over the forehead; a false front of hair.

Bang (băng), **Bangue**, *n.* Same as BHANG, *n.*

Ban'gle (băn'g'l), *n.* A bracelet.

Ban'ian (băn'*yan or* băn-yăn'), *n.* A Hindoo merchant; a morning gown; the Indian fig-tree. See BANYAN.

Ban'ish (băn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [BANISHED (-ĭsht); BANISHING.] To exile; to drive away; to expel. — **Ban'ish-ment**, *n.* Expulsion from one's own country; exile.

Ban'is-ter (băn'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* A baluster.

Ban'jo (băn'jō), *n.* A stringed musical instrument, resembling both guitar and tamborine.

Bank (băŋk), *n.* A ridge of earth; a steep acclivity; an elevation in the sea; a flat; a shoal; a ledge of coal. — *v. t.* [BANKED (băŋkt); BANKING.] To raise a mound about; to inclose; to embank; to heap or pile up.

Bank (băŋk), *n.* A bench (for rowers in a galley, judges in court, etc.); a row of keys in an organ.

Bank (băŋk), *n.* A place for deposit and exchange of money; sum of money; a fund. — *v. t.* To deposit in a bank. — *v. i.* To keep a bank; to deposit (money) in a bank. — **Bank'er**, *n.* One who manages a bank. — **Bank'a-ble**, *a.* Receivable at a bank. — **Bank'ing**, *n.* The business of a bank or banker. — **Bank bill**,

Bank note. A note issued by a bank and payable on demand.

Bank'rupt (băngk'rŭpt), *n.* One who cannot pay his debts. — *a.* Insolvent. — *v. t.* To break in trade; to render insolvent. — **Bank'rupt-cy** (-sȳ), *n.* State of being bankrupt; insolvency; failure in trade.

Ban'ner (băn'nẽr), *n.* A military ensign; a standard; a pennon; a flag.

Ban'nock (băn'nŭk), *n.* A cake of oatmeal.

Banns (bănz), *n. pl.* Notice of a proposed marriage.

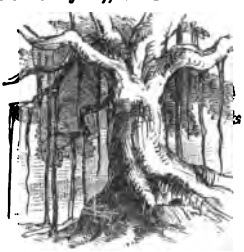
Ban'quet (băn'kwĕt), *n.* A feast; an entertainment. — *v. t.* & *i.* [BANQUETED; BANQUETING.] To feast.

Ban'tam (băn'tam), *n.* A small variety of fowl, with feathered legs.

Ban'ter (băn'tẽr), *v. t.* To rally; to joke; to ridicule; to deride. — *n.* Humorous raillery; pleasantry.

Bant'ling (bănt'lĭng), *n.* A small child; an infant.

Ban'yan (băn'yan *or* băn-yăn'), *n.* The Indian fig-tree, whose branches take root and form new stocks, covering many hundred feet in circumference.



Banyan Tree.

Ba'o-bab (bā'ō-băb), *n.* An African tree, the largest known tree in the world.

Bap'tism (băp'tĭz'm), *n.* A baptizing; application of water to a person, as a religious ceremony. — **Bap-tis'mal** (-tĭz'mal), *a.* Pertaining to baptism. — **Bap'tist** (-tĭst), *n.* One who administers baptism; one who allows the baptism of adults only, and that by immersion. — **Bap'tis-ter-y** (-tĭs-tẽr-ȳ), **Bap'tis-try** (-trȳ), *n.* A place for baptizing. — **Bap-tize'** (-tīz'), *v. t.* To administer the sacrament of baptism to; to christen. — **Bap-tiz'er**, *n.*

Bar (bär), *n.* A bolt; a barrier; an obstacle; an inclosure in an inn, court of justice, etc.; the body of lawyers; a tribunal; a division of the staff in music. — *v. t.* [BARRED (bärd); BARRING.] To fasten with a bar; to shut out; to except; to cross with lines or stripes.

Barb (bärb), *n.* The beard, or that which resembles it; a point standing backward in an arrow, fishhook, etc. — *v. t.* To furnish (an arrow, hook, etc.) with barbs.

Barb (bärb), *n.* The Barbary horse, introduced into Spain by the Moors; a kind of pigeon.

Bar'ba-rous (bär'bā-rŭs), *a.* Uncivilized or savage; rude; cruel; ferocious. — **Bar'ba-rous-ly**, *adv.* — **Bar-ba'ri-an** (-bā'rĭ-an), *n.* An uncivilized man; a savage. — *a.* Uncivilized; cruel; inhuman. — **Bar-bar'ic** (-bär'ĭk), *a.* Foreign; rude; unrefined. — **Bar-bar'i-ty** (-bär'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Savage state; barbarism; cruelty. — **Bar'ba-rize** (bär'bā-rīz), *v. t.* To make barbarous.

Bar'bate (bär'bāt), *a.* Bearing lines or tufts of hair; bearded.

Bar'be-cue (bär'bē-kū), *n.* A hog, ox, or other animal roasted whole; an open-air feast at which animals are roasted whole. — *v. t.* To dress and roast whole.

Bar'bel (bär'bĕl), *n.* A small process appended to the mouth of certain fishes; a fresh-water fish.

Bar'ber (bär'bẽr), *n.* One whose business is to shave the beard and cut and dress the hair.

Bar'ber-ry (bär'bẽr-rȳ), *n.* A hedge plant.

Bar'bet (bär'bĕt), *n.* A small shaggy-haired dog; a bird resembling the cuckoo; a kind of worm.

‖**Bar-bette'** (bär-bĕt'), *n.* A mound of earth supporting guns mounted to fire over the parapet.

Bard (bärd), *n.* A Celtic minstrel; a poet. — **Bard'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to bards or their poetry.

Bare (bār), *a.* Without covering; naked; with head uncovered; empty; unfurnished; mere; simple. — *v. t.* [BARED (bārd); BARING.] To strip off the covering of; to make naked. — **Bare'ly**, *adv.* Only; merely; nakedly. — **Baro'ness**, *n.* Nakedness. — **Bare'faced'** (-fāst'), *a.* With the face uncovered; without concealment; shameless; impudent. — **Bare'faced'ly**, *adv.* — **Bare'foot** (-fo͝ot), *a.* & *adv.* With the feet bare; without shoes or stockings. — **Bare'foot'ed** *a.* Having the feet bare.

‖**Ba-rège'** (bā-rāzh'), *n.* A thin silk or worsted fabric for ladies' dresses, veils, etc.

Bar'gain (bär'gĕn), *n.* An agreement concerning sale of property; a stipulation; a satisfactory transaction. — *v. t.* [BARGAINED (-gĕnd); BARGAINING.] To transfer for a consideration. — *v. i.* To make a contract; to agree. — **Bar'gain-ee'** (bär'gĕn-ē'), *n.* The party in a contract who agrees to receive property sold. — **Bar'gain-er** (bär'gĕn-ẽr), **Bar'gain-or'** (bär'gĕn-ôr'), *n.* One who makes a bargain with another.

Barge (bärj), *n.* A large boat; a large omnibus. — **Barge'man** (-man), *n.* The manager of a barge; one of the crew of a barge.

Ba-ril'la (bā-rĭl'lā), *n.* A seashore plant, whose ashes yield soda; impure carbonate of soda.

Bar'i-tone, *a.* & *n.* See BARYTONE.

Bark (bärk), *n.* The exterior covering of a tree; the rind. — *v. t.* [BARKED (bärkt); BARKING.] To strip the bark from; to girdle; to peel; to cover or inclose with bark.

Bark (bärk), *n.* The noise made by a dog. — *v. i.* To make the noise of dogs; to clamor.

Bark, Barque (bärk), *n.* A three-masted vessel, having fore and main masts rigged as a ship, and mizzen as a schooner; any small vessel.

Bark.

Bar'ley (bär'lȳ), *n.* A grain of the grass kind, used for food and for making malt. — **Bar'ley-corn'** (-kôrn'), *n.* A grain of barley; the third part of an inch.

Barm (bärm), *n.* Foam on fermenting malt liquors; yeast. — **Barm'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Containing barm or yeast.

Barn (bärn), *n.* A building for storing grain, hay, etc.; a stable for cattle or horses.

Bar'na-cle (bär'nā-k'l), *n.* A kind of shellfish adhering to rocks, timber, etc.

Bar'na-cle (bär'nā-k'l), *n.* A bernicle goose.

Bar'na-cles (bär'ná-k'lz), *n. pl.* Nippers put on a horse's nose to confine him; spectacles.

Ba-rom'e-ter (bá-rŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* An instrument showing the weight of the atmosphere, to indicate changes of weather or height of an ascent. — **Bar'o-met'ric** (bär'ō-mĕt'rĭk), **Bar'o-met'ric-al** (-rĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the barometer.

Bar'on (bär'ŭn), *n.* The lowest English title of nobility; one between a viscount and a baronet in rank. — **Bar'on-age** (-ŭ-nāj), *n.* The whole body of barons or peers; the estate or dignity of a baron. — **Bar'on-ess** (-ŭn-ĕs), *n.* A baron's wife; a lady holding the baronial title in her own right. — **Ba-ro'ni-al** (bá-rō'nĭ-al), *a.* Belonging to a baron or barony. — **Bar'o-ny** (bär'ō-nĭ), *n.* Lordship or fee of a baron.

Bar'on-et (bär'ō-nĕt), *n.* A dignity or degree of honor next below a baron and above a knight. — **Bar'on-et-age** (-āj), *n.* The collective body of baronets; the state of a baron. — **Bar'on-et-cy** (-sĭ), *n.* Rank of a baronet.

Bar'o-scope (bär'ō-skōp), *n.* An instrument showing changes in the weight of the atmosphere.

Ba-rouche' (bá-rōōsh'), *n.* A four-wheeled carriage with falling top, and two seats inside.

Barque (bärk), *n.* Same as BARK, a vessel.

Bar'rack (bär'rak), *n.* A house for soldiers, especially in garrison; a movable roof, to cover hay, etc. — *v. t. & i.* To lodge in barracks.

‖**Bar'ra-coon'** (bär'rá-kōōn'), *n.* A slave warehouse or inclosure.

Bar'ra-tor (bär'rá-tĕr), *n.* An encourager of litigation. — **Bar'ra-trous** (-trŭs), *a.* Tainted with barratry. — **Bar'ra-try** (-trĭ), *n.* Practice of encouraging lawsuits; foul dealing; bribery; a breach of duty by a ship's officers or crew.

Bar'rel (bär'rĕl), *n.* A round, bulgy vessel or cask; the quantity which such a vessel contains; any hollow cylinder or tube. — *v. t.* [BARRELED (-rĕld) or BARRELLED; BARRELING or BARRELLING.] To put or pack in a barrel.

Bar'ren (bär'rĕn), *a.* Unfruitful; sterile; scanty; dull; empty. — *n.* An unproductive tract of land. — **Bar'ren-ly**, *adv.* — **Bar'ren-ness**, *n.*

Bar'ri-cade' (bär'rĭ-kād'), *n.* A defensive fortification, made in haste; any bar, obstruction, or means of defense. — *v. t.* To fortify; to stop up (a passage, etc.).

Bar'ri-er (bär'rĭ-ĕr), *n.* A fence to stop an enemy; an obstruction; a limit or boundary.

Bar'ris-ter (bär'rĭs-tĕr), *n.* A counselor qualified to plead at the bar.

Bar'room' (bär'rōōm'), *n.* A room containing a bar, or counter, for the sale of liquors.

Bar'row (bär'rō), *n.* A portable carriage.

Bar'row (bär'rō), *n.* A hog, esp. a castrated hog.

Bar'row (bär'rō), *n.* A mound of earth, over the remains of the dead; a heap of rubbish.

Bar'ter (bär'tĕr), *v. i. & t.* [BARTERED (-tĕrd); BARTERING.] To exchange in the way of traffic. — *n.* Exchange of commodities; dealing; truck; interchange. — **Bar'ter-er**, *n.*

Ba-ry'ta (bá-rī'tá), *n.* The heaviest of the earths. — **Ba-ry'tes** (-tēz), *n.* Sulphate of baryta; heavy spar. — **Ba-ryt'ic** (-rĭt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, formed of, or containing, baryta.

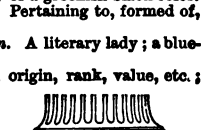
Bar'y-tone (bär'ĭ-tōn), **Bar'i-tone**, *a.* Grave, and deep, as a kind of male voice; not marked with an accent on the last syllable, the grave accent being understood. — *n.* A barytone voice or word.

Ba'sal (bā'sal), *a.* Pertaining to, or constituting, the base.

Ba-salt' (bá-sâlt'), *n.* A rock of igneous origin, very hard and usually of a greenish-black color. — **Ba-salt'ic** (-ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, formed of, or containing, basalt.

‖**Bas'-bleu'** (bä'blû'), *n.* A literary lady; a blue-stocking.

Base (bās), *a.* Low in origin, rank, value, etc.; illegitimate; mean; not refined; worthless; deep or grave in sound. [Generally *bass*, in this sense.] — *n.* The bottom; a foundation; a pedestal; the principal chemical element of a compound; the lowest part in music. [Generally *bass*, in this sense.] — *v. t.* [BASED (bāst); BASING.] To put on a base or pedestal; to found. — **Base'ly**, *adv.* In a base manner; illegitimately. — **Base'ness**, *n.* — **Base'less**, *a.* Without foundation or support.



Base.

Base'ball' (bās'bạl'), *n.* A game of ball, wherein four bases designate the circuit each player must make after striking the ball.

Base'born' (bās'bôrn'), *a.* Born of low parentage or out of wedlock.

Base'ment (bās'ment), *n.* The lower story of a building.

Ba-shaw' (bá-shạ'), *n.* A title of honor in the Turkish dominions. [Usually written *pasha*.]

Bash'ful (băsh'fụl), *a.* Easily abashed; shy. — **Bash'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Bash'ful-ness**, *n.*

Bash'i-ba-zouk' (băsh'ĭ-bá-zōōk'), *n.* One of the irregular troops of the Turkish army.

Ba'sic (bā'sĭk), *a.* Relating to, or performing the office of, a base.

Bas'il (băz'ĭl), *n.* The angle to which the edge of a tool is ground. — *v. t.* To bevel the edge of.

Bas'il (băz'ĭl), *n.* A fragrant plant, of the Mint family; also, the skin of a sheep tanned.

Ba-sil'i-ca (bá-zĭl'ĭ-ká), *n.* A large hall or court of justice; a church, chapel, or cathedral.

‖**Ba-sil'i-con** (bá-zĭl'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* An ointment composed of wax, pitch, resin, and olive oil.

Bas'i-lisk (băz'ĭ-lĭsk), *n.* A fabulous serpent, called a cockatrice; a crested genus of lizards; an obsolete piece of ordnance.

Ba'sin (bā's'n), *n.* A hollow vessel, dish, or pool; a pond; a dock; a valley.

Ba'sis (bā'sĭs), *n.* Foundation; base; support.

Bask (bâsk), *v. i.* [BASKED (bâskt); BASKING.] To lie in warmth. — *v. t.* To warm.

Bas'ket (bâs'kĕt), *n.* A vessel made of twigs, or other flexible material, interwoven; the contents of a basket.

Basque (bâsk), *a.* Pertaining to Biscay, its people, or their language. — *n.* One of the people of Biscay; their language; a part of a lady's dress, resembling a jacket.

Bas-re-lief' (bä'rĕ-lēf'), *n.* Low relief; sculpture in which the figures are slightly raised above the groundwork.

Bass (bās), *n.* A food fish, of many species.

Bass (bās), *n.* The linden, or lime tree.

Bass (bās), *n.* The lowest part in a musical composition. — *a.* Grave or deep in tone.

Bas'set (bās'sĕt *or* bās-sĕt'), *n.* A game at cards.

Bas-soon' (bȧs-sōōn'), *n.* A musical wind instrument with holes stopped by the fingers.

Bass' vi'ol (bās' vī'ŭl). A stringed instrument for playing the bass part; the violoncello.

Bas'tard (bȧs'tẽrd), *a.* Illegitimate; spurious. — *n.* An illegitimate child. — **Bas'tar-dy** (-tẽr-dў), *n.* Illegitimacy; procreation of a bastard.

Baste (bāst), *v. t.* To beat; to cudgel; to put flour, salt, and butter on (meat) in roasting.

Baste (bāst), *v. t.* To sew slightly, or with long stitches.

Bas-tile' (bȧs-tēl' *or* bȧs'tēl), **Bas-tille'**, *n.* A tower used in warfare; a prison.

Bas'ti-nade' (bȧs'tĭ-nād'), **Bas'ti-na'do** (-nā'dō), *n.* A beating, esp. on the soles of the feet, with a cudgel. — *v. t.* To beat on the soles of the feet.

Bas'tion (bȧs'chŭn), *n.* A part of a fortification projecting from the rampart; a bulwark.

Bat (bȧt), *n.* A heavy club, used in playing ball; a sheet of cotton for filling quilts; a piece of a brick. — *v. t.* [BATTED; BATTING.] To strike with a bat; to beat. — **Bat'ter, Bats'man** (bȧts'-măn), *n.* One holding the bat in games of ball.

Bat (bȧt), *n.* A flying, insectivorous mammal.

Batch (bȧch), *n.* The quantity of bread baked at one time; a business dispatched at once; a quantity of similar things.

Bate (bāt), *v. t.* To lessen; to abate.

‖**Ba-teau'** (bȧ-tō'), *n.; pl.* BATEAUX (-tōz'). A long, light boat. — **Bateau bridge.** A floating bridge supported by bateaux.

Bath (bȧth), *n.* A Hebrew measure.

Bath (bȧth), *n.* A place to bathe in; a washing.

Bathe (bāth), *v. t.* [BATHED (bāthd); BATHING.] To wash; to moisten with a liquid. — *v. i.* To be, or lie, in a bath. — *n.* Immersion of the body in water; a bath. — **Bath'er** (bāth'ẽr), *n.*

Ba'thos (bā'thŏs), *n.* A ludicrous descent in style, in writing or speaking.

‖**Bat'on** (bȧt'ŭn, F. bȧ-tôN'), **Ba-toon'** (bȧ-tōōn'), *n.* A staff or truncheon.

Ba-tra'chi-an (bȧ-trā'kĭ-*an*), *a.* Pertaining to animals of the frog kind; amphibian. — *n.* An animal of this order.

Bat-tal'ion (bȧt-tăl'yŭn), *n.* A body of infantry troops.

Bat'ten (bȧt't'n), *v. t.* & *i.* [BATTENED (-t'nd); BATTENING.] To fatten; to glut.

Bat'ten (bȧt't'n), *n.* A narrow piece of board, or scantling. — *v. t.* To fasten with battens.

Bat'ter (bȧt'tẽr), *v. t.* [BATTERED (-tẽrd); BATTERING.] To beat repeatedly; to bruise; to demolish. — *n.* A mixture of several semi-liquid ingredients, beaten together, for cookery. — **Bat'ter-er,** *n.*

Bat'ter (bȧt'tẽr), *n.* One who holds the bat in ball games.

Bat'ter-ing-ram' (bȧt'-tẽr-ĭng-răm'), *n.* A military engine to beat down walls of besieged places; a blacksmith's hammer, suspended, and worked horizontally.

Bat'ter-y (bȧt'tẽr-ў), *n.* A battering; a place where cannon are mounted; a body of cannon collectively; an apparatus for containing or generating electricity; the unlawful beating of another.

Bat'ting (bȧt'tĭng), *n.* Cotton or wool in sheets; bat.

Bat'tle (bȧt't'l), *n.* A fight; an encounter; an action; a combat; an engagement. — *v. i.* & *t.* To fight; to contend.

Bat'tle-door' (bȧt't'l-dōr'), *n.* A light, flattened bat, to strike a shuttlecock.

Battledoors.

Bat'tle-ment (bȧt't'l-ment), *n.* An indented parapet, surmounting a wall.

Bau'ble (bą'b'l), **Baw'ble,** *n.* A trifling piece of finery; a gewgaw; a trinket; a fool's club.

Bawd (bąd), *n.* A lewd woman. — *v. t.* To promote lewdness. — **Bawd'y** (-ў), *a.* Filthy; obscene. — **Bawd'i-ly,** *adv.* — **Bawd'i-ness,** *n.*

Bawl (bąl), *v. i.* & *t.* [BAWLED (bąld); BAWLING.] To call out loudly; to cry. — *n.* A loud cry; an outcry.

Bay (bā), *a.* Red or reddish; — applied to the color of horses.

Bay (bā), *n.* An inlet of the sea; a recess in a wall; a compartment in a barn for depositing hay; mahogany wood (from Campeachy Bay).

Bay (bā), *n.* The laurel tree; an honorary crown, anciently made of branches of laurel.

Bay (bā), *v. i.* [BAYED (bād); BAYING.] To bark, as a dog at his game. — *v. t.* To bark at; to bring to bay. — *n.* Prolonged barking; a state of being obliged to face an enemy or a difficulty, when escape is impossible.

Bay (bā), *n.* A bank or dam. — *v. t.* To dam (water) up or back.

Bay'ber-ry (bā'bẽr-rў), *n.* The fruit, also the plant, of the bay tree, and of the wax myrtle.

Bay'o-net (bā'ō-nĕt), *n.* A dagger-like instrument fitted to the muzzle of a gun. — *v. t.* [BAYONETED; BAYONETING.] To stab with a bayonet.

Bay'ou (bī'ōō), *n.* An inlet from a lake, river, etc.

Bay' rum' (bā' rŭm'). A fragrant liquor for the toilet, etc.

Bay' salt' (bā' sąlt'). Salt obtained from seawater, by evaporation.

Bay' tree' (bā' trē'). A species of laurel.

Bay' win'dow (bā' wĭn'dō). A window forming a bay or recess in a room.

Ba-zaar' (bȧ-zär'), **Ba-zar',** *n.* An Eastern marketplace, or assemblage of shops; a hall or suite of rooms, or a fair for selling fancy goods.

Bdell'ium (dĕl'yŭm), *n.* An Oriental gum resin.

Be (bē), *v. i.* [*imp.* WAS (wŏz); *p. p.* BEEN (bĭn); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEING.] To exist.

Beach (bēch), *n.* A sandy or pebbly shore; strand. — *v. t.* To run (a boat) upon a beach.

Bea'con (bē'k'n), *n.* A signal fire; a warning.

Bead (bēd), *n.* A little perforated ball, strung on thread; a globule. — *v. t.* To ornament with beads. — **Bead'ing,** *n.* Molding in imitation of beads. — **Bead'y,** *a.* Like beads; small, round, and glistening; adorned with beads.

Bea'dle (bē'd'l), *n.* A messenger or crier of a court; an inferior parish officer.

Bea'gle (bē'g'l), *n.* A small hound.

Beak (bēk), *n.* The bill or nib of a bird, turtle, etc. — **Beaked** (bēkt), *a.* Having a beak; pointed.

Beak'er (bēk'ẽr), *n.* A drinking cup.

Beam (bēm), *n.* A large timber; a piece of the framework of a house, ship, plow, engine, etc.; breadth of a ship; a ray or gleam (of light). — *v. t.* [BEAMED (bēmd); BEAMING.] To send forth; to emit. — *v. i.* To shine. — **Beam'ing,** *a.* Radiant. — **Beam'y,** *a.* Radiant; heavy like a beam; massy; having horns or antlers.

Bean (bēn), *n.* A leguminous plant, and its seed, of many varieties.

Bear (bâr), *v. t.* [*imp.* BORE (bōr) (formerly BARE (bâr)); *p. p.* BORN (bôrn), BORNE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEARING.] To support; to bring forth (children, fruit, etc.); to carry; to suffer. — *v. i.* To suffer; to produce; to press; to refer; to be situated. — **Bear'a-ble**, *a.* Endurable; tolerable. — **Bear'er**, *n.* — **Bear'ing**, *n.* Deportment; mien; support; tendency.

Bear (bâr), *n.* A plantigrade, carnivorous quadruped; a stock broker interested to depress prices; a surly fellow. — *v. t.* To depress (prices of stock, etc.). — **Bear'ish**, *a.* Like a bear in manners or temper; surly; rude. — **Bear's-foot** (bârz'-fo͝ot'), *n.* A plant of the Hellebore family.

Black Bear.

— **Bear'skin'**, *n.* The skin of a bear, or a soldier's cap made from it; a shaggy, heavy cloth.

Beard (bērd), *n.* The hair growing on the chin, lips, and sides of the face of men; stiff hairs on a plant; awn. — *v. t.* To pull the beard of; to set at defiance. — **Beard'ed**, *a.* Having a beard. — **Beard'less**, *a.* Without a beard; youthful.

Bear'er, Bear'ing, *n.* See under BEAR, *v. t.*

Beast (bēst), *n.* An irrational animal; a brute; a degraded or brutal person. — **Beast'ly**, *a.* Pertaining to or like a beast; brutal; filthy; abominable; disgusting. — **Beast'li-ness**, *n.*

Beat (bēt), *v. t.* [*imp.* BEAT; *p. p.* BEAT, BEATEN (bē't'n); BEATING.] To strike repeatedly; to outdo; to surpass; to overcome; to conquer. — *v. i.* To strike; to dash; to throb; to pulsate. — *n.* A blow; a stroke; a pulsation; a round or course; a place of resort; a defeat. — *a.* Weary; tired out. — **Beat'er**, *n.* — **Beat'en**, (bē't'n), *a.* Made smooth by beating or worn by use. — **Beat'ing**, *n.* A striking; a punishment; a pulsation; a throbbing; a sailing in tacks against the wind.

Be-at'i-fy (bē-ăt'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [BEATIFIED; BEATIFYING.] To pronounce, or make, happy; to bless. — **Be'a-tif'ic** (bē'ā-tĭf'ĭk), **Be'a-tif'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Making happy or blessed. — **Be-at'i-fi-ca'tion** (bē-ăt'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A beatifying; admission to heavenly honors. — **Be-at'i-tude** (-ăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Blessedness; perfect felicity.

‖**Beau** (bō), *n.*; *pl.* F. BEAUX, E. BEAUS (bōz). A man studious of dress and manner; a lady's attendant or suitor; a coxcomb; a fop. — **Beau'ish**, *a.* Foppish; gay.

‖**Beau' i-de'al** (bō' ĭ-dē'al). [F.] A conception of perfect beauty.

‖**Beau' monde'** (bō' mŏnd'). The fashionable world.

Beau'ty (bū'tȳ), *n.* Whatever pleases the eye or the mind; assemblage of graces; loveliness; elegance; a lovely woman. — **Beau'te-ous** (bū'-tē-ŭs), *a.* Very fair or handsome; beautiful. — **Beau'te-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Beau'te-ous-ness**, *n.* — **Beau'ti-ful** (-tĭ-fŭl), *a.* Having qualities which constitute beauty; handsome; pretty. — **Beau'ti-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Beau'ti-ful-ness**, *n.* — **Beau'ti-fy** (-fī), *v. t.* To make or render beautiful; to adorn; to ornament; to embellish; to deck. — *v. i.* To become beautiful. — **Beau'ti-fi'er**, *n.*

Bea'ver (bē'vẽr), *n.* An amphibious, rodent quadruped; his fur; a hat, also a heavy cloth, made in imitation of such fur.

Beaver.

Bea'ver (bē'vẽr), *n.* The front piece of a helmet, protecting the face.

Be-calm' (bē-kăm'), *v. t.* [BECALMED (-kămd'); BECALMING.] To render calm; to appease; to quiet; to keep from motion by want of wind.

Be-came', *imp.* of BECOME.

Be-cause' (bē-kŏz'), *conj.* By or for the cause or reason that; for; since; as.

Be-chance' (bē-chăns'), *v. t.* To befall; to happen to; to occur to.

‖**Bêche' de mer'** (băsh' de mẽr'). The trepang; a sea slug.

Beck (bĕk), *n.* A small brook.

Beck (bĕk), *v. t.* [BECKED (bĕkt); BECKING.] To nod; to sign with the head or hand. — *v. t.* To notify by a nod; to intimate. — *n.* A nod or sign.

Beck'on (bĕk'n), *v. t.* & *t.* [BECKONED (-n'nd); BECKONING.] To direct by a significant motion; to notify by nod or sign.

Be-cloud' (bē-kloud'), *v. t.* To obscure; to overshadow.

Be-come' (bē-kŭm'), *v. t.* [BECAME (-kām'); BECOMING.] To be made; to be changed to. — *v. t.* To fit; to befit; to suit. — **Be-com'ing**, *a.* Appropriate; fit; congruous; suitable; graceful. — **Be-com'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Be-com'ing-ness**, *n.*

Bed (bĕd), *n.* A couch to sleep on, or on which anything rests; a bank of earth; the bottom of a stream or other water; a layer; a stratum; a foundation. — *v. t.* [BEDDED; BEDDING.] To put in a bed; to inclose; to cover. — *v. i.* To go to bed; to cohabit. — **Bed'ding**, *n.* Materials for a bed. — **Bed'bug'** (-bŭg'), *n.* A blood-sucking insect which infests houses, beds, etc. — **Bed'clothes'** (-klōthz' *or* -klōz'), *n. pl.* Blankets, sheets, etc., for a bed. — **Bed'fel'low** (-fĕl'lō), *n.* One who sleeps in the same bed with another. — **Bed'pan'** (-păn'), *n.* A shallow chamber vessel for one sick in bed. — **Bed'piece'** (-pēs'), **Bed'plate'** (-plāt'), *n.* A foundation piece or frame supporting a machine. — **Bed'quilt'** (-kwĭlt'), *n.* A coverlet. — **Bed'room'** (-rōōm'), *n.* A sleeping apartment. — **Bed'side'** (-sīd'), *n.* The side of a bed. — **Bed'sore'** (-sōr'), *n.* A sore on the back or hips of one who has lain long in bed. — **Bed'spread'** (-sprĕd'), *n.* A coverlet; a bedquilt. — **Bed'stead** (-stĕd), *n.* A framework supporting a bed. — **Bed'tick'** (-tĭk'), *n.* A cloth bag, inclosing materials of a bed. — **Bed'time'** (-tīm'), *n.* Hour for going to bed.

Be-dab'ble (bē-dăb'b'l), *v. t.* [BEDABBLED (-b'ld); BEDABBLING.] To sprinkle; to wet.

Be-dag'gle (bē-dăg'g'l), *v. t.* To soil.

Be-daub' (bē-dąb'), *v. t.* [BEDAUBED (-dąbd'); BEDAUBING.] To smear; to soil; to daub over.

Be-deck' (bē-dĕk'), *v. t.* [BEDECKED (-dĕkt'); BEDECKING.] To deck, to ornament; to adorn.

Be-dev'il (bē-dĕv'v'l), *v. t.* To throw into utter confusion; to torment; to spoil.

Be-dew' (bē-dū'), *v. t.* [BEDEWED (-dūd'); BEDEWING.] To moisten, as with dew.

Be-dim' (bē-dĭm'), *v. t.* [BEDIMMED (-dĭmd'); BEDIMMING.] To make dim; to obscure; to darken.

Be-di'zen (bē-dĭz'z'n *or* -dī'z'n), *v. t.* To dress tawdrily; to deck with mean finery.

Bed'lam (bĕd'lam), *n.* A madhouse; an insane person. — *a.* Belonging to, or fit for, a madhouse. — **Bed'lam-ite** (-it), *n.* A madman.

Bed'ou-in (bĕd'ōō-ĭn *or* -ĭn), *n.* One of the nomadic Arabs of Arabia and Africa.

Be-drag'gle (bē-drăg'g'l), *v. t.* To soil, by dragging in dirt.

Be-drench' (bē-drĕnch'), *v. t.* [BEDRENCHED (-drĕnchtʹ); BEDRENCHING.] To drench; to soak; to saturate.

Bed'rid' (bĕd'rĭd'), **Bed'rid-den** (-d'n), *a.* Confined to the bed by age or infirmity.

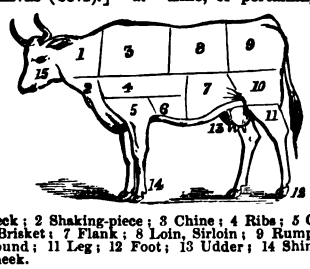
Be-dwarf' (bē-dwąrf'), *v. t.* To make a dwarf of; to stunt.

Be-dye' (bē-dī'), *v. t.* To dye or stain.

Bee (bē), *n.* A four-winged insect of many species; an assemblage of persons who labor for the benefit of an individual or family; *pl.* pieces of plank bolted to the end of a ship's bowsprit. — **Bee'bread'** (bē'brĕd'), *n.* The pollen of flowers, collected by bees, as food for their young. — **Bee'hive'** (-hīv'), *n.* A hive for a swarm of bees. — **Bee line.** The shortest line from one place to another; an air line. — **Bees'wax'** (bēz'wăks'), Wax secreted by bees, and used in constructing their cells. — **Bees'wing'** (-wĭng'), *n.* A crust, consisting of tartar and resembling a bee's wing, formed in old wine.

Beech (bēch), *n.* A nut-bearing forest tree. — **Beech'en** (bēch''n), *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, the wood or bark of the beech. — **Beech'nut** (-nŭt), *n.* The nut of the beech.

Beef (bēf), *n.* Flesh of an ox or cow; an animal of the ox kind. [In this sense it has a plural, BEEVES (bēvz).] — *a.* Like, or pertaining to, beef. — **Beef'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Having much beef; resembling beef; fleshy. — **Beef'eat'er**, *n.* One who eats beef; a large, plump, well-fed person; a yeoman of the guard, in England; an African bird, that feeds on maggots hatched under the skin of oxen, antelopes, etc. — **Beef'steak'** (bēf'stāk'), *n.* A slice of beef for broiling.



1 Neck; 2 Shaking-piece; 3 Chine; 4 Ribs; 5 Clod; 6 Brisket; 7 Flank; 8 Loin, Sirloin; 9 Rump; 10 Round; 11 Leg; 12 Foot; 13 Udder; 14 Shin; 15 Cheek.

Been (bĭn), *p. p.* of BE.

Beer (bēr), *n.* A fermented liquor made from malt with hops. — **Beer'y**, *a.* Of, resembling, or affected by, beer.

Beet (bēt), *n.* A plant, having a succulent root used for food and for making sugar.

Bee'tle (bē't'l), *n.* A mallet or wooden hammer. — *v. t.* To beat with a mallet; to produce figures (in metal, etc.) by such beating.

Bee'tle (bē't'l), *n.* A coleopterous insect having four wings, the outer pair being stiff cases for covering the others when folded up.

Bee'tle (bē't'l), *v. i.* To extend out; to jut.

Beeve (bēv), *n.* A bull, ox, or cow. See BEEF.

Be-fall' (bē-fąl'), *v. t.* [*imp.* BEFELL (-fĕl'); *p. p.* BEFALLEN (-fąl''n); BEFALLING.] To happen to; to occur to. — *v. i.* To come to pass; to happen.

Be-fit' (bē-fĭt'), *v. t.* To be suitable; to become.

Be-fogged' (bē-fŏgd'), *a.* Involved in a fog.

Be-fool' (bē-fōōl'), *v. t.* [BEFOOLED (-fōōld'); BEFOOLING.] To fool; to infatuate; to deceive.

Be-fore' (bē-fōr'), *prep.* In front of; preceding; in presence or sight of; facing; in the power of. — *adv.* On the fore part; in time preceding; already.

Be-fore'hand' (bē-fōr'hănd'), *adv.* Previously. — *a.* Well provided.

Be-fore'time' (bē-fōr'tīm'), *adv.* Of old time; formerly.

Be-foul' (bē-foul'), *v. t.* To make foul; to soil; to dirty.

Be-friend' (bē-frĕnd'), *v. t.* To treat or serve as a friend; to favor; to aid; to countenance.

Beg (bĕg *or* bā), *n.* A Turkish governor of a town or district; a bey.

Beg (bĕg), *v. t.* [BEGGED (bĕgd); BEGGING.] To ask earnestly; to entreat; to implore; to beseech; to supplicate. — *v. i.* To ask alms; to solicit favor or charity.

Be-gan', *imp.* of BEGIN.

Be-get' (bē-gĕt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* BEGOT (-gŏt'), (*Archaic* BEGAT (-găt')); *p. p.* BEGOT, BEGOTTEN (-gŏt't'n); BEGETTING.] To procreate or generate; to get; to produce. — **Be-get'ter**, *n.*

Beg'gar (bĕg'gẽr), *n.* One who begs or lives by begging; a mendicant. — *v. t.* [BEGGARED (-gẽrd); BEGGARING.] To reduce to beggary; to exhaust. — **Beg'gar-ly** (-gẽr-lĭ), *a.* In the condition of a beggar; mean; poor. — *adv.* Meanly. — **Beg'gar-y** (-gẽr-ĭ), *n.* Indigence.

Be-gild' (bē-gĭld'), *v. t.* To cover with gold.

Be-gin' (bē-gĭn'), *v. i.* [*imp.* BEGAN (-găn'); *p. p.* BEGUN (-gŭn'); *p. pr.* BEGINNING.] To take rise; to commence; to do the first act; to take the first step. — *v. t.* To commence. — **Be-gin'ner**, *n.* — **Be-gin'ning**, *n.* The first cause; origin; source.

Be-gird' (bē-gẽrd'), *v. t.* To gird; to encompass; to inclose.

Be-gone' (bē-gŏn'), *interj.* Go away; depart.

Be-got', **Be-got'ten**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of BEGET.

Be-grime' (bē-grīm'), *v. t.* [BEGRIMED (-grīmd'); BEGRIMING.] To soil with grime or dirt.

Be-grudge' (bē-grŭj'), *v. t.* [BEGRUDGED (-grŭjd'); BEGRUDGING.] To envy the possession of.

Be-guile' (bē-gīl'), *v. t.* [BEGUILED (-gīld'); BEGUILING.] To delude by artifice; to impose on;

to cheat; to insnare; to amuse. — **Be-guile'-ment**, *n.* A deceiving. — **Be-guil'er**, *n.*

‖**Be'gum** (bā'gŭm *or* bē'gŭm), *n.* An East India princess.

Be-gun', *p. p.* of BEGIN.

Be-half' (bē-hăf'), *n.* Advantage; favor; benefit; interest; defense.

Be-have' (ᵇē-hāv'), *v. t.* [BEHAVED (-hāvd'); BEHAVING.] To carry; to conduct; to manage; to demean. — *v. i.* To act; to bear or carry one's self. — **Be-hav'ior** (-hāv'yŭr), *n.* Manner of behaving; conduct; deportment.

Be-head' (bē-hĕd'), *v. t.* To sever the head from; to take off the head of; to decapitate.

Be-held', *imp. & p. p.* of BEHOLD.

Be'he-moth (bē'hē-mŏth), *n.* An animal described in Job xl. 15–24.

Be-hest' (bē-hĕst'), *n.* Command; injunction.

Be-hind' (bē-hīnd'), *prep.* At the back of; on the other side of; inferior to. — *adv.* At or towards the rear; past. — **Be-hind'hand'** (-hănd'), *a.* In arrear.

Be-hold' (bē-hōld'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEHELD (-hĕld'); (*p. p.* formerly BEHOLDEN (-hōl'd'n), now used only as *a.*); *p. pr.* BEHOLDING.] To look at attentively; to regard. — **Be-hold'en** (-hōl'd'n), *a.* Obliged; indebted. — **Be-hold'er**, *n.*

Be-hoof' (bē-hōōf'), *n.* Advantage; profit; benefit. — **Be-hoove'** (-hōōv'), *v. t.* To be necessary, fit, or meet for; to become.

Be'ing (bē'ĭng), *p. pr.* of BE. — *n.* Existence in fact or in thought; that which exists.

Be-la'bor (bē-lā'bẽr), *v. t.* To thump; to beat.

Be-late' (bē-lāt'), *v. t.* To make late.

Be-lay' (bē-lā'), *v. t.* [BELAYED (-lād'); BELAYING.] To make fast (a rope) by winding it around something. — **Belaying pin.** A pin, on ships, etc., round which ropes are wound when belayed.

Belch (bĕlch), *v. t. & i.* [BELCHED (bĕlcht'); BELCHING.] To throw up (wind) from the stomach. — *n.* A belching; an eructation.

Bel'dam, Bel'dame (bĕl'dăm), *n.* Grandmother; an old woman; a hag.

Be-lea'guer (bē-lē'gẽr), *v. t.* To besiege; to blockade; to invest; to encompass.

‖**Bel'-es-prit'** (bĕl'ĕs-prē'), *n.*; *pl.* BEAUX-ESPRITS (bōz'ĕs-prē'). A fine genius; a man of wit.

Bel'fry (bĕl'frȳ), *n.* A bell tower; a cupola or turret in which a bell is hung.

Be-lie' (bē-lī'), *v. t.* [BELIED (-līd'); BELYING (-lī'ĭng).] To give the lie to; to vilify; to slander.

Be-lief' (bē-lēf'), *n.* Assent to the truth of evidence or reasons; a thing believed; a tenet; trust; faith; credit; confidence. — **Be-lieve'** (bē-lēv'), *v. t.* [BELIEVED (-lēvd'); BELIEVING.] To trust in; to credit. — *v. i.* To have faith; to think; to suppose. — **Be-liev'er**, *n.*

Bell.

Be-lit'tle (bē-lĭt't'l), *v. t.* [BELITTLED (-t'ld); BELITTLING.] To make little of; to disparage.

Bell (bĕl), *n.* A hollow metallic vessel which rings when struck. — *v. t.* To put a bell upon. — *v. i.* To bellow; to roar.

Bel'la-don'na (bĕl'lȧ-dŏn'nȧ), *n.* Deadly nightshade, a plant used in medicine.

Belle (bĕl), *n.* A young and attractive lady.

‖**Belles-let'tres** (bĕl-lĕt'tẽr), *n. pl.* Polite or elegant literature.

Bel'li-cose' (bĕl'lĭ-kōs'), *a.* Disposed to contention; pugnacious.

Bel-lig'er-ent (bĕl-lĭj'ẽr-ent), *a.* Waging, or disposed for, war. — *n.* A state carrying on war.

Bel'low (bĕl'lō), *v. i.* [BELLOWED (-lōd); BELLOWING.] To make a hollow, loud noise, as a bull; to roar. — *n.* Outcry; vociferation.

Bel'lows (bĕl'lŭs), *n. sing. & pl.* An instrument for propelling air through a tube.

Bel'ly (bĕl'ȳ), *n.*; *pl.* BELLIES (-lĭz). That part of the body which contains the bowels; the abdomen. — *v. i.* [BELLIED (-lĭd); BELLYING.] To become protuberant; to bulge; to swell; to puff out.

Bel'ly-band' (-bănd'), *n.* A band encompassing the belly; a girth.

Be-long' (bē-lŏng'), *v. i.* [BELONGED (-lŏngd'); BELONGING.] To be the property, concern, or proper business of; to appertain. — **Be-long'ing**, *n.* A property; a quality; an endowment.

Be-loved' (bē-lŭvd' as *p.*, bē-lŭv'ĕd as *a.*), *p. p. & a.* Greatly loved; dear to the heart.

Be-low' (bē-lō'), *prep.* Under in time or place; beneath; inferior to; unworthy of; unbefitting. — *adv.* In a lower place; on earth; in hell, or the regions of the dead.

Belt (bĕlt), *n.* That which engirdles a thing; a band; a girdle. — *v. t.* To encircle; to encompass. — **Belt'ing**, *n.* Material of which belts are made; belts, collectively.

Bel've-dere' (bĕl'vē-dēr'), *n.* A small open structure on top of a house; a summerhouse.

Be-moan' (bē-mōn'), *v. t.* To lament; to bewail.

Be-mock' (bē-mŏk'), *v. t.* To ridicule; to insult.

Bench (bĕnch), *n.* A long seat or table; a seat where judges sit in court; the persons who sit as judges; the court. — **Bench'er**, *n.* A senior member of the English inns of court.

Bend (bĕnd), *v. t. & i.* [BENDED or BENT (bĕnt); BENDING.] To crook; to bow; to submit. — *n.* A turn; a curve; a knot. — **Bend'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being bent. — **Bend'er**, *n.*

Be-neath' (bē-nēth' *or* bē-nēth'), *prep.* Lower than; under; below. — *adv.* In a lower place.

Ben'e-dict (bĕn'ē-dĭkt), **Ben'e-dick** (-dĭk), *n.* A man newly married.

Ben'e-dic'tion (bĕn'ē-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* A blessing, an invocation of happiness; thanks.

Ben'e-fac'tion (bĕn'ē-făk'shŭn), *n.* A conferring a benefit; a benefit conferred; a donation. — **Ben'e-fac'tor** (-făk'tẽr), *n.* One who confers a benefit. — **Ben'e-fac'tress** (-făk'trĕs), *n.* A woman who confers a benefit. — **Ben'e-fice** (bĕn'ē-fĭs), *n.* A church living. — **Ben'e-ficed** (-fĭst), *a.* Possessed of a benefice.

Be-nef'i-cence (bē-nĕf'ĭ-sens), *n.* The practice of doing good; active goodness, kindness, or charity. — **Be-nef'i-cent** (-sent), *a.* Doing good; generous; munificent. — **Be-nef'i-cent-ly**, *adv.*

Ben'e-fi'cial (bĕn'ē-fĭsh'ȧl), *a.* Useful; profitable. — **Ben'e-fi'cial-ly**, *adv.* — **Ben'e-fi'ci-a-ry** (-ĭ-ȧ-rȳ *or* -ȧ-rȳ), *a.* Holding some office or possession, in subordination to another. — *n.* A feudatory or vassal; one who holds a benefice; one receiving a gift, or maintained by charity.

Ben'e-fit (bĕn'ē-fĭt), *n.* Advantage; profit; use;

service; favor conferred. — *v. t.* [BENEFITTED; BENEFITTING.] To do good to; to profit. — *v. i.* To gain advantage.

Be-nev'o-lence (bĕ-nĕv'ō-lens), *n.* Disposition to do good; good will; kindness; benignity; tenderness. — **Be-nev'o-lent** (-lent), *a.* Beneficent; munificent. — **Be-nev'o-lent-ly**, *adv.*

Be-night' (bĕ-nīt'), *v. t.* To involve in night, darkness, or ignorance.

Be-nign' (bĕ-nin'), *a.* Gracious; kind; propitious; gentle; generous. — **Be-nign'ly**, *adv.* — **Be-nig'nant** (-nĭg'nant), *a.* Kind; gracious; favorable. — **Be-nig'nant-ly**, *adv.* — **Be-nig'ni-ty** (-nĭ-tȳ), *n.* Condescending kindness; graciousness; wholesome quality.

Ben'i-son (bĕn'ĭ-z'n), *n.* Blessing; benediction.

Bent (bĕnt), *imp. & p. p.* of BEND. — *n.* A curve; bias; propensity; disposition; tendency.

Be-numb' (bē-nŭm'), *v. t.* [BENUMBED (-nŭmd'); BENUMBING.] To deprive of sensation or sensibility; to make numb or torpid.

Ben-zo'in (bĕn-zō'ĭn), *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, benzoin. — **Ben-zoin'** (-zoin'), *n.* The fragrant, resinous juice of a tree of Sumatra, Java, etc. — **Ben'zole** (bĕn'zōl), **Ben'zo-line** (-zō-lĭn), *n.* An oily substance from bituminous coal, possessing solvent powers.

Be-praise' (bē-prāz'), *v. t.* To praise excessively.

Be-queath' (bē - kwēth'), *v. t.* [BEQUEATHED (-kwēthd'); BEQUEATHING.] To give by will; to hand down; to transmit. — **Be-queath'er**, *n.* — **Be-quest'** (-kwĕst'), *n.* Something left by will; a legacy.

Be-rate' (bē-rāt'), *v. t.* To rate; to scold.

Be-reave' (bē-rēv'), *v. t.* [BEREAVED (-rēvd') or BEREFT (-rĕft'); BEREAVING.] To make destitute; to deprive; to take away from. — **Be-reave'ment** (-ment), *n.* Deprivation.

Berg (bĕrg), *n.* A mass of ice.

Ber'ga-mot (bĕr'gā-mŏt), *n.* A variety of orange, also of pear, and of mint; perfume made from the fruit; snuff flavored with this perfume; a kind of tapestry.

Ber'ni-cle (bĕr'nĭ-k'l), *n.* Arctic goose; barnacle.

Ber'ry (bĕr'rȳ), *n.*; *pl.* **BERRIES** (-rĭz). A small pulpy fruit containing seeds; an egg of a fish. — *v. i.* [BERRIED (-rĭd); BERRYING.] To produce berries. — *v. t.* To impregnate with eggs or spawn.

Berth (bĕrth), *n.* A place where a ship lies when at anchor or at a wharf; a bunk or sleeping place in a ship; a situation or employment. — *v. t.* [BERTHED (bĕrtht); BERTHING.] To give anchorage to; to allot berths to.

Ber'yl (bĕr'ĭl), *n.* A bluish-green mineral or gem.

Be-seech' (bē-sēch'), *v. t.* [BESOUGHT (-sąt'); BESEECHING.] To ask or entreat; to implore; to supplicate. — **Be-seech'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Be-seem' (bē-sēm'), *v. t.* To become; to befit.

Be-set' (bē-sĕt'), *v. t.* [BESET; BESETTING.] To set on, in, or around; to hem in; to waylay, to urge; to press. — **Be-set'ment**, *n.* State of being beset — **Be-set'ting**, *a.* Habitually attending or pressing.

Be-shrew' (bē-shrụ'), *v. t.* To curse; to execrate.

Be-side' (bē-sīd'), *prep.* At the side of; aside from; out of; over and above; distinct from. [In this use *besides* is more common.] — **Be-sides'** (-sīdz'), *adv.* More than that; moreover; in addition — *prep.* Over and above; separate or distinct from; in addition to.

Be-siege' (bē-sēj'), *v. t.* [BESIEGED (-sējd'); BESIEGING.] To beset; to environ; to hem in; to encompass. — **Be-sie'ger**, *n.*

Be-slab'ber (bē-slăb'bĕr), **Be-slav'er** (-slăv'ĕr), **Be-slob'ber** (-slŏb'bĕr), **Be-slub'ber** (-slŭb'bĕr), *v. t.* To soil or smear with spittle.

Be-smear' (bē-smēr'), *v. t.* [BESMEARED (-smērd'); BESMEARING.] To smear with glutinous matter; to soil; to daub.

Be'som (bē'zŭm), *n.* A brush of twigs; a broom.

Be-sot' (bē-sŏt'), *v. t.* To make sottish by drink; to infatuate. — **Be-sot'ted-ly**, *adv.* In a besotted manner. — **Be-sot'ted-ness**, *n.*

Be-sought' (bē-sąt'), *p. p.* of BESEECH.

Be-spat'ter (bē-spăt'tĕr), *v. t.* To soil by spattering; to asperse with calumny.

Be-speak' (bē-spēk'), *v. t.* [*imp.* BESPOKE (-spōk'), (*Archaic* BESPAKE (-spāk')); *p. p.* BESPOKE, BESPOKEN (-spō'k'n); *p. pr.* BESPEAKING.] To speak for; to engage beforehand; to betoken; to show.

Be-spread' (bē-sprĕd'), *v. t.* To spread or cover over.

Be-sprin'kle (bē - sprĭn'k'l), *v. t.* To sprinkle over; to scatter over.

Bes'se-mer steel' (bĕs'sē-mĕr stēl'). Steel made directly from cast iron, the impurities being burned out by forcing a blast of air through the molten metal.

Best (bĕst), *a.*, *superl.* of GOOD. Having good qualities in the highest degree; most good; most correct or complete. — *n.* Utmost; highest endeavor. — *adv.*, *superl. of* WELL. In the highest degree.

Be-stain' (bē-stān'), *v. t.* To mark with stains; to discolor; to spot.

Bes'tial (bĕs'chal), *a.* Belonging to a beast; brutal; carnal; vile; sensual. — **Bes-tial'i-ty** (-chăl'ĭ-tȳ *or* -chĭ-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Beastliness. — **Bes'tial-ize** (-chal-īz), *v. t.* To make bestial.

Be-stir' (bē-stĕr'), *v. t.* [BESTIRRED (-stĕrd'); BESTIRRING.] To put into brisk action; to hasten.

Be-stow' (bē-stō'), *v. t.* [BESTOWED (-stōd'); BESTOWING.] To stow; to make use of; to lay out or up; to confer. — **Be-stow'al** (-al), **Be-stow'ment**, *n.* A bestowing; a donation.

Be-strew' (bē-strụ' *or* -strō'), *v. t.* [*imp.* BESTREWED (-strụd' *or* -strōd'); *p. p.* BESTREWED, BESTROWN (-strōn'); *p. pr.* BESTREWING.] To scatter over; to strow. [Spelt also *bestrow.*]

Be-stride' (bē-strīd'), *v. t.* [*imp.* BESTRODE (bē-strōd'), (*Obs.* or *R.* BESTRID (-strĭd')); *p. p.* BESTRIDDEN (-strĭd'd'n), BESTRID, BESTRODE; *pr. pr.* BESTRIDING.] To stride over; to stand or sit with the legs extended across.

Be-strode' (bē-strōd'), *imp.* of BESTRIDE.

Be-strown' (bē-strōn'), *p. pr.* of BESTREW.

Bet (bĕt), *n.* That which is staked in a contest, to be won by the victor; a wager; a stake. — *v. t.* [BETTED; BETTING.] To stake; to wager. — **Bet'ter, Bet'tor**, *n.*

Be-take' (bē-tāk'), *v. t.* [*imp.* BETOOK (-tōōk'); *p. p.* BETAKEN (-tā'k'n); *p. pr.* BETAKING.] To have recourse to; to apply; to resort.

Be'tel (bē't'l), *n.* An East India pepper. — **Betel nut.** The nut of the areca palm, chewed with betel leaves (whence its name) and lime.

Be-think' (bē-thĭnk'), *v. t.* [BETHOUGHT (-thąt'); BETHINKING.] To call to mind; to recall; to recollect; to reflect.

Be-tide' (bē-tīd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BETIDED,

(*Obs.* Betid (bē-tĭd′)); *p. pr.* Betiding.] To happen to; to befall. — *v. t.* To come to pass.

Be-time′ (bē-tīm′), **Be-times′** (-tīmz′), *adv.* In good season or time; soon.

Be-to′ken (bē-tō′k'n), *v. t.* To signify or foreshow by present signs; to portend; to note.

Bet′e-ny (bĕt′ē-nĭ), *n.* A plant used to dye wool.

Be-took′ (bē-tōōk′), *imp.* of Betake.

Be-tray′ (bē-trā′), *v. t.* [Betrayed (-trād′); Betraying.] To give up treacherously or faithlessly; to violate the confidence of; to disclose (a secret); to mislead; to indicate. — **Be-tray′al** (-trā′*al*), *n.* A betraying. — **Be-tray′er**, *n.*

Be-troth′ (bē-trŏth′), *v. t.* To promise marriage to; to affiance; to espouse. — **Be-troth′al** (-*al*), **Be-troth′ment** (-*ment*), *n.* A mutual engagement of marriage.

Bet′ter, Bet′tor, *n.* See under Bet, *n.*

Bet′ter (bĕt′tẽr), *a., comp.* of Good. Having good qualities in a greater degree than another; preferable; improved in health. — *n.* Advantage; victory; improvement; a superior; — usually in pl. — *adv., comp.* of Well. In a superior manner; more correctly; in a higher or greater degree; more. — *v. t.* [Bettered (-tẽrd); Bettering.] To improve; to amend; to correct; to reform; to rectify; to advance; to promote. — **Bet′ter-ment**, *n.* Improvement.

Bet′ty (bĕt′tĭ), *n.* A burglar's short bar for forcing doors; a man busied with women's affairs; a flask covered with wicker work.

Be-tween′ (bē-twēn′), **Be-twixt′** (-twĭkst′), *prep.* In the middle of; from one to another of; shared by both; common to two.

Bev′el (bĕv′ĕl), *n.* A slant of a surface at an angle not a right angle; an instrument for adjusting surfaces to the same inclination. — *a.* Slanting. — *v. t.* [Beveled (-ĕld) or Bevelled; Beveling or Bevelling.] To cut to a bevel angle. — *v. i.* To slant.

Bevel.

Bev′er-age (bĕv′ẽr-ĕj), *n.* Liquor for drinking.

Bev′y (bĕv′ĭ), *n.* A flock of birds; a company.

Be-wail′ (bē-wāl′), *v. t. & i.* To express sorrow; to mourn; to lament.

Be-ware′ (bē-wâr′), *v. i.* To guard one's self; to be cautious; to take heed. [Used in the imperative and infinitive moods, and with auxiliaries (*shall, must*, etc.) that go with the infinitive.]

Be-wil′der (bē-wĭl′dẽr), *v. t.* [Bewildered (-dẽrd); Bewildering.] To perplex; to puzzle; to confuse; to lead astray. — **Be-wil′der-ment**, *n.* State of being bewildered.

Be-witch′ (bē-wĭch′), *v. t.* [Bewitched (-wĭcht′); Bewitching.] To charm; to fascinate. — **Be-witch′ing-ly**, *adv.* In a manner to bewitch; charmingly. — **Be-witch′ment**, *n.* Fascination.

Be-wray′ (bē-rā′), *v. t.* [Bewrayed (-rād′); Bewraying.] To betray.

Bey (bā), *n.* A Turkish provincial governor.

Be-yond′ (bē-yŏnd′), *prep.* On the further side of; past; above. — *adv.* At a distance; yonder.

Bez′el (bĕz′ĕl), *n.* That part of a finger ring which fastens the stone.

Be-zique′ (bē-zēk′), *n.* A game at cards.

Bhang (băng), *n.* A narcotic drug, made from wild hemp, and chewed or smoked in the East.

Bi′as (bī′*as*), *n.* A weight on one side; a leaning of the mind; propensity; a wedge-shaped piece of cloth taken out of a garment to shape it. — *adv.* Slantingly; athwart; diagonally. — *v. t.* [Biased (-bī′*ast*); Biasing.] To incline to one side; to prejudice; to prepossess.

Bi-ax′al (bī-ăks′*al*), **Bi-ax′i-al** (-ĭ-*al*), *a.* Having two axes.

Bib (bĭb), *n.* A cloth over a child's breast.

Bib′ber (bĭb′bẽr), *n.* A tippler.

Bi′ble (bī′b'l), *n.* The Book; the volume that contains the sacred Scriptures.

Bib′li-cal (bĭb′lĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the Bible.

Bib′li-og′ra-phy (bĭb′lĭ-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* A history or description of books. — **Bib′li-og′ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* One versed in bibliography or literary history. — **Bib′li-o-graph′ic** (-ō-grăf′-ĭk), **Bib′li-o-graph′ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *n.* Pertaining to bibliography.

Bib′li-o-ma′ni-a (bĭb′lĭ-ō-mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* A rage for possessing rare and curious books. — **Bib′li-o-ma′ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.* One eager for books.

Bib′li-op′o-list (bĭb′lĭ-ŏp′ō-lĭst), **Bib′li-o-pole** (bĭb′lĭ-ō-pōl), *n.* A bookseller.

Bib′li-o-the′ca (bĭb′lĭ-ō-thē′kȧ), *n.* A library.

Bib′u-lous (bĭb′ū-lŭs), *a.* Readily imbibing fluids or moisture; spongy; porous.

Bi-car′bo-nate (bī-kär′bō-nāt), *n.* A carbonate containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of base.

Bice, Bise (bis), *n.* A blue pigment.

Bi-ceph′a-lous (bī-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *a.* Having two heads.

Bi′ceps (bī′sĕps), *n.* A muscle having two heads or origins; — applied to a flexor in the arm and to one in the thigh.

Bi-chro′mate (bī-krō′māt), *a.* Having two parts of chromic acid to one of other ingredients.

Bi-cip′i-tal (bī-sĭp′ĭ-*tal*), **Bi-cip′i-tous** (-tŭs), *a.* Having two heads or dividing into two parts.

Bick′er (bĭk′ẽr), *v. i.* [Bickered (-ẽrd); Bickering.] To contend in petulant altercation; to quarrel; to wrangle; to quiver.

Bi-col′or (bī-kŭl′ẽr), **Bi-col′ored** (bī-kŭl′ẽrd), *a.* Of two colors.

Bi′corn (bī′kôrn), **Bi′corned** (-kôrnd), **Bi-cor′nous** (-kôr′nŭs), *a.* Having two horns; crescent-like.

Bi-cus′pid (bī-kŭs′pĭd), **Bi-cus′pid-ate** (-āt), *a.* Having two points.

Bi′cy-cle (bī′sĭ-k'l), *n.* A light vehicle having two wheels one behind the other. It has a saddle seat and is propelled by the rider's feet acting on cranks or levers.

One form of Bicycle.

Bid (bĭd), *v. t.* [*imp.* Bade (bād), (*Obs.* Bid), Bad; *p. p.* Bidden (bĭd′d'n), Bid; Bidding.] To offer; to offer to pay (for a thing put up at

auction); to declare (a wish, greeting, defiance); to order; to direct; to command; to invite; to request to come. — *n.* An offer of a price. — **Bid'der**, *n.* — **Bid'ding**, *n.* An invitation; a command; an offer of a price.

Bid'dy (bĭd'dȳ), *n.* A domestic fowl; a chicken; a servant girl. [*Colloq.*]

Bide (bīd), *v. i.* [BIDED; BIDING.] To dwell. — *v. t.* To endure; to suffer; to wait for.

Bi-en'ni-al (bī-ĕn'nĭ-*al*), *a.* Happening once in two years. — *n.* A plant that lasts two years only. — **Bi-en'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

Bier (bēr), *n.* A frame for conveying the dead to the grave.

Biest'ings (bēst'ĭngz), *n. pl.* The first milk given by a cow after calving.

Bi-fa'ri-ous (bī-fā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Twofold; in two rows.

Bif'er-ous (bĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Bearing fruit twice a year.

Bi'fid (bī'fĭd), **Bif'i-date** (bĭf'ĭ-dāt), *a.* Two-cleft; opening with a cleft.

Bi-flo'rate (bī-flō'rāt), **Bi-flo'rous** (-rŭs), *a.* Bearing two flowers.

Bi-fo'li-ate (bī-fō'lĭ-āt), *a.* Having two leaves.

Bi'form (bī'fôrm), *a.* Having two forms or shapes. — **Bi-form'i-ty** (-ĭ-tȳ), *n.* A double form.

Bi-fur'cate (bī-fûr'kāt), **Bi-fur'ca-ted** (-kā-tĕd), *a.* Forked; divided into two branches. — **Bi-fur-ca'tion** (bī'fûr-kā'shŭn), *n.* A forking.

Big (bĭg), *a.* Bulky; large; huge; great; swollen; pregnant. — **Big'ness**, *n.*

Big'a-my (bĭg'ă-mȳ), *n.* The crime of having two wives or husbands at once. — **Big'a-mist**, *n.* One guilty of bigamy. — **Big'a-mous** (-mŭs), *a.* Guilty of, or involving, bigamy.

Big'gin (bĭg'gĭn), *n.* A child's cap or hood.

Big'gin (bĭg'gĭn), *n.* A coffeepot, with a strainer holding the ground coffee, through which boiling water is poured.

Bight (bīt), *n.* A corner; an angle; a bend in a coast forming an open bay; the double part of a rope when folded.

Big'ness (bĭg'nĕs), *n.* Quality of being big.

Big'ot (bĭg'ŭt), *n.* One obstinately wedded to a particular creed, opinion, etc. — **Big'ot-ed**, *a.* Obstinately devoted to a system or party, and illiberal toward the opinions of others. — **Big'ot-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Big'ot-ry** (-ŭt-rȳ), *n.* Perverse attachment to certain tenets; intolerance.

Big'wig (bĭg'wĭg), *n.* A person of consequence.

‖**Bi'jou'** (bē'zhōō'), *n.* A trinket; a jewel. — **Bi-jou'try** (bē-zhōō'trȳ), *n.* Small articles of virtu, such as jewelry, trinkets, etc.

Bij'u-gate (bĭj'ū-gāt *or* bī'jū-gāt), **Bij'u-gous** (-gŭs), *a.* Having two pairs, as of leaflets.

Bi-la'bi-ate (bī-lā'bĭ-āt), *a.* Having two lips.

Bi-lat'er-al (bī-lăt'ĕr-*al*), *a.* Having two sides.

Bil'ber-ry (bĭl'bĕr-rȳ), *n.* A shrub of the Whortleberry family; its berry.

Bil'bo (bĭl'bō), *n.*; *pl.* BILBOES (-bōz). A rapier or sword; a shackle for the feet.

Bile (bīl), *n.* A bitter, yellow fluid secreted by the liver. — **Bil'i-ar-y** (bĭl'yă-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to, or conveying, bile. — **Bil'ious** (-yŭs), *a.* Pertaining to bile; having bile in excess; passionate; ill tempered.

Bilge (bĭlj), *n.* Protuberant part of a cask; broadest and flattest part of a ship's bottom. — *v. t.* & *i.* [BILGED (bĭljd); BILGING.] To fracture (the bilge); to leak by a fracture in the bilge. — **Bilge water.** Water in the bilge or bottom of a ship. — **Bil'gy** (bĭl'jȳ), *a.* Smelling like bilge water.

Bil'la-ry, *a.* See under BILE, *n.*

Bi-lin'gual (bī-lĭn'gwa*l*), **Bi-lin'guar** (-gwĕr), **Bi-lin'guous** (-gwŭs), *a.* Having two tongues, or speaking two languages.

Bil'lous, *a.* See under BILE, *n.*

Bi-lit'er-al (bī-lĭt'ĕr-*al*), *a.* Consisting of two letters.

Bilk (bĭlk), *v. t.* To deceive or defraud. — *n.* A cheat; a swindler.

Bill (bĭl), *n.* The beak of a bird, turtle, etc. — *v. i.* [BILLED (bĭld); BILLING.] To caress.

Bill (bĭl), *n.* A hook-shaped cutting instrument; ax; pickax; point of an anchor. — *v. t.* To work at (dig, chop, etc.) with a bill. — **Bill'man** (bĭl'*m*an), *n.* One who works or fights with a bill.

Bill (bĭl), *n.* A written declaration; a draft of a law; a statement of goods sold, services rendered, etc., with charges due therefor; a statement of particulars; a note; a draft.

Bil'let (bĭl'lĕt), *n.* A small paper; a note; a ticket directing soldiers at what house to lodge. — *v. t.* [BILLETED; BILLETING.] To lodge or quarter (soldiers in houses, etc.).

Bil'let (bĭl'lĕt), *n.* A small stick of wood.

‖**Bil'let-doux'** (bĭl'lā-dōō'), *n.* A love letter.

Bil'liard (bĭl'yĕrd), *a.* Pertaining to billiards. — **Bil'liards** (-yĕrdz), *n.* A game played with ivory balls, on a rectangular table.

Bil'lings-gate (bĭl'lĭngz-gāt'), *n.* Foul language; ribaldry.

Bil'lion (bĭl'yŭn), *n.* By French and American numeration, a thousand millions, or 1,000,000,000; by the English, a million millions, or 1,000,000,000,000.

Bil'low (bĭl'lō), *n.* A great wave or surge of the sea. — **Bil'low-y** (-lō-ȳ), *a.* Swelling into waves.

Bil'ly (bĭl'lȳ), *n.* A club.

Bi'lobed (bī'lōbd), **Bi-lo'bate** (bī-lō'bāt *or* bī'lō-), *a.* Divided into two lobes.

Bi-loc'u-lar (bī-lŏk'ū-lĕr), *a.* Divided into, or containing, two cells.

Bim'a-nous (bĭm'ă-nŭs *or* bī'mă-), *a.* Having two hands.

Bi-men'sal (bī-mĕn'sa*l*), **Bi-mes'tri-al** (-mĕs'trĭ-*al*), **Bi-month'ly** (-mŭnth'lȳ), *a.* Occurring once in two months.

Bin (bĭn), *n.* A box or repository of any commodity.

Bi'na-ry (bī'nă-rȳ), *a.* Compounded of two; double.

Bi'nate (bī'nāt), *a.* Being double or in couples.

Bind (bīnd), *v. t.* [*imp.* BOUND (bound); *p. p.* BOUND, formerly BOUNDEN (boun'd'n); *p. pr.* BINDING.] To tie together; to confine; to restrain; to protect or strengthen by a band or border; to sew or fasten together, and inclose in a cover; to place under legal obligation to serve. — *v. i.* To contract; to grow hard or stiff; to be restrained from motion or action; to be obligatory. — *n.* A stalk of hops. — **Bind'er**, *n.* — **Bind'er-y** (-ĕr-ȳ), *n.* A place where books are bound. — **Bind'ing**, *a.* Having power to bind or oblige; obligatory. — *n.* A fastening with a band; anything that binds; a bandage; the cover of a book; something used to secure the edge of cloth from raveling, etc.

Bind'weed' (bīnd'wēd'), *n.* A plant of the genus Convolvulus.

Bin'na-cle (bĭn'nȧ-k'l), *n.* A box containing the compass of a ship.

Bin'o-cle (bĭn'ŏ-k'l), *n.* A telescope, with two tubes joining. — **Bin-oc'u-lar** (bĭn-ŏk'ū-lẽr *or* bī-nŏk'-), *a.* Having, pertaining to, or adapted to the use of, both eyes.

Bi-no'mi-al (bī-nō'mĭ-*al*), *n.* An algebraic expression of two terms connected by the sign plus or minus; as, $a + b$, or $7 - 3$. — *a.* Consisting of two terms; pertaining to binomials.

Bi-og'ra-phy (bī-ŏg'rȧ-fy), *n.* History of the life and character of a particular person; biographical writings in general. — **Bi-og'ra-pher** (-rȧ-fẽr), *n.* A writer of biography. — **Bi'o-graph'ic** (bī'ō-grȧf'ĭk), **Bi'o-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, biography. — **Bi'o-graph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Bi-ol'o-gy (bī-ŏl'ŏ-jy), *n.* Science of life. — **Bi'o-log'ic-al** (bī'ō-lŏj'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to biology.

Bip'a-rous (bĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* Bringing forth two at a birth.

Bi-par'ti-ble (bī-pär'tĭ-b'l), **Bi-par'tile** (-tĭl), *a.* Capable of being divided into two parts. — **Bip'ar-tite** (bĭp'ȧr-tīt *or* bī-pär'tīt), *a.* Having two correspondent parts; divided into two parts. — **Bi'par-ti'tion** (bī'pär-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A dividing into two parts.

Bi'ped (bī'pĕd), *n.* An animal having two feet, as man. — *a.* Having two feet. — **Bip'e-dal** (bĭp'ē-*dal* *or* bī'pē-), *a.* Biped.

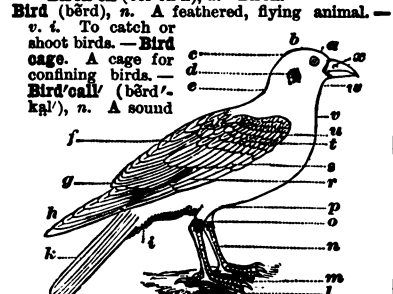
Bi-pen'nate (bī-pĕn'nāt), *a.* Having two wings.

Bi-pet'al-ous (bī-pĕt'*al*-ŭs), *a.* Having two petals.

Bi-quad'rate (bī-kwŏd'rāt), **Bi'quad-rat'ic** (bī'-kwŏd-rāt'ĭk), *n.* The fourth power; square of a square. — **Bi'quad-rat'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to the biquadratic, or fourth power.

Birch (bĕrch), *n.* A tree of several species. — *a.* Made, consisting of, or pertaining to, birch. — **Birch'en** (bĕr'ch'n), *a.* Birch.

Bird (bĕrd), *n.* A feathered, flying animal. — *v. t.* To catch or shoot birds. — **Bird cage.** A cage for confining birds. — **Bird'call'** (bĕrd'-kąl'), *n.* A sound imitating the cry of birds, or a whistle making such a sound and used to decoy birds. — **Bird'-lime'** (-lim'), *n.* A viscous substance used to catch birds. — *v. t.* To insnare. — **Bird's'-eye'** (bĕrdz'ī'), *a.* Seen from above, as if by a flying bird; hence, general; not giving details; marked with spots like bird's eyes. — **Bird's nest.** The nest in which a bird lays eggs.



Bird (External Parts).

a Forehead; *b* Crown or Vertex; *c* Occiput; *d* Auriculars (the line crosses the Nape); *e* Cervix or Hind Neck; *f* Tertiaries; *g* Secondaries; *h* Primaries; *i* Under Tail Coverts; *k* Tail; *l* Outer or Fourth Toe; *m* Inner or Second Toe; *n* Tarsus; *o* Tibia; *p* Abdomen or Belly; *r* Greater Wing Coverts; *s* Median Coverts (the line crosses the Breast or Pectoral region); *t* Lesser Coverts; *u* Bastard Wing or Alula; *v* Jugular region or the Lower Throat; *w* Gular region or Throat; *x* Nostril.

Birth (bĕrth), *n.* A coming into life, or being born; extraction; lineage; origin; beginning. — **Birth'day'** (bĕrth'dā'), *n.* The day on which one is born; the anniversary of that day. — *a.* Pertaining to a birthday. — **Birth'place'** (-plās'), *n.* The place where one is born. — **Birth'right'** (-rīt'), *n.* A right or privilege to which one is entitled by birth.

Bis'cuit (bĭs'kĭt), *n.* Unfermented bread baked hard; a baked cake, usually fermented, made of flour, milk, etc.; earthenware after the first baking and before glazing.

Bi-sect' (bī-sĕkt'), *v. t.* To divide into two (usually equal) parts. — **Bi-sec'tion** (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* A bisecting. — **Bi-seg'ment** (-sĕg'mĕnt), *n.* One of the parts of a line, etc., bisected.

Bish'op (bĭsh'ŭp), *n.* A church dignitary, the head of a diocese; a piece in the game of chess. — **Bish'op-ric** (-rĭk), *n.* A diocese; the jurisdiction or office of a bishop.

Bis'muth (bĭz'mŭth), *n.* A reddish white metal, harder than lead, and brittle.

Bi'son (bī'sŏn), *n.* A North American bovine quadruped, popularly called *buffalo*.

American Bison.

Bis-sex'tile (bĭs-sĕks'tĭl), *n.* Leap year; every fourth year, in which February has 29 (instead of 28) days. — *a.* Pertaining to leap year.

Bis'ter (bĭs'tẽr), **Bis'tre**, *n.* Brown paint, made from soot.

Bis'tou-ry (bĭs'tōō-rỹ), *n.* A surgeon's knife.

Bi-sul'cate (bī-sŭl'kāt), **Bi-sul'cous** (-kŭs), *a.* Cloven-footed.

Bit (bĭt), *n.* A piece of anything; a morsel; a mouthful; the iron mouth-piece of a bridle; a boring tool. — *v. t.* [BITTED; BITTING.] To put a bit in the mouth of (a horse, etc.).

Bits.

Bitch (bĭch), *n.* A she dog, wolf, etc.

Bite (bīt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* BIT (bĭt); *p. p.* BITTEN (-t'n), BIT; *p. pr.* BITING.] To cut, crush, or seize with the teeth; to cause sharp pain; to cheat; to trick; to take hold of; to adhere to. — *n.* A biting; the wound made by the teeth; a morsel; a mouthful; the hold or purchase of a tool; a cheat; a trick. — **Bit'er** (bīt'ẽr), *n.* — **Bit'ing**, *a.* Sharp; severe; sarcastic; caustic.

Bit'ter (bĭt'tẽr), *a.* Having a peculiar, acrid, biting taste; causing pain or distress; severe; cruel; reproachful. — **Bit'ter-ish**, *a.* Somewhat bitter. — **Bit'ter-ly**, *adv.* — **Bit'ter-ness**, *n.*

Bit'tern (bĭt'tẽrn), *n.* A wading bird, related to the herons.

Bit'ters (bĭt'tẽrz), *n. pl.* A spirituous liquor flavored with bitter herbs or roots.

Bitts (bĭts), *n. pl.* A frame of strong timbers on a ship, to fasten the cables.

Bi-tu'men (bĭ-tū'mẽn), *n.* Mineral pitch; an inflammable tarry substance. — **Bi-tu'mi-nate** (bĭ-tū'mĭ-nāt), **Bi-tu'mi-nize** (-mĭ-nīz), *v. t.* To form into or impregnate with bitumen. — **Bi-tu'mi-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* Having qualities of, or containing, bitumen.

Bi'valve (bī'vălv), *n.* A shell consisting of two parts or valves. — **Bi'valve, Bi'valved** (-vălvd), **Bi-valv'ous** (bĭ-văl'vŭs), **Bi-valv'u-lar** (-vū-lẽr), *a.* Having two valves which open and shut.

Biv'i-ous (bĭv'ĭ-ŭs *or* bī'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* Having, or leading, two ways.

Biv'ouac (bĭv'wăk *or* -ōō-ăk), *n.* The watch of an army by night; an encampment without tents or covering. — *v. t.* [BIVOUACKED (-wăkt); BIVOUACKING.] To watch or be on guard; to encamp without covering.

Bi'week'ly (bī'wēk'lĭ), *a.* Occurring once in every two weeks. — *n.* A publication issued once in two weeks.

‖**Bi-zarre'** (bĕ-zär'), *a.* Odd; fantastic; queer.

Blab (blăb), *v. t. & i.* [BLABBED (blăbd); BLABBING.] To utter or tell indiscreetly; to tattle. — *n.* A babbler; a telltale. — **Blab'ber**, *n.*

Black (blăk), *a.* Destitute of light; very dark; dismal; gloomy. — *adv.* Sullenly; in a threatening manner. — *n.* That which is destitute of light or whiteness; the darkest color; a black pigment; a negro; mourning. — *v. t.* [BLACKED (blăkt); BLACKING.] To make black; to soil; to sully. — **Black'en** (blăk'n), *v. t.* To make black or dark; to darken; to sully; to defame. — *v. i.* To grow black or dark. — **Black'ing**, *n.* A preparation for making (shoes, stoves, etc.) black; act or process of making black. — **Black'ish**, *a.* Somewhat black or dark. — **Black'ness**, *n.*

Black'a-moor (blăk'ă-mōōr), *n.* A negro.

Black' art' (blăk' ärt'). Conjuration; magic.

Black'ball' (blăk'bąl'), *n.* A composition for blacking shoes, etc.; a ball of black color, used as a negative in voting. — *v. t.* To reject by putting blackballs into a ballot-box.

Black'ber-ry (blăk'bĕr-rĭ), *n.* The berry of the bramble.

Black'bird (blăk'bẽrd), *n.* In England, a species of thrush, a singing bird with a fine note. In America, this name is given to different birds.

Black'board' (blăk'bōrd'), *n.* A board to write on with chalk.

Black'en, *v. i.* See under BLACK, *a.*

Black'guard (blăg'gärd), *n.* A person of low character or foul language; a scoundrel; a rough. — *a.* Scurrilous; low; vicious. — *v. t. & i.* To revile in foul language. — **Black'guard-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Conduct or language of a blackguard.

Black' lead' (blăk' lĕd'). A mineral composed of carbon; plumbago; graphite. — **Black'lead** (blăk'lĕd), *v. t.* To coat with black lead.

Black'leg' (blăk'lĕg'), *n.* A notorious gambler and cheat; a disease of calves and sheep.

Black' let'ter (blăk' lĕt'tẽr). The Old English or Gothic letter, in which early manuscripts were written, and the first books printed. — **Black'-let'ter**, *a.* Written or printed in black letter; studious of old books.

Black'mail' (blăk'māl'), *n.* Payment to thieves, conspirators, etc., for exemption from robbery or harm. — *v. t.* To extort money by threats.

Black'ness, *n.* See under BLACK, *a.*

Black'smith' (blăk'smĭth'), *n.* A smith who works in iron.

Black'thorn' (blăk'thôrn'), *n.* A spiny plant, used for hedges.

Blad'der (blăd'dẽr), *n.* A vessel in the body containing some liquid. — *v. t.* To swell out; to put into bladders.

Blade (blād), *n.* A leaf, or flat part of the leaf, of a plant; the cutting part of an instrument; the flat part of an oar; the scapula, or shoulder blade; a dashing fellow. — **Blad'ed**, *a.* Having blades; divested of blades; composed of long, narrow plates like the blade of a knife.

Blade'bone' (blād'bōn'), *n.* The scapula, or upper bone in the shoulder.

Blain (blān), *n.* A sore; a pustule; a blister.

Blame (blām), *v. t.* [BLAMED (blāmd); BLAMING.] To censure; to find fault with. — *n.* Expression of disapprobation; a thing deserving of censure or disapprobation; reproach; fault. — **Blam'a-ble** (blā'mȧ-b'l), *a.* Deserving censure; faulty; culpable. — **Blam'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Blam'a-bly**, *adv.* — **Blame'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Meriting blame; reprehensible. — **Blame'less** (-lĕs), *a.* Without fault; not meriting censure; faultless; irreproachable; innocent; guiltless. — **Blame'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Blame'less-ness**, *n.* — **Blame'wor'thy** (-wûr'thy), *a.* Deserving blame; culpable; reprehensible.

Blanch (blănch), *v. t. & i.* [BLANCHED (blănchd); BLANCHING.] To whiten; to peel; to skin.

‖**Blanc-mange'** (blă-mänzh'), *n.* A preparation of dissolved isinglass, sea moss, cornstarch, etc., sweetened, and boiled with milk till thick.

Bland (blănd), *a.* Mild; soft; gentle; courteous. — **Bland'ly**, *adv.* — **Bland'ness**, *n.* — **Blan-dil'o-quence** (blăn-dĭl'ō-kwens), *n.* Fair, mild, flattering speech. — **Blan'dish** (blăn'dĭsh), *v. t. & i.* [BLANDISHED (-dĭsht); BLANDISHING.] To flatter; to soften; to caress. — **Blan'dish-ment** (-ment), *n.* An expression of affection or kindness; artful caresses; flattery.

Blank (blăṉk), *a.* White; unwritten; pale or dejected; empty; vacant; without rhyme. — *n.* A void space; an unwritten paper; a legal form or document having spaces to be filled in with names, dates, etc.; a piece of metal prepared for completion by a machine, process, etc. — **Blank'ly**, *adv.* — **Blank'ness**, *n.*

Blank'et (blăṉk'ĕt), *n.* A woolen covering for a bed, etc. — *v. t.* [BLANKETED; BLANKETING.] To cover with, or toss in, a blanket.

Blare (blâr), *v. i.* [BLARED (blârd); BLARING.] To sound loudly; to roar. — *v. t.* To proclaim loudly. — *n.* Noise; loud sound.

Blar'ney (blär'nĭ), *n.* Smooth, deceitful talk; flattery. — *v. t.* To deceive or flatter.

‖**Bla-sé'** (blä-zā'), *a.* Surfeited with pleasure; used up.

Blas-pheme' (blăs-fēm'), *v. t.* [BLASPHEMED (-fēmd'); BLASPHEMING.] To speak reproachfully or impiously of God; to utter abuse or calumny against. — *v. i.* To utter blasphemy. —

Blas-phem'er (blăs-fēm'ẽr), *n.* — **Blas'phe-mous** (blăs'fẽ-mŭs), *a.* Containing blasphemy; impiously irreverent or reproachful toward God. — **Blas'phe-mous-ly**, *adv.* — **Blas'phe-my** (-fẽ-mў), *n.* Impious language against God or sacred things.

Blast (blȧst), *n.* A destructive or pernicious wind; a forcible stream of air from an orifice; a blight; an explosion of powder; a burst of sound; a disease of sheep. — *v. t.* To injure; to wither; to blight; to rend; to split.

Bla'tant (blā'*tant*), *a.* Bellowing, as a calf; noisy; brawling; boastful; vaunting.

Blaze (blāz), *n.* A stream of gas or vapor emitting light and heat; intense light; an outburst; a white spot on a horse's face; a mark made by cutting bark from a tree. — *v. i.* [BLAZED (blāzd); BLAZING.] To shine; to glow. — *v. t.* To make public (news, etc.); to mark (a tree) by stripping the bark.

Bla'zon (blā'z'n), *n.* A shield; a coat of arms; armorial bearings; ostentatious display; a show; a publication. — *v. t.* [BLAZONED (-z'nd); BLAZONING (-z'n-ĭng).] To depict; to display; to embellish. — **Bla'zon-ry** (-rў), *n.* Display; a coat of arms.

Bleach (blēch), *v. t.* & *i.* [BLEACHED (blēcht); BLEACHING.] To whiten. — **Bleach'er-y** (-ẽr-ў), *n.* A place where bleaching is done.

Bleak (blēk), *a.* Desolate and exposed; cold; cheerless. — **Bleak'ness**, *n.*

Blear (blēr), *a.* Dim or sore with rheum. — *v. t.* [BLEARED (blērd); BLEARING.] To dim (the eyes); to blur (the sight). — **Blear'eye'** (blēr'ī'), *n.* Chronic inflammation of the eyelids, with a gummy secretion.

Bleat (blēt), *v. i.* To cry as a sheep. — *n.* The cry of a sheep.

Bleed (blēd), *v. i.* [BLED (blĕd); BLEEDING.] To lose blood. — *v. t.* To let blood.

Blem'ish (blĕm'ĭsh), *v. t.* [BLEMISHED (-ĭsht); BLEMISHING.] To disfigure; to deform; to tarnish. — *n.* A deformity; a flaw; a defect; a fault; a disgrace.

Blench (blĕnch), *v. i.* [BLENCHED (blĕncht); BLENCHING.] To shrink; to flinch.

Blend (blĕnd), *v. t.* & *i.* To mix; to unite.

Blonde (blŏnd), *n.* An ore of zinc.

Bless (blĕs), *v. t.* [BLESSED (blĕst) *or* BLEST; BLESSING.] To make happy; to invoke a blessing upon; to praise; to glorify. — **Bless'ed** (blĕs'ĕd), *a.* Happy; hallowed; blissful; joyful. — **Bless'ed-ness**, *n.* — **Bless'ing**, *n.* Means of happiness; divine favor; a wish of happiness; a benediction.

Blest (blĕst), *a.* Made happy; cheering.

Blet (blĕt), *n.* A decayed spot on fruit.

Blight (blīt), *v. t.* To blast; to prevent growth of; to frustrate; to ruin. — *n.* Mildew; decay.

Blind (blīnd), *a.* Destitute of sight; dark; obscure; undiscerning; unintelligible. — *v. t.* To deprive of sight; to darken; to obscure. — *n.* Something which hinders sight or keeps out light; a screen; a subterfuge. — **Blind'ly**, *adv.* — **Blind'ness**, *n.* — **Blind'er**, *n.*

Blind'fold' (blīnd'fōld'), *v. t.* To cover the eyes of; to hinder from seeing. — *a.* Blinded; heedless; reckless.

Blind'man's buff' (blīnd'mănz bŭf'). A play in which one person is blindfolded, and hunts the rest of the company.

Blind'worm (blīnd'wûrm), *n.* A small, burrowing, limbless lizard, having very minute eyes; a slow worm.

Blink (blĭnk), *v. i.* [BLINKED (blĭnkt); BLINKING.] To wink; to see with the eyes half shut; to twinkle; to glimmer. — *v. t.* To shut out of sight; to exclude; to evade. — *n.* A glimpse; a glance; a gleam; a sparkle; a dazzling whiteness from fields of ice. — **Blink'ard** (-ẽrd), *n.* One who blinks; that which twinkles. — **Blink'er**, *n.* One who blinks; a blind for horses; whatever obstructs sight or discernment.

Bliss (blĭs), *n.* Blessedness; felicity; happiness; joy. — **Bliss'ful**, *a.* Full of joy; supremely happy. — **Bliss'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Bliss'ful-ness**, *n.*

Blis'ter (blĭs'tẽr), *n.* A thin, watery bladder on the skin; a plaster applied to raise a blister. — *v. t.* To raise blisters upon. — *v. i.* To rise in blisters.

Blithe (blīth), *a.* Gay; merry; joyous; sprightly; mirthful. — **Blithe'ly**, *adv.* — **Blithe'ness**, *n.* — **Blitho'some** (-sŭm), *a.* Gay; cheerful; blithe. — **Blithe'some-ness**, *n.*

Bloat (blōt), *v. t.* & *i.* To puff out; to swell. — *n.* A worthless, dissipated fellow. — **Bloat'er**, *n.* A herring, smoked and half dried.

Block (blŏk), *n.* A mass of wood, stone, etc.; a row of buildings; a system of pulleys or sheaves, arranged in a frame; an obstruction. — *v. t.* [BLOCKED (blŏkt); BLOCKING.] To hinder; to obstruct; to secure or support by blocks; to secure; to stop up. — **Block'ish**, *a.* Stupid; dull. — **Block'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Block'ish-ness**, *n.*

Block.

Block-ade' (blŏk-ād'), *n.* The shutting up of a place by troops or ships. — *v. t.* To shut up (a town or fortress), so as to compel a surrender; to confine. — **Block-ad'er**, *n.*

Block'head' (blŏk'hĕd'), *n.* A stupid fellow; dolt.

Block'house' (blŏk'hous'), *n.* A wooden fort.

Block'ish, *a.*, etc. See under BLOCK, *n.*

Blom'a-ry, *n.* See BLOOMERY, under BLOOM, a mass of iron.

Blond, Blonde (blŏnd), *a.* Fair; light colored. — *n.* A person of fair complexion, light hair, and blue eyes; silk lace (called also *blonde lace*).

Blood (blŭd), *n.* The red fluid circulating in animal bodies; relation by natural descent; consanguinity; kindred; lineage; honorable birth; the shedding of blood; murder; disposition; passion; a man of fire or spirit; a rake. — *v. t.* To let blood from; to bleed; to stain with blood. — **Blood'y** (-ў), *a.* Containing or stained with blood; murderous; cruel. — *v. t.* To stain with blood. — **Blood'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Blood'i-ness**, *n.* — **Blood'less**, *a.* Destitute of blood; lifeless; without bloodshed; spiritless. — **Blood'guilt'y** (-gĭlt'ў), *a.* Guilty of murder or bloodshed. — **Blood'guilt'i-ness**, *n.* — **Blood'thirst'y**, *a.* Murderous; cruel. — **Blood'thirst'i-ness**, *n.* — **Blood heat.** Heat equal to the temperature of blood (about 98° Fah. in man). — **Blood horse.** A horse of the purest stock. — **Blood vessel.** A vessel in which animal blood circulates; a vein; an artery.

Blood'hound' (blŭd'hound'), *n.* A ferocious variety of dog, of very acute smell.

Blood'root' (blŭd'rōōt'), *n.* A plant used medicinally, having a red root and sap.

Blood'shed' (blŭd'shĕd'), *n.* A shedding of blood; slaughter.

Blood'shot (blŭd'shŏt), *a.* Red and inflamed; suffused with blood.

Blood'suck'er (blŭd'sŭk'ẽr), *n.* Any animal that sucks blood; a leech; an extortionate person; a money lender.

Blood'y, *a.* & *v.* See under BLOOD, *n.*

Bloom (blōōm), *n.* A blossom; a flower; the opening of buds or flowers; freshness; beauty. — *v. i.* To blossom; to produce blossoms or flowers; to show beauty and vigor. — **Bloom'y** (-ỹ), *a.* Full of, or covered with, bloom; flowery. — **Bloom'ing**, *a.* Flowering; vigorous.

Bloom (blōōm), *n.* A mass of crude iron or steel, forged or rolled, preparatory to further working. — **Bloom'e-ry** (blōōm'ẽ-rỹ), **Blom'a-ry**, **Bloom'a-ry**, *n.* A forge in which blooms of wrought iron are made from the ore or from cast iron. — **Bloom'ing**, *n.* The process of making blooms.

Blos'som (blŏs'ŭm), *n.* The flower of a plant. — *v. i.* To put forth blossoms; to flower; to flourish; to prosper; to thrive.

Blot (blŏt), *v. t.* [BLOTTED; BLOTTING.] To spot; to stain; to disgrace; to obliterate; to erase; to efface. — *n.* A spot; a blur; a blemish; a disgrace; a failing; a weak point. — **Blot'ter**, *n.* One who or that which blots; a wastebook; porous paper to absorb ink.

Blotch (blŏch), *n.* A pustule or eruption upon the skin. — *v. t.* To spot.

Blouse (blouz; F. blōōz), *n.* A light outer garment.

Blow (blō), *v. i.* [BLEW (blū); *p. p.* BLOWN (blōn); BLOWING.] To blossom; to bloom; to flower. — *v. t.* To put forth (blossoms or flowers). — *n.* Blossom; flower; a bed of flowers.

Blow (blō), *n.* A stroke; a calamity; a shock.

Blow (blō), *v. i.* [*imp.* BLEW (blū); *p. p.* BLOWN (blōn); BLOWING.] To make a current of air; to puff; to pant; to spout (water, etc.); to sound on being blown into, as a trumpet; to be moved by the wind; to talk loudly; to brag; to bluster. — *v. t.* To force air upon or through; to impel; to burst; to shatter; to publish; to inflate; to put out of breath; to deposit eggs in (meat, etc.). — *n.* A blowing; a gale; a spouting of a whale; an egg or larva deposited by a fly in flesh, etc. — **Blow'er**, *n.* — **Blow'y** (-ỹ), *a.* Windy; gusty. — **Blown** (blōn), *p. p.* & *a.* Swollen; puffed up; stale; out of breath; exhausted; covered with eggs and larvæ of flies.

Blow'pipe' (blō'pīp'), *n.* A tube for driving air through flame, to concentrate heat on some object.

Blowse (blouz), *n.* See BLOUSE.

Blowze (blouz), *n.* A ruddy, fat-faced woman. — **Blowz'y** (blouz'ỹ), *a.* Coarse and ruddy-faced; fat and ruddy; frowzy.

Blub'ber (blŭb'bẽr), *n.* Fat of whales. — *v. i.* To weep noisily. — *v. t.* To disfigure (the face) with weeping.

Blud'geon (blŭj'ŭn), *n.* A short stick; a club.

Blue (blū), *a.* Of a color like the clear sky; low in spirits; melancholy; gloomy; over strict in morals. — *n.* One of the seven primary colors; a pedantic woman. — *v. t.* To make, or dye, blue. — **Blues** (blūz), *n. pl.* Low spirits; melancholy. — **Blue'ness**, *n.* — **Blu'ing**, *n.* A rendering blue; indigo, etc., for giving a blue tint. — **Blu'ish**, *a.* Somewhat blue.

Blue'bot'tle (blū'bŏt't'l), *n.* A plant which infests grain fields and has blue bottle-shaped flowers; a fly, with a large blue abdomen.

Blue'nose (blū'nōz), *n.* Nickname for a Nova Scotian.

Blue'stock'ing (blū'stŏk'ĭng), *n.* A literary lady; a female pedant.

Bluff (blŭf), *a.* Having a broad, flattened front; steep; bold; surly; gruff; blunt. — *n.* A high, steep bank; a bluffing, or imposing upon by self-confidence; a game at cards. — *v. t.* [BLUFFED (blŭft); BLUFFING.] To frighten by a show of strength. — **Bluff'ness**, *n.*

Blu'ing, **Blu'ish**. See under BLUE, *a.*

Blun'der (blŭn'dẽr), *v. i.* To make a gross mistake. — *n.* A careless, stupid, or ignorant error. — **Blun'der-er**, **Blun'der-head'** (-hĕd'), *n.* A blundering fellow. — **Blun'der-ing-ly**, *adv.*

Blun'der-buss (blŭn'dẽr-bŭs), *n.* A short gun, with large bore.

Blunderbuss.

Blunge (blŭnj), *v. t.* To blend; to beat up and mix (clay, etc.) in water. — **Blun'ger** (-jẽr), *n.* A wooden blade for mixing clay in potteries. — **Plun'ging**, *n.* The process of mixing potter's clay.

Blunt (blŭnt), *a.* Having a thick edge or point; dull; abrupt or rude in manner; unceremonious. — *v. t.* To dull the edge or point of; to weaken. — **Blunt'ly**, *adv.* — **Blunt'ness**, *n.*

Blur (blûr), *v. t.* [BLURRED (blûrd); BLURRING.] To obscure; to dim; to stain; to blemish. — *n.* A stain; a blot; indistinctness.

Blurt (blûrt), *v. t.* To utter suddenly or unadvisedly; to divulge rashly.

Blush (blŭsh), *v. i.* [BLUSHED (blŭsht); BLUSHING.] To have a red or rosy color; to redden in the face, as from shame, confusion, or modesty. — *n.* A rosy tint; suffusion of the cheeks; a sudden appearance; a glance; view. — **Blush'ing-ly**, *adv.* With blushes.

Blus'ter (blŭs'tẽr), *v. i.* [BLUSTERED (-tẽrd); BLUSTERING.] To blow fitfully and noisily; to storm; to rage; to swagger. — *n.* Noisy talk; turbulence; boasting; bullying; fuss. — **Blus'ter-er**, *n.* — **Blus'ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*

Bo'a (bō'ä), *n.* A large American serpent, including the largest species of serpent, the *Boa constrictor*, which crushes its prey in its coils; a woman's fur tippet, shaped like the serpent.

Boar (bōr), *n.* The male of swine; the wild hog. — **Boar'ish**, *a.* Swinish; brutal; cruel.

Board (bōrd), *n.* A timber sawed thin, for use in building, etc.; a table; food; entertainment; a council or meeting; deck, interior, or side of a ship; a table or frame for a game; paper made thick and stiff like a board. — *v. t.* To cover with boarding; to enter a ship, railroad train, etc.; to supply with meals. — *v. i.* To receive meals, etc., for pay. — **Board'er**, *n.* One who lives at another's table for pay; one who boards a ship. — **Board'ing**, *n.* An entering a ship; a covering of or with boards; supply of meals for pay. — **Boarding house.** A house in which boarders are kept. — **Boarding school.** A school in which pupils receive board and lodging, as well as tuition.

Boast (bōst), *v. i.* & *t.* To talk ostentatiously; to vaunt; to brag. — *n.* Act or cause of boasting. — **Boast'er**, *n.* — **Boast'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Given to

boasting. — **Boast'ful-ly** (bōst′fụl-lȳ), *adv.* — **Boast'ful-ness**, *n.*

Boat (bōt), *n.* A small open vessel; a ship. — *v. t.* To transport in a boat. — **Boat'a-ble**, *a.* Navigable for boats. — **Boat'age** (-ăj), *n.* Conveyance by boat, or the charge therefor. — **Boat'ing**, *n.* A rowing or sailing. — **Boat'man**, *n.* One who manages a boat. — **Boat hook.** An iron hook on the end of a pole, to pull or push a boat, raft, etc.

Boat'swain (bōt'swān; *colloq.* bō's'n), *n.* An officer in charge of a ship's boats, sails, rigging, etc.

Bob (bŏb), *n.* Any thing that plays loosely, as at the end of a string; a short, jerking action; a plummet; a peal of bells. — *v. t.* [Bobbed (bŏbd); Bobbing.] To move in a jerking manner; to strike with a quick, light blow; to cut short (the hair, etc.). — *v. i.* To have a jerking motion; to angle with a bob, or with a jerking motion of the bait.

Bob'bin (bŏb'bĭn), *n.* A small pin, on which thread is wound; a spool.

Bob'bin-et' (bŏb'bĭ-nĕt'), *n.* A kind of lace.

Bob'o-link (bŏb'ō-lĭŋk), **Bob-lin'coln** (bŏb-lĭn'kŭn), *n.* An American singing-bird; the rice-bird; the reedbird.

Bob'stays' (bŏb'stāz'), *n. pl.* Ropes or chains holding a ship's bowsprit downward to the stem.

Bob'tail' (bŏb'tāl'), *n.* A tail cut short.

Bob'white' (bŏb'hwīt'), *n.* The Ame.·can quail; — named from his note.

Bock'ing (bŏk'ĭng), *n.* A kind of baize or drugget.

Bode (bōd), *v. t.* & *i.* To presage; foreshow; augur. — **Bod'ing** (bōd'ĭng), *n.* An omen.

Bod'ice (bŏd'ĭs), **Bod'dice**, *n.* Stays; a corset.

Bod'i-less, **Bod'i-ly.** See under Body, *n.*

Bod'kin (bŏd'kĭn), *n.* A stiletto; an implement to pierce holes, draw tape through hems, etc.

Bod'y (bŏd'ȳ), *n.* The material substance or principal part, as of an animal, tree, army, country, etc.; a person; a collective mass; a corporation; a system; consistency; thickness. — *v. t.* [Bodied (-ĭd); Bodying.] To give shape, form, or consistency to; to embody. — **Bod'i-ly** (-ĭ-lȳ), *a.* Relating to, or having, a body; corporeal. — *adv.* Corporeally; completely. — **Bod'i-less**, *a.* Having no body; incorporeal. — **Bod'y-guard'** (-gärd'), *n.* A guard to protect the person; lifeguard; retinue.

Bog (bŏg), *n.* A quagmire; a fen; a marsh; a morass. — *v. t.* To whelm or plunge, as in mud and mire. — **Bog'gy** (-gȳ), *a.* Swampy.

Bo'gey (bō'gȳ), **Bo'gy**, **Bo'gle** (bō'g'l), *n.* A hobgoblin; a bugbear; a specter.

Bog'gle (bŏg'g'l), *v. i.* & *t.* [Boggled (-g'ld); Boggling (-glĭng).] To doubt; to hesitate; to bungle. — **Bog'gler**, *n.*

Bo'gus (bō'gŭs), *a.* Spurious; sham.

Bo-hea' (bō-hē'), *n.* An inferior black tea.

Bo-he'mi-an (bō-hē'mĭ-an), *a.* Pertaining to Bohemia, its inhabitants, the gypsies, or to hack writers for the press; vagabond; free and easy. — *n.* A native of Bohemia; the language of Bohemia; a gypsy; one who lives by his wits.

Boil (boil), *v. i.* [Boiled (boild); Boiling.] To bubble from heat; to effervesce; to be violently agitated. — *v. t.* To cause to boil; to form by boiling. — *n.* Act or state of boiling. — **Boil'er**, *n.* One who boils; a vessel in which things are boiled or steam is generated.

Boil (boil), *n.* A hard, inflamed tumor, containing pus.

Bois'ter-ous (bois'tẽr-ŭs), *a.* Violent; noisy; stormy. — **Bois'ter-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Bold (bōld), *a.* Courageous; brave; fearless; audacious; confident; forward; impudent. — **Bold'ly**, *adv.* — **Bold'ness**, *n.*

Bole (bōl), *n.* The stem of a tree.

Bole (bōl), *n.* A measure. See Boll, a measure.

Bole (bōl), *n.* Friable, earthy clay; a bolus.

Boll (bōl), *n.* A pod or capsule of a plant; a pericarp; a Scottish dry measure, from 2 to 6 bushels. — *v. i.* [Bolled (bōld); Bolling.] To form into a pericarp or seed vessel.

Bol'ster (bōl'stẽr), *n.* A long cushion, pad, bag, or support. — *v. t.* [Bolstered (-stẽrd); Bolstering.] To support; to hold up.

Bolt (bōlt), *n.* An arrow; a dart; lightning; an iron pin for fastening; a package of cloth, etc.; a sudden spring or flight. — *v. t.* To shoot; to utter hastily; to swallow (food) without chewing; to start aside from; to fasten with a bolt; to restrain. — *v. i.* To dart out; to run away. — *adv.* Suddenly; straight. — **Bolt'er**, *n.*

Bolt.

Bolt (bōlt), *v. t.* To sift; to separate; to assort; to purify. — *n.* A sieve.

Bo'lus (bō'lŭs), *n.* A rounded mass of any thing; a large pill; a dose.

Bomb (bŏm *or* bŭm), *n.* An iron shell, filled with explosives, to be discharged from a mortar. — **Bom-bard'** (bŏm-bärd' *or* bŭm-), *v. t.* To attack with bombs. — **Bom'bar-dier'** (-bẽr-dēr'), *n.* An artilleryman. — **Bom-bard'ment** (-bärd'ment), *n.* An attack with bombs.

Bom'bast (bŏm'băst *or* bŭm'-), *n.* High-sounding language; fustian. — **Bom'bast**, **Bom-bas'tic** (-băs'tĭk), *a.* Characterized by bombast; inflated. — **Bom-bas'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Bom'ba-zine' (bŏm'bȧ-zēn' *or* bŭm'-), **Bom'basine'**, *n.* A silk and woolen twilled dress material.

Bomb'shell (bŏm'shĕl *or* bŭm'-), *n.* A bomb.

Bo-nan'za (bō-năn'zȧ), *n.* A rich vein of gold or silver in mining; a source of wealth.

‖**Bon'bon'** (bŏN'bŏN'), *n.* Sugar confectionery; a sugarplum.

Bond (bŏnd), *n.* That which binds; a cord; a chain; a band; a ligament; an obligation imposing a moral duty; a written obligation to pay money. — *v. t.* To secure by a bond; to mortgage. — *a.* Captive; bound; in servitude. — **Bond'age** (-ĭj), *n.* State of being bound, or under restraint; captivity; servitude; imprisonment. — **Bond'maid**, *n.* A female slave. — **Bond'man**, *n.* A man slave. — **Bond servant.** A slave. — **Bond service.** Slavery. — **Bonds'man** (bŏndz'mȧn), *n.* A slave; a bondman; a surety; one who gives security for another. — **Bond'wom'an**, *n.* A woman slave.

Bone (bōn), *n.* The solid frame of an animal, or a piece thereof; a thing made of bone. — *v. t.* [Boned (bōnd); Boning.] To deprive of the bones; to put whalebone into; to fertilize (land) with bone.

Bon'fire' (bŏn'fīr'), *n.* A fire made to express public joy, or for amusement.

‖**Bon'mot'** (bôN'mō'), *n.* A witty repartee; a jest.

‖**Bonne** (bŏn), *n.* A child's nurse.

Bon'net (bŏn'nĕt), *n.* A covering for the head.

Bon'ny (bŏn'nȳ), *a.* Handsome; merry; blithe.
Bon'ny-clab'ber (bŏn'nȳ-klăb'bĕr), *n.* Curdled milk.
‖**Bon' ton'** (bŏn' tŏn'). The height of the fashion; fashionable society.
Bo'nus (bō'nŭs), *n.* A premium given for a loan or other privilege; an extra dividend; a payment in addition to a stated compensation.
‖**Bon' vi'vant'** (bŏn' vē'vän'). A good fellow; a jovial companion.
Bon'y (bō'nȳ), *a.* Consisting of, or full of, bones; having large or prominent bones; lean.
Boo'by (bōō'bȳ), *n.* A dunce; a stupid fellow; a swimming bird of the West Indies; a kind of penguin.
Boo'dle (bōō'd'l), *n.* The whole collection or lot; bribe money.
Book (bŏŏk), *n.* A volume; a literary composition; a register of accounts. —*v. t.* [Booked (bŏŏkt); Booking.] To enter or register in a book. — **Book'ish**, *a.* Given to reading; studious; pedantic. — **Book'bind'er** (-bind'ĕr), *n.* One who binds books. — **Book'bind'er-y** (-ĕr-ȳ), *n.* A place for binding books. — **Book'case'** (-kās'), *n.* A case with shelves for holding books. — **Book'keep'er** (-kēp'ĕr), *n.* One who keeps accounts. — **Book'keep'ing**, *n* Art of recording mercantile transactions and keeping accounts. — **Book'mak'er** (-māk'ĕr), *n.* One who writes and publishes books; a betting man, who "makes a book," recording winnings and losses. — **Book muslin.** Fine muslin for the covers of books, also a kind for ladies' dresses. — **Book'sell'er** (-sĕl'ĕr), *n.* One who sells books. — **Book'worm'** (-wûrm'), *n.* A larva which eats books; a close student.
Boom (bōōm), *n.* A spar extending the bottom of sails; a bar across a river or harbor.
Boom (bōōm), *v. i.* [Boomed (bōōmd); Booming.] To cry or roar with a hollow sound; to rush violently, as a ship under full sail; to grow rapidly in value or popularity. —*n.* A hollow roar; a strong advance.
Boom'er-ang (bōōm'ĕr-ang), *n.* A missile weapon of Australia.
Boon (bōōn), *n.* A gift; a grant; a present. —*a.* Gay; jovial; kind; bountiful.
Boor (bōōr), *n.* A peasant; a Dutch colonist in South Africa; a rude and illiterate person. — **Boor'ish**, *a.* Clownish; rustic; unmannerly. — **Boor'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Boor'ish-ness**, *n.*
Booze (bōōz), *v. i.* See Bouze.
Boost (bōōst), *v. t.* To lift; to push up.
Boot (bōōt), *n.* Remedy; amends; something given to equalize an exchange. —*v. t.* To advantage; to profit. — **Boot'less**, *a.* Useless.
Boot (bōōt), *n.* A covering for the foot and leg; a receptacle for baggage on a coach; an apron or cover for a carriage. —*v. t.* To put boots on; to kick. — **Boot-ee'** (bōō-tē'), *n.* A short boot.
Booth (bōōth), *n.* A temporary shelter; a stall in a fair.
Boot'jack' (bōōt'jăk'), *n.* An instrument for drawing off boots.
Boot'less (bōōt'lĕs), *a.* See under Boot, remedy.
Boot'y (bōōt'ȳ), *n.* Pillage; plunder.
Booze (bōōz), *v. i.* To drink excessively; to tipple. —*n.* A carouse. — **Booz'y** (bōō'zȳ), *a.* Fuddled; stupid with drink.
Bo'rax (bō'răks), *n.* A salt of soda, used as a flux in soldering metals, as a soap, etc. — **Bo-rac'ic** (bō-răs'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, produced from, or containing borax.
Bor'der (bôr'dĕr), *n.* The outer part or edge of anything; boundary. —*v. i.* [Bordered (-dĕrd); Bordering.] To touch at the edge; to adjoin; to come near to. —*v. t.* To make a border for; to touch at the edge. — **Bor'der-er**, *n.* One who dwells on a border.
Bore (bôr), *v. t. & i.* [Bored (bôrd); Boring.] To make a hole in; to perforate; to weary; to tire. —*n.* A hole made by boring; caliber; a tiresome person or affair.
Bore (bôr), *n.* A tidal wave or flood.
Bo're-al (bō'rē-al), *a.* Northern; pertaining to the north, or to *Boreas*, the north wind.
Bor'ough (bŭr'ō), *n.* An incorporated town that is not a city.
Bor'row (bŏr'rō), *v. t.* [Borrowed (-rōd); Borrowing.] To take from another as a loan; to appropriate. — **Bor'row-er**, *n.*
Bosh (bŏsh), *n.* Mere show; empty talk; folly.
Bos'om (bōōz'ŭm), *n.* The breast; the heart; an embrace. —*a.* Pertaining to the bosom; intimate; trusted. —*v. t.* To cherish.
Boss (bŏs), *n.* A stud; a knob; raised work. —*v. t.* To ornament with bosses. — **Boss'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Studded.
Boss (bŏs), *n.* A master workman; a superintendent; a political manager. —*v. t. & i.* [Bossed (bŏst); Bossing.] To direct; to superintend; to dictate.
Bot'a-ny (bŏt'ă-nȳ), *n.* Science of plants. — **Bo-tan'ic** (bō-tăn'ĭk), **Bo-tan'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, plants. — **Bo-tan'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Bot'a-nist** (bŏt'ă-nĭst), *n.* One skilled in botany. — **Bot'a-nize** (-nīz), *v. i.* To study plants.
Botch (bŏch), *n.* A swelling; a pustule; a patch on a garment; work done clumsily. —*v. t.* [Botched (bŏcht); Botching.] To mend clumsily; to spoil; to mar. — **Botch'er**, *n.* — **Botch'er-y** (-ĕr-ȳ), *n.* Slovenly workmanship.
Bot'fly' (bŏt'flī'), *n.* An insect troublesome to domestic animals.
Both (bōth), *a. & pron.* The one and the other; the two. —*conj.* As well; not only; equally.
Both'er (bŏth'ĕr), *v. t.* To annoy; to trouble; to perplex. —*v. i.* To feel care; to worry; to be troublesome. —*n.* Annoyance; worry. — **Both'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Vexation.
Bots (bŏts), **Botts**, *n. pl.* Small worms, larvæ of the botfly, infesting the throat, stomach, and intestines of horses.
Bot'tle (bŏt't'l), *n.* A narrow-mouthed vessel for liquids; the contents of a bottle. —*v. t.* [Bottled (-t'ld); Bottling.] To put in bottles.
Bot'tom (bŏt'tŭm), *n.* The lowest part of any thing; the foundation; the base; a valley; the keel of a vessel; the vessel itself; endurance; stamina. —*v. t.* [Bottomed (-tŭmd); Bottoming.] To found or build; to furnish with a seat or bottom. —*v. i.* To be based. —*a.* Fundamental; lowest; under. — **Bot'tom-less**, *a.* Without a bottom; fathomless.
‖**Bou'doir'** (bōō'dwôr'), *n.* A lady's private apartment.
‖**Bouffe** (bōōf), *n.* Comic opera.
Bough (bou), *n.* An arm or large branch of a tree.
‖**Bou-gie'** (bōō-zhē'), *n.* A wax candle; a surgical instrument.

‖**Bou'illon'** (bōō'yŏn' *or* bōōl'-), *n.* Broth; soup.
Boul'der, *n.* See BOWLDER.
‖**Boul'e-vard'** (bōō'lē-vär' *or* -lē-värd'), *n.* Originally, a bulwark; now, a broad avenue in a city.
‖**Boule'verse'ment'** (bōōl'vĕrs'mäN'), *n.* Complete overthrow; disorder.
Bounce (bouns), *v. i.* [BOUNCED (bounst); BOUNCING.] To leap or spring suddenly. — *v. t.* To drive against anything suddenly; to eject violently. — *n.* A sudden leap; a sudden blow or thump; a bold lie. — **Boun'cer** (boun'sĕr), *n.* One who bounces; a bold lie; a liar; something big. — **Boun'cing,** *a.* Stout; lusty.
Bound (bound), *n.* External or limiting line; a limit; extent; boundary. — *v. t.* To limit; to end; to terminate; to name the boundaries of. — **Bound'less,** *a.* Without bounds or limits; infinite. — **Bound'a-ry** (-ä-rȳ), *n.* A limit; a separating line; a barrier; verge.
Bound (bound), *v. i.* To move with a leap or spring; to jump; to rebound, as a ball. — *n.* A jump; a spring.
Bound (bound), *imp. & p. p.* of BIND. Made fast by binding; confined. — **Bound'en** (bound' 'n), *a.* Obligatory; binding.
Bound, *a.* Destined; tending; going.
Bound'a-ry, *n.* See under BOUND, a limit.
Boun'ty (boun'tȳ), *n.* Goodness; generosity; munificence; a premium (to promote manufactures, induce enlistments, etc.). — **Boun'te-ous** (-tē-ŭs), *a.* Disposed to give freely; generous. — **Boun'te-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Boun'te-ous-ness,** *n.* — **Boun'ti-ful** (-tĭ-fụl), *a.* Free in giving. — **Boun'ti-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Boun'ti-ful-ness,** *n.*
Bou-quet' (bōō-kā'), *n.* A nosegay; a bunch of flowers; perfume; aromatic odor.
Bour'bon (bōōr'bŭn), *n.* One of a royal family in several European countries; a kind of American whisky; a politician behind the age; an obstinate conservative.
Bour-geois' (bûr-jois'), *n.* A kind of type, in size between long primer and brevier.

☞ This line is in *bourgeois* type.

‖**Bour-geois'** (bōōr-zhwä'), *n.* A Frenchman of middle rank in society; one of the shopkeeping class. — ‖**Bour-geoi-sie'** (bōōr-zhwä-zē'), *n.* The French middle class.
Bour'geon (bûr'jŭn), *v. i.* To put forth buds; to branch.
Bourn, Bourne (bōrn), *n.* A stream; a rivulet; a burn.
Bourn, Bourne (bōrn *or* bōōrn), *n.* A bound; a limit; a goal.
‖**Bourse** (bōōrs), *n.* A French exchange.
Bout (bout), *n.* A conflict; a contest; an essay.
Bo'vine (bō'vīn), *a.* Pertaining to cattle of the ox kind.
Bow (bou), *v. t. & i.* [BOWED (boud); BOWING.] To bend down; to incline. — *n.* An inclination of the head, in respect or recognition.
Bow (bou), *n.* The rounded part of a ship forward; the stem; the prow; one who rows a forward (or *bow*) oar in a boat.
Bow (bō), *n.* Anything bent, or in the form of a curve; a weapon, of elastic wood, etc., for propelling arrows; a looped knot; a fiddlestick. — **Bow'knot'** (bō'nŏt'), *n.* A knot formed with a loop or bow, readily untied. — **Bow'-legged'** (-lĕgd'), *a.* Having crooked legs, the knees bent outward. — **Bow'man** (-măn), *n.* An archer. — **Bow'shot'** (-shŏt'), *n.* Distance traversed by an arrow shot from a bow. — **Bow'string'** (-strĭng'), *n.* The string of a bow; a string used by Turks to strangle criminals. — *v. t.* [BOWSTRINGED (-strĭngd') or BOWSTRUNG (-strŭng'); BOWSTRINGING.] To strangle. — **Bow'yer** (-yĕr), *n.* An archer; one who makes or sells bows.
Bow'el (bou'ĕl), *n.* One of the intestines; an entrail; a gut. — *v. t.* [BOWELED or BOWELLED (-ĕld); BOWELING or BOWELLING.] To take out the bowels of; to eviscerate.
Bow'er (bou'ĕr), *n.* One who bows or bends; an anchor carried at the bow of a ship.
Bow'er (bou'ĕr), *n.* One of the two highest cards in the game of euchre.
Bow'er (bou'ĕr), *n.* Anciently, a chamber or bedroom; a cottage; a shelter in a garden; an arbor. — *v. t.* To embower; to inclose. — *a.* Covering as a bower; containing bowers; shady.
Bowl (bōl), *n.* A concave vessel to hold liquors, or its contents.
Bowl (bōl), *n.* A ball for rolling on a level surface; *pl.* a game thus played. — *v. t.* [BOWLED (bōld); BOWLING.] To roll (a bowl); to pelt with anything rolled. — *v. i.* To play with bowls; to move rapidly and smoothly.
Bowl'der, Boul'der (bōl'dĕr), *n.* A large pebble; a mass of rock transported by natural agencies from its native bed.
Bow'line (bō'lĭn), *n.* A rope to hold a sail to the wind.
Bowl'ing (bōl'ĭng), *n.* A playing at bowls, or rolling the ball at cricket; the game of tenpins. — **Bowling alley.** A covered place for playing at bowls or tenpins. — **Bowling green.** A level piece of ground kept smooth for bowling.
Bow'sprit (bŏ'sprĭt), *n.* A spar, projecting over the stem of a vessel, to carry sail forward.
Box (bŏks), *n.* A case or receptacle; the quantity that a box contains; an inclosed space with seats in a theater; a small house; the driver's seat on a coach; a tubular bearing for an axle in machinery. — *v. t.* [BOXED (bŏkst); BOXING.] To inclose in a box; to incase. — **Box'ing,** *n.* Packing in boxes; material for making boxes.
Box (bŏks), *n.* A tree, having hard, smooth wood, used for engraving, tools, etc.; a shrub, used for borders in gardens. — **Box'wood'** (-wŏŏd'), *n.* Wood of the box (tree).
Box (bŏks), *n.* A blow on the head or ear with the hand. — *v. t. & i.* [BOXED (bŏkst); BOXING.] To strike or fight with the fist. — **Box'er,** *n.* A pugilist. — **Box'ing,** *n.* Fighting with fists; sparring.
Boy (boi), *n.* A male child; a lad; a son. — **Boy'hood** (boi'hŏŏd), *n.* State or period of being a boy. — **Boy'ish,** *n.* Like a boy; childish; puerile. — **Boy'ish-ly,** *adv.*
Boy'cott' (boi'kŏt'), *v. t.* To combine against (a landlord, tradesman, employer, etc.). — *n.* Social and business coercion.
Brab'ble (brăb'b'l), *v. i.* To clamor. — *n.* A wrangle; a noisy contest.
Brace (brās), *n.* A prop; a support; a clasp; a strut; tension; a bandage; in printing, a curved line connecting two or more words or lines, thus, { *boll* / *bowl* }; a pair; couple; a curved handle to rotate a boring tool. — *v. t.* [BRACED (brāst); BRACING.] To furnish with braces; to prop; to tighten; to secure.

Brace'let (brās'lĕt), *n.* An ornament clasping the wrist.

Brach'i-al (brāk'ĭ-*al* *or* brā'kĭ-), *a.* Belonging to the arm.

Bra-chyg'ra-phy (brȧ-kĭg'rȧ-fy), *n.* Stenography.

Brack'en (brăk''n), *n.* Fern.

Brack'et (brăk'ĕt), *n.* A projection from a wall or column to support weight; in printing, one of two characters [ ], used to inclose a reference, note, etc.; — called also *crotchets.* — *v. t.* [BRACKETED; BRACKETING.] To place within, connect with, or support by, brackets.

Brack'ish (brăk'ĭsh), *a.* Saltish; salt.

Bract (brăkt), *n.* A small leaf or scale, from which a flower proceeds.

Brad (brăd), *n.* A thin nail, with small head. — **Brad awl.** An awl to make holes for inserting brads, etc.

Brag (brăg), *v. i.* [BRAGGED (brăgd); BRAGGING.] To praise one's self; to swagger; to boast; to bluster; to vaunt. — *n.* A boast; a game at cards. — *a.* Boastful; pretentious. — **Brag'ger,** *n.* — **Brag'gart** (-gĕrt), *n.* A boaster; a vain fellow. — *a.* Boastful; ostentatious.

Brah'ma (brä'mȧ), *n.* The first person in the trinity of the Hindoos. — **Brah'man** (-mȧn), **Brah'min** (-mĭn), *n.* A Hindoo of the highest or sacerdotal caste. — **Brah'man-ism** (-ĭz'm), **Brah'min-ism,** *n.* The religion of the Brahmans.

Braid (brād), *v. t.* To weave or entwine (several strands into one); to plait. — *n.* A band of intertwined strands.

Brain (brān), *n.* The soft mass within the skull which is the seat of sensation and perception; the understanding. — *v. t.* [BRAINED (brānd); BRAINING.] To dash out the brains of; to destroy. — **Brain'less** (-lĕs), *a.* Without understanding; silly. — **Brain'pan'** (-păn'), *n.* The bones which inclose the brain; the skull; the cranium.

Brake (brāk), *n.* A fern; a thicket. — **Brak'y** (brāk'ў), *a.* Full of brakes or brambles; thorny.

Brake (brāk), *n.* An instrument to break flax or hemp; the handle by which a pump is worked; a harrow; a drag; a contrivance for stopping wheels, etc., by friction. — **Brake'man,** *n.* One in charge of brakes on railroad trains, etc.

Bram'ble (brăm'b'l), *n.* A prickly shrub.

Bra'min (brä'mĭn), *n.* See under BRAHMA.

Bran (brăn), *n.* The outer coats of grain separated from the flour; husk.

Branch (brănch), *n.* A limb; a bough; a shoot; a division; a department. — *a.* Diverging from or tributary to (a main stock, line, way, etc.). — *v. t. & i.* [BRANCHED (brănchť); BRANCHING.] To divide; to ramify. — **Branch'ing, Branch'y** (-ў), *a.* Furnished with, or full of, branches. — **Branch'let,** *n.* A twig.

Bran'chi-al (brăn'kĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, or performed by means of, gills, as of fishes.

Brand (brănd), *n.* A burning or burnt piece of wood; a thunderbolt; a sword; an iron instrument used for burning a mark (upon a cask, horse, criminal, etc.); a stigma; a disgrace; a quality; a kind. — *v. t.* To burn or mark with a brand; to stigmatize.

Bran'dish (brăn'dĭsh), *v. t.* [BRANDISHED (brăn'dĭsht); BRANDISHING.] To wave (a weapon); to shake; to flourish. — *n.* A flourish.

Brand'-new' (brănd'nū'), *a.* Quite new, as if fresh from the forge.

Bran'dy (brăn'dў), *n.* Ardent spirit distilled from wine, cider, fruit, etc. — **Bran'died** (-dĭd), *a.* Mixed, flavored, or treated with brandy.

Bran'gle (brăng'g'l), *n.* A brawl; a squabble. — *v. i.* To wrangle; to dispute.

Brant (brănt), *n.* A kind of wild goose; — called also *brand goose* and *brent.*

Brash (brăsh), *a.* Hasty in temper; brittle. — *n.* A rash or eruption; refuse boughs of trees; truck; fragments of ice.

Bra'sier (brā'zhĕr), **Bra'zier,** *n.* One who works in brass; a pan for holding coals.

Brass (brăs), *n.* A yellow alloy of copper and zinc; impudence. — **Braze** (brāz), *v. t.* To cover or solder with brass. — **Brass'y** (brăs'ў), **Bra'zen** (brā'z'n), *a.* Pertaining to, or made of, brass; harsh; loud; impudent. — **Brass'i-ness, Bra'zen-ness,** *n.*

Brat (brăt), *n.* A child; — in contempt.

Bra-va'do (brȧ-vā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* BRAVADOES (-dōz). An arrogant menace; a boast; a brag.

Brave (brāv), *a.* Courageous; bold; fearless; high-spirited. — *n.* A brave person; an Indian warrior. — *v. t.* [BRAVED (brāvd); BRAVING.] To encounter courageously; to set at defiance; to dare. — **Brave'ly,** *adv.* — **Brav'er-y** (-ĕr-ў), *n.* Courage; showy appearance; ostentation.

Bra'vo (brä'vō), *n.*; *pl.* BRAVOES (-vōz). A daring villain; a bandit; an assassin.

Bra'vo (brä'vō), *interj.* Well done! — expressive of applause.

Brawl (brąl), *v. i.* [BRAWLED (brąld); BRAWLING.] To quarrel noisily; to roar, as water. — *n.* A noisy quarrel; a contention. — **Brawl'er,** *n.*

Brawn (brąn), *n.* Full, strong muscles; strength; the flesh of a boar. — **Brawn'y,** *a.* Having strong muscles; muscular; bulky.

Brax'y (brăks'ў), *n.* A disease of sheep; the animal so diseased, or its mutton.

Bray (brā), *v. t.* [BRAYED (brād); BRAYING.] To pound, rub, or grind to powder. — **Bray'er,** *n.* A tool for pounding, etc.

Bray (brā), *v. i.* To utter a harsh, grating noise. — *n.* The cry of an ass; any discordant sound.

Braze, Brazen, etc. See under BRASS.

Breach (brēch), *n.* A break; a gap; an infraction; a quarrel; a difference; a misunderstanding. — *v. t.* [BREACHED (brēcht); BREACHING.] To make a breach in walls by artillery. — **Breach'y** (-ў), *a.* Apt to break fences; — applied to unruly cattle.

Bread (brĕd), *n.* Food made of flour or meal; provisions in general. — **Bread'fruit'** (brĕd'-frųt'), *n.* A Pacific island tree, whose bark is made into cloth, and whose fruit, when baked, resembles bread, and is eaten as food. — **Bread'-stuff'** (-stŭf'), *n.* Corn; meal; flour.

Breadth (brĕdth), *n.* Broadness; distance from side to side; width.

Break (brāk), *v. t.* [*imp.* BROKE (brōk), (*Obs.* BRAKE); *p. p.* BROKEN (brō'k'n), (*Obs.* BROKE); *p. pr.* BREAKING.] To part or open by force; to rend; to crush; to destroy; to tame; to make bankrupt; to remove from office. — *v. i.* To part asunder; to appear; to dawn; to burst; to become bankrupt; to change suddenly; to fall out; to terminate friendship. — *n.* An opening; a breach; a pause; failure. — **Break'er,** *n.* One who, or that which, breaks; a wave

breaking into foam against the beach, a rock, etc.; a machine for breaking rocks; a small water cask. — **Break'a-ble** (brāk'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being broken. — **Break'age** (-āj), *n.* A breaking; allowance for things broken in transportation.

Break'down' (brāk'doun'), *n.* A breaking down; downfall; a noisy dance.

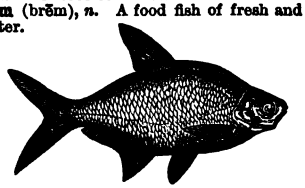
Break'fast (brĕk'fast), *n.* The first meal in the day. — *v. i.* To eat the morning meal. — *v. t.* To furnish with breakfast.

Break'neck' (brāk'nĕk'), *n.* A steep place, endangering the neck. — *a.* Headlong; rapid.

Break'up' (brāk'ŭp'), *n.* Disruption; separation; dispersion.

Break'wa'ter (brāk'wą'tẽr), *n.* A structure to break the force of waves.

Bream (brēm), *n.* A food fish of fresh and salt water.



Bream.

Bream (brēm), *v. t.* [BREAMED (brēmd); BREAMING.] To clean (a ship's bottom).

Breast (brĕst), *n.* The upper fore part of the body; the chest; a teat; the seat of the affections; the heart. — *v. t.* To meet; to oppose manfully. — **Breast'bone'** (-bōn'), *n.* The bone of the breast; the sternum. — **Breast'pin'** (-pĭn'), *n.* A pin worn on the breast, as an ornament or a fastening; a brooch. — **Breast'plate'** (-plāt'), *n.* Armor for the breast. — **Breast'work'** (-wûrk'), *n.* A low parapet for defence.

Breath (brĕth), *n.* Air respired; life; breeze; an instant. — **Breath'less** (-lĕs), *a.* Out of breath; dead.

Breathe (brēth), *v. i.* [BREATHED (brēthd); BREATHING.] To respire; to live; to take breath; to rest; to exhale; to emanate. — *v. t.* To respire; to exhale; to put out of breath; to suffer to take breath or to rest. — **Breath'a-ble,** *a.* Capable of being breathed; respirable. — **Breath'ing,** *n.* Respiration; aspiration; pause. **Breath'less,** *a.* See under BREATH.

‖**Brec'cia** (brĕt'chȧ), *n.* Rock composed of angular fragments, united by cement.

Bred (brĕd), *imp. & p. p.* of BREED.

Breech (brēch *or* brĭch), *n.* The lower part of the body behind; the hinder part of anything, esp. of a firearm, behind the chamber. — *v. t.* [BREECHED (brēcht *or* brĭcht); BREECHING.] To furnish with breeches or a breech. — **Breech'es** (brĭch'ĕz), *n. pl.* A garment worn by men, covering the hips and thighs. — **Breech'ing** (brĭch'ĭng), *n.* That part of a harness around the breech of a horse; a rope preventing a cannon from recoiling too much. — **Breech'load'er** (-lōd'ẽr), *n.* A firearm loaded at the breech. — **Breech'-load'ing,** *a.* Receiving the charge at the breech instead of the muzzle.

Breed (brēd), *v. t.* [BRED (brĕd); BREEDING.] To generate; to beget; to hatch; to nurse and foster; to instruct; to occasion; to produce; to give birth to. — *v. i.* To bear and nourish young. — *n.* A race or progeny from the same stock; progeny; offspring. — **Breed'er,** *n.* — **Breed'ing,** *n.* Formation of manners; education; nurture; training.

Breeze (brēz), **Breeze'fly'** (-flī'), *n.* A fly which buzzes about animals, tormenting them by sucking their blood.

Breeze (brēz), *n.* Refuse left in making coke, charcoal, bricks, etc.

Breeze (brēz), *n.* A light wind; a gentle gale. — **Breez'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Fanned with gentle breezes.

Brent (brĕnt), *n.* See BRANT.

Breth'ren (brĕth'rĕn), *n., pl.* of BROTHER.

Brett (brĕt), *n.* A britzska.

Breve (brēv), *n.* A musical note, equal to four minims. ‖𝅜‖

Bre-vet' (brē-vĕt'), *n.* A commission giving an officer higher rank than that for which he is paid; honorary promotion. — *v. t.* To confer title upon by brevet. Breve.

Bre'vi-a-ry (brē'vĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.* A book containing the Roman Catholic or Greek church service; an abridgment; an epitome.

Bre-vier' (brē-vēr'), *n.* Small printing type in size between bourgeois and minion.

☞ This line is printed in *brevier* type.

Brev'i-ty (brĕv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Shortness; conciseness.

Brew (brų), *v. t.* [BREWED (brųd); BREWING.] To mingle; to contrive. — *v. i.* To make beer; to be in state of preparation. — *n.* Mixture formed by brewing. — **Brew'er,** *n.* — **Brew'er-y** (-ẽr-ĭ), **Brew house,** *n.* A place where beer is brewed. — **Brew'ing,** *n.* A preparing (beer, ale, etc.); the quantity brewed at once; the gathering of a storm.

Bribe (brīb), *n.* A gift to corrupt the conduct of the receiver. — *v. t. & i.* [BRIBED (brībd); BRIBING.] To corrupt or accomplish by gifts. — **Brib'er,** *n.* — **Brib'er-y** (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A bribing.

Bric'-a-brac' (brĭk'ȧ-brăk'), *n.* Collected curiosities and works of art.

Brick (brĭk), *n.* A block of burned clay; bricks, collectively; a good fellow. — *v. t.* [BRICKED (brĭkt); BRICKING.] To lay, pave, or construct with bricks. — **Brick'bat'**, *n.* A fragment of a brick. — **Brick'kiln'** (-kĭl'), *n.* A kiln, in which bricks are baked or burnt. — **Brick'lay'er,** *n.* One who builds with bricks. — **Brick'lay'ing,** *n.* Art of building with bricks. — **Brick'work'** (-wûrk'), *n.* A structure of bricks; the art of laying bricks.

Bride (brīd), *n.* A woman newly married, or about to be married. — **Brid'al** (brī'dȧl), *a.* Pertaining to a bride or a wedding; nuptial. — *n.* A wedding; a marriage. — **Bride'groom'** (-grōōm'), *n.* A man newly married or about to be married. — **Brides'maid'** (bridz'mād'), *n.* An unmarried female friend who attends a bride at her wedding.

Bride'well (brīd'wĕl), *n.* A house of correction.

Bridge (brĭj), *n.* A structure carrying a road over a river, chasm, railroad, etc.; a support. — *v. t.* [BRIDGED (brĭjd); BRIDGING.] To form a bridge over.

Bri'dle (brī'd'l), *n.* An instrument to govern and restrain a horse; a curb; a check. — *v. t.* BRIDLED (-d'ld); BRIDLING (-dlĭng).] To put a bridle on; to restrain; to control. — *v. i.* To hold up the head loftily.

Brief (brēf), *a.* Short; limited; summary. — *n.*

An epitome; an abstract. — Brief'ly (brēf'lȳ), *adv.* — **Brief'ness,** *n.* — **Brief'less,** *a.* Having no brief; without clients.

Bri'er (brī'ẽr), **Bri'ar,** *n.* A prickly plant or shrub. — **Bri'er-y** (-ẽr-ȳ), *a.* Full of briers; rough; thorny.

Brig (brĭg), *n.* A vessel with two masts, square-rigged.

Brig.

Bri-gade' (brĭ-gād'), *n.* A division of troops, containing two or more regiments. — *v. t.* To form into a brigade or brigades. — **Brig'a-dier' gen'er-al** (brĭg'ȧ-dēr' jĕn'ẽr-ȧl). The officer who commands a brigade, in rank between a colonel and a major general.

Brig'and (brĭg'ȧnd), *n.* A lawless fellow who lives by plunder; a robber; a freebooter. — **Brig'and-age** (-āj), *n.* Theft; plunder.

Brig'an-tine (brĭg'ȧn-tīn), *n.* A kind of small brig, having no square mainsail.

Bright (brīt), *a.* Shining; brilliant; clear; intelligent; vivacious; witty. — **Bright'ly,** *adv.* — **Bright'ness,** *n.* — **Bright'en** (brī't'n), *v. t.* & *i.* [Brightened (-t'nd); Brightening.] To make or become bright.

Bril'liant (brĭl'yȧnt), *a.* Sparkling with luster; splendid; shining. — *n.* A diamond cut into angles; the smallest size of English type. — ☞ This line is printed in the type called Brilliant.

Bril'liant-ly, *adv.* — **Bril'liant-ness, Bril'liance** (-yȧns), **Bril'lian-cy** (-yȧn-sȳ), *n.*

Brim (brĭm), *n.* Rim; border; edge; margin. — *v. i.* [Brimmed (brĭmd); Brimming.] To be full to the brim. — **Brim'ful'** (brĭm'fŭl'), *a.* Full to the top; completely full. — **Brim'mer,** *n.* A bowl full to the top. — **Brim'ming,** *a.* Full to the top or brim.

Brim'stone (brĭm'stōn), *n.* Sulphur.

Brin'ded (brĭn'dĕd), **Brin'dled** (brĭn'd'ld), *a.* Streaked; spotted. — **Brin'dle** (-d'l), *n.* State of being brinded; spottedness.

Brine (brīn), *n.* Water impregnated with salt; the ocean or sea; tears. — *v. t.* To salt by steeping in brine or sprinkling with it. — **Brin'y,** *a.* Salt.

Bring (brĭng), *v. t.* [Brought (brȧt); Bringing.] To convey or carry to; to fetch.

Brink (brĭnk), *n.* Edge, margin, or border of a steep place; verge.

Brisk (brĭsk), *a.* Full of spirit or life; active; nimble; gay. — **Brisk'ly,** *adv.* — **Brisk'ness,** *n.*

Bris'ket (brĭs'kĕt), *n.* The breast of an animal; the part next to the ribs.

Bris'tle (brĭs's'l), *n.* A short, stiff, coarse hair, as of swine. — *v. t.* & *i.* [Bristled (-s'ld); Bristling (-slĭng).] To stand erect and stiff. — **Bris'tly** (-slȳ), *a.* Thick set with bristles; rough.

Bris'tol board' (brĭs'tŭl bōrd'). A fine pasteboard, with smooth surface.

Bri-tan'ni-a (brĭ-tăn'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* A metallic alloy of tin, antimony, bismuth, and copper.

Brit'ish (brĭt'ĭsh), *a.* Pertaining to Great Britain or its inhabitants.

Brit'on (brĭt'ŭn), *a.* British. — *n.* A native of Great Britain.

Brit'tle (brĭt't'l), *a.* Easily broken; apt to break; fragile. — **Brit'tle-ness,** *n.*

Britz'ska (brĭts'kȧ), *n.* A long carriage, with calash top; a brett.

Breach (brēch), *n.* A tapering tool; a spit, or pin. — *v. t.* [Broached (brōcht); Broaching.] To pierce; to tap; to let out; to make public.

Bread (brȧd), *a.* Wide; extended in breadth; ample; comprehensive; coarse; gross; obscene. — **Broad'ly,** *adv.* — **Bread'ness,** *n.* — **Bread'en,** *v. t.* & *i.* To grow or make broad or wider.

Broad'ax' (brȧd'ăks'), **Bread'axe',** *n.* An ax with a broad edge, for hewing timber.

Broad'cast (brȧd'kȧst), *n.* A casting seed from the hand in sowing. — *a.* Widely spread.

Broad'cloth (brȧd'klŏth), *n.* Fine woolen cloth for men's garments.

Bread' gauge' (brȧd' gāj'). A wider distance between the rails on a railroad than the "standard" gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches.

Bread'side' (brȧd'sīd'), *n.* The side of a ship above the water line; a simultaneous discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship; a volley; a large sheet of paper printed on one side.

Broad'sword' (brȧd'sōrd'), *n.* A sword with a broad blade and a cutting edge; a claymore.

Bro-cade' (brō-kād'), *n.* Silk stuff, variegated with gold, silver, flowers, etc. — **Bro-cad'ed** (-kā'dĕd), *a.* Woven or worked, as brocade; dressed in brocade.

Bro'cage (brō'kāj), *n.* Brokerage.

Broc'co-li (brŏk'kō-lĭ), *n.* A kind of cabbage resembling cauliflower.

Brock (brŏk), *n.* A badger.

Bro'gan (brō'găn), *n.* A coarse shoe.

Brogue (brōg), *n.* A corrupt dialect or pronunciation.

Broid'er (broid'ẽr), *v. t.* To embroider.

Broil (broil), *n.* A noisy quarrel; a tumult; an altercation; discord.

Broil (broil), *v. t.* [Broiled (broild); Broiling.] To cook over coals or on a gridiron. — *v. i.* To be greatly heated. — **Broil'er,** *n.*

Bro'kage (brō'kāj), *n.* Brokerage.

Broke (brōk), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Break. — **Brok'en** (brō'k'n), *a.* Parted by violence; infirm; humbled; contrite; subjugated; ruined. — **Brok'en-ly,** *adv.* — **Brok'en-heart'ed** (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Crushed by grief or despair; forlorn. — **Brok'en-wind'ed** (-wīnd'ĕd), *a.* Having short breath.

Bro'ker (brō'kẽr), *n.* One who transacts business for another; an agent. — **Bro'ker-age** (-āj), **Bro'cage, Bro'kage** (-kāj), *n.* The business, also the commission or fee, of a broker.

Bro'ma (brō'mȧ), *n.* Aliment; food; cocoa prepared for a drink.

Bro'mine (brō'mĭn *or* brō'mīn), *n.* A chemical element, related to chlorine and iodine. — **Bro'mide** (-mĭd *or* -mīd), *n.* A compound containing bromine.

Bron'chi-al (brŏn'kĭ-ȧl), **Bron'chic** (-kĭk), *a.* Belonging to the *bronchi* ("bronchial tubes") or air passages of the lungs. — **Bron-chi'tis** (-kī'tĭs), *n.* Inflammation of the bronchial membrane.

Bron'cho (brŏn'kō), *n.* A small Western or Mexican horse.

Bronze (brŏnz *or* brōnz), *n.* A hard alloy of copper with tin, zinc, etc.; the reddish color of this compound; a statue, medal, etc., made of it. — *v. t.* To redden or harden.

Brooch (brōch), *n.* An ornament; a breastpin.

Brood (brōōd), *n.* The young birds hatched at one time; offspring; progeny. — *a.* Sitting on eggs; kept to breed from. — *v. i.* To sit on and cover eggs or young; to sit quietly or moodily; to muse; to meditate.

Brook (brŏŏk), *n.* A small stream of water. — **Brook'let**, *n.* A small brook.

Brook (brŏŏk), *v. t.* [Brooked (brŏŏkt); Brooking.] To bear; to put up with; to tolerate.

Broom (brōōm), *n.* A plant having many twigs; a besom, or brush for sweeping floors, etc. — **Broom'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, full of, or resembling, broom. — **Broom corn.** A species of Sorghum, or Guinea corn, bearing a head of which brooms are made. — **Broom'stick'** (-stĭk'), *n* The handle of a broom.

Broth (brŏth), *n.* Liquor in which flesh, etc., has been boiled; thin soup.

Broth'el (brŏth'ĕl), *n.* A house of ill fame.

Broth'er (brŭth'ẽr), *n.*; *pl.* Brothers (-ẽrz) or Brethren (brĕth'rĕn). A son of the same parents; a near associate; a companion. — **Broth'er-ly**, *a.* Becoming brothers; like a brother; affectionate. — **Broth'or-li-ness**, *n.* — **Broth'er-hood** (-hŏŏd), *n.* State of being a brother; fraternity. — **Broth'er-in-law'** (-ĭn-lą'), *n.* The brother of one's husband or wife; a sister's husband.

Brough'am (brŏŏ'*am or* brōōm), *n.* A light, close carriage.

Brow (brou), *n.* The ridge over the eye, with the hair that covers it; the forehead; the eyebrow; countenance; the edge of a steep place.

Brow'beat' (brou'bēt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* Browbeat; *p. p.* Browbeaten (-bēt'n); *p. pr.* Browbeating.] To bear down with sternness; to bully.

Brown (broun), *a.* Of a dark color between black and red or yellow. — *n.* Color resulting from mixture of red, black, and yellow; a tawny hue. — *v. t. & i.* [Browned (bround); Browning.] To make or become brown. — **Brown'ness**, *n.* — **Brown'ish**, *a.* Somewhat brown. — **Brown stout.** Porter, a strong malt liquor. — **Brown study.** Reverie.

Brown'ie (broun'ĭ), *n.* A good-natured household spirit.

Browse (brouz), *n.* Tender branches of trees and shrubs; green food for cattle, etc. — *v. t. & i.* To feed on branches; to graze; to pasture.

Bru'in (brų'in), *n.* A bear.

Bruise (brųz), *v. t.* [Bruised (brųzd); Bruising.] To hurt with blows; to crush; to mash. — *v. i.* To box. — *n.* An injury to the flesh of animals or fruits; a contusion. — **Bruis'er**, *n.*

Bruit (brųt), *n.* Report; rumor; fame. — *v. t.* To report; to noise abroad.

Bru'mal (brų'mal), *a.* Belonging to winter.

Bru-nette' (brų-nĕt'), *n.* A girl or woman with dark complexion.

Brunt (brŭnt), *n.* Violence of an onset; shock.

Brush (brŭsh), *n.* An instrument of bristles, etc., for removing dust, laying on colors, etc.; branches of trees lopped off; brushwood; thicket; a skirmish; a slight encounter; trial of speed, etc. — *v. t.* [Brushed (brŭsht); Brushing.] To clean, rub, sweep, paint, etc., with a brush; to touch slightly in passing. — *v. i.* To move lightly. — **Brush'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Rough; shaggy. — **Brush'wood** (-wŏŏd), *n.* A thicket of small trees; small branches chopped off.

Brusque (brŏŏsk), *n.* Rough and prompt; blunt; curt; abrupt.

Brute (brųt), *a.* Not having sensation; senseless; irrational; cruel; savage; pitiless; coarse; unintelligent. — *n.* An animal destitute of reason; a beast; a brutal or coarse person; a savage. — **Bru'tal** (brų'tal), *a.* Pertaining to, or like a brute; inhuman. — **Bru'tal-ly**, *adv.* — **Bru-tal'i-ty** (brų-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being brutal; cruelty; an inhuman act. — **Bru'tal-ize** (brų'tal-īz), *v. t.* To make brutal. — **Bru'tish**, *a.* Insensible; stupid; gross; bestial; savage; cruel. — **Bru'tish-ly**, *adv.* — **Bru'tish-ness**, *n.* — **Bru'tism** (-tĭz'm), *n.* Nature or characteristic qualities or actions of a brute; extreme stupidity; beastly vulgarity.

Bry'o-ny (brī'ŏ-nĭ), *n.* A genus of climbing plants.

Bub'ble (bŭb'b'l), *n.* A small bladder of water; a delusive scheme; a dishonest speculation. — *v. i.* [Bubbled (-b'ld); Bubbling (-blĭng).] To rise in bubbles; to run with a gurgling noise. — *v. t.* To cheat; to deceive.

Bub'bly (bŭb'blĭ), *a.* Abounding in bubbles; bubbling.

Buc'ca-neer' (bŭk'kȧ-nēr'), **Buc'a-nier'**, *n.* A pirate; a freebooter. — *v. i.* To live as a sea robber.

Bu-cen'taur (bū-sĕn'tạr), *n.* A fabulous monster, half ox and half man; the state barge of Venice.

Bu'chu (bū'kū), *n.* A South African shrub used for diseases of the bladder.

Buck (bŭk), *n.* Lye or suds in which cloth is soaked for bleaching, or clothes are washed. — *v. t.* [Bucked (bŭkt); Bucking.] To soak, steep, or wash (cloth or clothes); to pulverize (ores in mining). — **Buck'-bas'ket** (-bȧs'kĕt), *n.* A basket for taking soiled clothes to the wash.

Buck (bŭk), *n.* The male of deer, goats, sheep, rabbits, etc.; a male Indian or negro; a fop; a dandy. — *v. i.* To copulate, as bucks and does; to spring violently, like a vicious mule. — *v. t.* To throw (a rider) by bucking; to punish (a man) by tying the hands together and holding them over the bent knees by a stick passed over the wrists and under the knees.

Buck (bŭk), *n.* A frame in which to saw firewood; a sawhorse. — **Buck saw.** A saw set in a frame, for sawing wood on a sawhorse.

Buck'board' (bŭk'bōrd'), **Buck'wag'on** (-wăg'ŭn), *n.* A four-wheeled vehicle, consisting of a board resting on the axletrees, and carrying seats.

Buck'et (bŭk'ĕt), *n.* A vessel for drawing or carrying water, etc. — **Bucket shop.** A place for betting on market prices of stocks, etc.

Buck'eye' (bŭk'ī'), *n.* A tree or shrub of the horse chestnut kind; an inhabitant of Ohio.

Buck'ish (bŭck'ish), *a.* Foppish; dandified.

Buc'kle (bŭk'k'l), *n.* A device for holding straps in place; a bend or kink in a saw blade or other piece of metal; a curl. — *v. t.* [Buckled (-k'ld); Buckling.] To fasten with a buckle; to bend; to kink. — *v. i.* To bow; to kink; to struggle; to contend.

Buc'kler (bŭk'klẽr), *n.* A shield.

Buck'ram (bŭk'rəm), *n.* Coarse linen cloth, stiffened with glue. — *a.* Made of buckram; stiff; precise; formal.

Buck'shot' (bŭk'shŏt'), *n.* Coarse lead shot, used in hunting deer and large game.

Buck'skin' (bŭk'skĭn'), *n.* Skin or leather of a buck. *pl.* Breeches made of buckskin.

Buck'thorn' (bŭk'thôrn'), *n.* A genus of shrubs or trees, some of which are thorny.

Buck'wheat' (bŭk'hwēt'), *n.* A plant, whose seed is used as a grain.

Bu-col'ic (bū-kŏl'ĭk), *a.* Relating to shepherds; pastoral; rustic. — *n.* A pastoral poem. — **Bu-col'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Bucolic.

Bud (bŭd), *n.* An undeveloped branch or flower; a prominence on certain animals, which grows into a new animal. — *v. i.* [BUDDED; BUDDING.] To put forth buds; to sprout; to germinate; to blossom. — *v. t.* To insert (the bud of a plant) under the bark of another tree, in order to modify its fruit; to graft.

Bud'dhism (bōōd'dĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine taught by the Hindu sage Buddha, adopted as a religion in Asia and the Indian Islands. — **Bud'dhist** (-dĭst), *n.* A votary of Buddhism. — **Bud'dhist, Bud-dhist'ic** (-dĭs'tĭk), *a.* Relating to Buddhism, or its founder.

Budge (bŭj), *v. i.* [BUDGED (bŭjd); BUDGING.] To stir; to go; to move.

Budge (bŭj), *n.* Lamb-skin fur, used formerly as an edging, esp. of scholastic habits. — *a.* Lined with budge; scholastic; austere; stiff.

Budg'et (bŭj'ĕt), *n.* A bag or sack, with its contents; the annual financial statement made in the British House of Commons.

Buff (bŭf), *n.* Leather dressed with oil; a light yellowish color; a polishing wheel covered with buff leather; the bare skin. — *a.* Made of buff leather, or of its color. — *v. t.* [BUFFED (bŭft); BUFFING.] To polish with a buff.

Buf'fa-lo (bŭf'fá-lō), *n.* A wild ox of the Eastern hemisphere, the American bison; a buffalo robe, or skin of the American bison prepared with the hair on, as a wrap for cold weather.

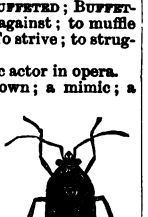
Buff'er (bŭf'ẽr), *n.* A cushion or fender, to deaden the jar of colliding bodies; a buff; a polisher; a good-humored, slow-witted fellow.

Buf-fet' (bōō-fā'), *n.* A cupboard; a sideboard; a counter for refreshments.

Buf'fet (bŭf'fĕt), *n.* A blow; a slap; a cuff; an affliction; a trial. — *v. t.* [BUFFETED; BUFFETING.] To strike; to contend against; to muffle the sound of (a bell). — *v. i.* To strive; to struggle; to force one's way.

‖**Buf'fo** (bōō'fō), *n.* The comic actor in opera.

Buf-foon' (bŭf-fōōn'), *n.* A clown; a mimic; a mountebank. — **Buf-foon', Buf-foon'ish**, *a.* Like a buffoon; comic; vulgarly droll. — **Buf-foon'er-y** (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Jests, pranks, tricks, and postures of a buffoon.



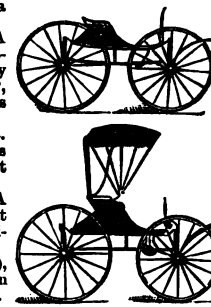
Bug.

Bug (bŭg), *n.* An insect of many species; esp., the bedbug. — **Bug'gy** (-gĭ), *a.* Infested with bugs. — **Bug'giness**, *n.*

Bug'a-boo' (bŭg'á-bōō'), **Bug'bear'** (-bâr'), *n.* Something frightful; a specter.

Bug'gy, *a.* See under BUG, *n.*

Bug'gy (bŭg'gĭ), *n.* A light four-wheeled vehicle with or without a calash top.



Buggy without and with Top.

Bu'gle (bū'g'l), *n.* A horn, used in hunting or for military music. — **Bu'gler**, *n.* One who plays on a bugle.

Bu'gle (bū'g'l), *n.* An elongated glass bead. — *a.* Jet black.

Bu'gle (bū'g'l), *n.* A plant of the mint kind, used in medicine.

Bu'gloss (bū'glŏs), *n.* A plant used in dyeing; oxtongue.

Buhl (būl), *n.* Ornamental figure work of brass, unburnished gold, etc., set into surfaces of ebony, tortoise-shell, etc.

Buhr'stone' (bûr'stōn'), *n.* A variety of flinty quartz, valuable for millstones. [Often written *burrstone*.]

Build (bĭld), *v. t.* [BUILT (bĭlt); BUILDING. The regular *imp.* & *p. p.* BUILDED is antiquated.] To raise a structure; to erect; to construct; to increase; to strengthen. — *v. i.* To practice building; to rest or depend (upon); to rely (upon). — *n.* Mode of construction; form; figure; make. — **Build'er**, *n.* — **Build'ing**, *n.* Art of constructing; architecture; the thing built; an edifice; a fabric.

Bulb (bŭlb), *n.* A globular root or expansion. — *v. i.* To swell. — **Bulb'ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Having round roots or heads; growing from bulbs; bulblike in shape; protuberant.

Bulge (bŭlj), *n.* Protuberant part of a cask; bilge of a vessel; a swelling; a bending outward. — *v. t.* [BULGED (bŭljd); BULGING.] — *v. i.* To swell or jut out; to bilge, as a ship.

Bulk (bŭlk), *n.* Magnitude; size; mass; the largest or principal portion; the whole cargo of a ship when stowed. — **Bulk'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Big; large. — **Bulk'i-ness**, *n.*

Bulk'head' (bŭlk'hĕd'), *n.* A partition in a ship, to form separate apartments on the same deck; a wall to resist pressure of water, earth, etc.

Bull (bụl), *n.* The male of cattle, also of other animals, as of the elephant, whale, etc.; a dealer in stocks who expects a rise in their value. — *a.* Of or like a bull; male; large; fierce. — *v. t.* [BULLED (bụld); BULLING.] To seek to raise the price of (stocks, etc.).

Bull (bụl), *n.* A seal; a sealed letter, edict, or rescript of the pope; a grotesque blunder in language.

Bull'dog' (bụl'dŏg'), *n.* A variety of dog, of remarkable ferocity and courage. — *a.* Unyielding; tenacious.

Bull'doze' (bụl'dōz'), *v. t.* [BULLDOZED (-dōzd'); BULLDOZING.] To intimidate; to coerce by violence. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Bul'let (bụl'ĕt), *n.* A ball for a gun.

Bul'le-tin (bụl'lĕ-tĭn), *n.* An official report or announcement.

Bull'finch' (bụl'fĭnch'), *n.* A singing bird allied to the grosbeak.

Bull'frog' (bụl'frŏg'), *n.* A large species of American frog, which bellows loudly in spring.

Bul'lion (bụl'yŭn), *n.* Uncoined gold or silver. — **Bul'lion-ist,** *n.* One who favors a metallic currency, or a paper currency always exchangeable for gold.

Bul'lock (bụl'lŭk), *n.* A young male of the ox kind; an ox, or castrated bull.

Bull's'-eye' (bụlz'ī'), *n.* A wooden block without sheaves, for connecting rigging; a circular opening for air or light; a policeman's lantern; the center of a target.

Bul'ly (bụl'lў), *n.*; *pl.* Bullies (-lĭz). A noisy, blustering fellow. — *a.* Jovial; jolly. — *v. i.* [Bullied (-lĭd); Bullying.] To bluster; to swagger. — *v. t.* To intimidate; to insult.

Bul'rush' (bụl'rŭsh'), *n.* A large rush, growing in wet land or water.

Bul'wark (bụl'wŭrk), *n.* A fortification; a shelter; *pl.* the sides of a ship above the upper deck. — *v. t.* To protect.

Bum'ble-bee' (bŭm'b'l-bē'), *n.* A large bee, sometimes called *humblebee;* named from its sound.

Bum'mer (bŭm'mẽr), *n.* A vagrant, worthless fellow; a dissipated sponger.

Bump (bŭmp), *v. t.* & *i.* [Bumped (bŭmt); Bumping.] To strike; to thump. — *n.* A heavy blow; a swelling; a bruise. — **Bump'er,** *n.*

Bump'er (bŭm'pẽr), *n.* A cup filled to the brim.

Bump'kin (bŭmp'kĭn), *n.* An awkward, heavy rustic; a clown; a lout.

Bump'tious (bŭmp'shŭs), *a.* Self-conceited; forward; pushing. — **Bump'tious-ness,** *n.*

Bun (bŭn), **Bunn,** *n.* A small sweet cake.

Bunch (bŭnch), *n.* A protuberance; hunch; knob or lump; a collection, cluster, or tuft, of things of the same kind. — *v. i.* [Bunched (bŭncht); Bunching.] To swell out into a bunch. — *v. t.* To form or collect in bunches. — **Bunch'y** (-ў), *a.* Full of, or growing in, bunches; having tufts. — **Bunch'i-ness,** *n.*

Bun'combe (bŭn'kŭm), **Bun'kum,** *n.* Speechmaking for mere show; flattering talk for a selfish or partisan purpose.

‖Bund (bŏŏnd), *n.* League; confederacy; the confederation of German states. — **‖Bun'desrath'** (bŏŏn'dĕs-rät'), *n.* The federal council of the German Empire, also of Switzerland.

Bun'dle (bŭn'd'l), *n.* A number of things bound together; a parcel; a roll. — *v. t.* [Bundled (-d'ld); Bundling.] To bind in a bundle. — *v. i.* To set off in a hurry.

Bung (bŭng), *n.* A stopper of the orifice in a cask; the orifice itself. — *v. t.* [Bunged (bŭngd); Bunging.] To stop (the orifice of a cask) with a bung; to close. — **Bung'hole'** (-hōl'), *n.* An orifice in a cask, for filling it.

Bun'ga-low (bŭn'gȧ-lō), *n.* In India, a house of one story.

Bun'gle (bŭng'g'l), *v. i.* [Bungled (-g'ld); Bungling (-glĭng).] To act or work clumsily. — *v. t.* To botch. — **Bun'gler** (-glẽr), *n.* — **Bun'gling,** *a.* Unskillful; awkward; clumsily done. — **Bun'gling-ly,** *adv.*

Bun'ion, *n.* See Bunyon.

Bunk (bŭnk), *n.* A case or box, for a seat or bed; a berth. — *v. i.* [Bunked (bŭnkt); Bunking.] To go to bed.

Bun'ker (bŭn'kẽr), *n.* A chest; bin for coal, etc.

Bun'ko (bŭn'kō), *n.* A swindling game, by means of cards, a sham lottery, etc.

Bun'ion (bŭn'yŭn), **Bun'yon,** *n.* An inflamed swelling on the ball of the great toe.

Bun'ting (bŭn'tĭng), *n.* A bird of the Finch and Sparrow family.

Bun'ting (bŭn'tĭng), **Bun'tine** (-tĭn), *n.* A thin woolen stuff, used for colors, flags, etc.

Bunt'line (bŭnt'lĭn *or* -lĭn), *n.* One of the ropes to haul up the body of a sail when taking it in.

Buoy (bwoi *or* boi), *n.* A float; a mark to indicate objects beneath the water. — *v. t.* [Buoyed (bwoid *or* boid); Buoying.] To keep afloat; to keep from sinking into ruin or despondency; to mark by buoys. — *v. i.* To float; to rise by specific lightness. — **Buoy'age** (-ăj), *n.* Buoys taken collectively; the providing of buoys. — **Buoy'ant,** *a.* Floating; light; cheerful; vivacious. — **Buoy'ant-ly,** *adv.* — **Buoy'an-cy** (-*an*-sў), *n.* Lightness; the weight just sufficient to submerge a floating body; cheerfulness; vivacity.

Bur (bûr), **Burr,** *n.* A prickly head of a plant; a ridge left by a tool in dressing metal.

Bur'bot (bûr'bŏt), *n.* An eel-like, fresh-water fish, having beards on nose and chin; the eel pout; the ling.

Bur'den (bûr'd'n), *n.* That which is borne; a load; the cargo or capacity of a ship; an encumbrance; an oppression. — *v. t.* [Burdened (-d'nd); Burdening.] To load; to oppress. — **Bur'den-some** (-sŭm), *a.* Heavy; grievous.

Bur'den (bûr'd'n), *n.* The verse repeated in a song; a chorus; a refrain; anything often repeated; the main topic; the drone of a bagpipe.

Bur'dock (bûr'dŏk), *n.* A weed, bearing burs.

Bu'reau (bū'rō *or* bû-rō'), *n.*; *pl.* E. Bureaus (-rōz), F. Bureaux (bụ'rō'). A desk; a chest of drawers for clothes, papers, etc.; an office; an administrative department.

Burg (bûrg), *n.* A borough.

Bur'ga-mot' (bûr'gȧ-mŏt'), *n.* Same as Bergamot.

Bur-geois' (bûr-jois'), *n.* Same as Bourgeois.

Bur'gess (bûr'jĕs), *n.* A citizen, representative, or magistrate of a borough.

Burg'grave (bûr'grāv), *n.* A German noble.

Burgh (bûrg), *n.* See Burg and Borough. — **Burgh'al** (bûrg'*al*), *a.* Belonging to a burgh. — **Burgh'er** (bûrg'ẽr), *n.* A citizen of a burgh or borough.

Bur'glar (bûr'glẽr), *n.* One guilty of burglary. — **Bur'gla-ry** (-glȧ-rў), *n.* Housebreaking by night. — **Bur-gla'ri-ous** (-glā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to burglary; constituting the crime of burglary. — **Bur-gla'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*

Bur'go-mas'ter (bûr'gō-mȧs'tẽr), *n.* A chief magistrate in Dutch and German towns; an Arctic gull.

Burin.

Bur'grave, *n.* See Burggrave.

Bur'gun-dy (bûr'gŭn-dў), *n.* A superior wine, made in *Burgundy,* France.

Bu'ri-al (bĕr'rĭ-*al*), *n.* A burying; a funeral; an interment.

Bu'rin (bū'rĭn), *n.* An engraver's tool; a graver.

Burl (bûrl), *v. t.* To dress and finish (cloth). — *n.* A knot or lump in thread or cloth; excrescence on a tree; veneer.

Bur'lap (bûr'lăp), *n.* A coarse fabric of jute or hemp, for bagging, curtains, etc.

Bur-lesque' (bûr-lĕsk'), *a.* Tending to excite laughter by ludicrous images;

jocular, ironical. — *n.* Ludicrous representation; exaggerated parody; caricature. — *v. t.* [Burlesqued (-lĕskt′); Burlesquing.] To turn into ridicule; to make ludicrous.

‖**Bur-let′ta** (bûr-lĕt′tä), *n.* A comic opera.

Bur′ly (bûr′lȳ), *a.* Of great bulk; stout; lusty. — **Bur′li-ness**, *n.*

Burn (bûrn), *n.* A brook; a small stream.

Burn (bûrn), *v. t.* [Burned (bûrnd) or Burnt (bûrnt); Burning.] To consume or change the condition of (a thing) by fire or heat. — *v. i.* To be on fire or inflamed. — *n.* A hurt caused by fire. — **Burn′er**, *n.* One who sets on fire; a part of a lamp, etc., where flame is produced. — **Burn′ing**, *a.* Hot; fiery; consuming; intense. — *n.* A consuming; excessive heat. — **Burning glass.** A convex glass for producing intense heat by converging the sun's rays to a focus. — **Burnt offering.** Something burnt on an altar, to atone for sin.

Bur′nish (bûr′nĭsh), *v. t.* & *i.* [Burnished (-nĭsht); Burnishing.] To polish; to brighten. — *n.* Gloss; luster.

Bur′noose (bûr′nōōs *or* bŭr-nōōs′), **Bur′nous, Bour′nous, Ber′nouse**, *n.* A garment, of Arab origin, consisting of a cloak and hood in one piece.

Burr. See Bur.

Bur′ro (bŭr′rō), *n.* A Mexican donkey.

Bur′row (bŭr′rō), *n.* A borough, or incorporated town; a shelter; a hole in the ground made by rabbits, etc., for shelter and habitation; a heap of rubbish. — *v. i.* [Burrowed (-rōd); Burrowing.] To excavate, or lodge in, a hole in the earth; to hide.

Bur′sar (bûr′sẽr), *n.* A treasurer; a charity student. — **Bur′sa-ry** (-sȧ-rȳ), *n.* The treasury of a college or monastery; a charitable foundation in a university.

Burse (bûrs), *n.* A bourse; a merchants' exchange.

Burst (bûrst), *v. i.* [Burst; Bursting.] To break or fly open. — *v. t.* To break; to rend; to open suddenly. — *n.* A sudden breaking forth; a disruption; an explosion.

Bur′then (bûr′th'n), *n.* & *v.* See Burden.

Bur′y (bĕr′rȳ), *v. t.* [Buried (bĕr′rĭd); Burying (bĕr′rȳ-ĭng).] To cover out of sight; to inter; to entomb; to conceal; to repress. — **Burying ground, Burying place.** A place for burying the dead.

Bush (bŭsh), *n.* A thicket; a shrub; the brush or tail of a fox. — *v. i.* [Bushed (bŭsht); Bushing.] To branch thickly. — *v. t.* To support (vines, etc.) or harrow (land) with bushes. — **Bush′y** (-ȳ), *a.* Thick and spreading; full of bushes; overgrown. — **Bush′i-ness**, *n.*

Bush (bŭsh), *n.* A ring, or lining of metal, let into an orifice. — *v. t.* To line (a pivot hole, etc.) with a bush.

Bush′el (bŭsh′ĕl), *n.* A dry measure, of 4 pecks.

Bus′i-ly, Busi′ness. See under Busy, *a.*

Busk (bŭsk), *n.* A strip of steel or whalebone to stiffen corsets.

Busk (bŭsk), *v. t.* & *i.* To prepare; to array.

Bus′kin (bŭs′kĭn), *n.* A half boot, formerly worn by hunters and tragic actors. — **Bus′kined** (-kĭnd), *a.* Wearing buskins; tragic.

Buss (bŭs), *n.* A kiss; a smack. — *v. t.* To kiss.

Buss (bŭs), *n.* A small two-masted vessel, used in the herring fishery.

Bust (bŭst), *n.* A statue of the head, shoulders and breast; the trunk of the body.

Bus′tard (bŭs′tẽrd), *n.* A bird of the Ostrich family.

Bus′tle (bŭs′s'l), *v. i.* [Bustled (-sl′d); Bustling (-slĭng).] To stir quickly; to be rudely active. — *n.* Great stir; commotion; fuss.

Bus′tle (bŭs′s'l), *n.* A cushion worn by women, to expand the skirts behind; a tournure.

Bus′y (bĭz′zȳ), *a.* Engaged in business; occupied with serious affairs; diligent; active; foolishly active; officious; meddling; fussy. — *v. t.* [Busied (bĭz′zĭd); Busying.] To employ; to occupy. — **Bus′i-ly** (-zĭ-lȳ), *adv.* — **Busi′ness** (bĭz′nĕs), *n.* Employment; occupation; concern; mercantile transactions; traffic. — **Busi′ness-like′** (-lik′), *a.* Serious; sagacious; judicious. — **Bus′y-bod′y** (-bŏd′ȳ), *n.* One who officiously concerns himself with others' affairs.

But (bŭt), *prep., adv., & conj.* Except; besides; unless; save; only; solely; merely; yet; further; still; nevertheless.

But, *n.* See Butt.

Butch′er (bŭch′ẽr), *n.* One who slaughters animals for the market; one who kills wantonly; one given to slaughter. — *v. t.* [Butchered (-ẽrd); Butchering.] To kill or slaughter (animals for food or for market); to murder. — **Butch′er-ly** (-ẽr-lȳ), *a.* Grossly cruel and barbarous; murderous. — **Butch′er-y** (-ẽr-ȳ), *n.* Business of a butcher; carnage; massacre.

But end, Butt end. See under Butt, *n.*

But′ler, *n.* A servant in charge of liquors, etc.

Butt, But (bŭt), *n.* A limit; a bound; a goal; an end; the larger end of a thing; a mark to be shot at; aim; one at whom ridicule or contempt is directed; a thrust given in fencing or by the head of an animal; a square joint in carpentry; a hinge; land left unplowed at the end of a field. — *v. t.* To strike with the head. — *v. i.* To join at the end; to terminate; to strike with the head. — **Butt end, But end.** The larger or thicker end.

Butt (bŭt), *n.* A large cask or vessel, containing two hogsheads; a pipe.

‖**Butte** (būt *or* bōōt), *n.* An isolated peak or abrupt elevation of land.

But′ter (bŭt′tẽr), *n.* An oily, unctuous substance obtained from cream by churning. — *v. t.* [Buttered (-tẽrd); Buttering.] To cover or spread with butter. — **But′ter-y** (-tẽr-ȳ), *a.* Having the qualities or appearance of butter. — *n.* A place for keeping milk, butter, etc.; a pantry.

But′ter-cup′ (bŭt′tẽr-kŭp′), *n.* A plant having bright yellow flowers; crowfoot; kingcup.

But′ter-fly′ (bŭt′tẽr-flī′), *n.* A lepidopterous insect, one species being of a bright yellow color.

But′ter-ine (bŭt′tẽr-ĭn), *n.* An imitation of butter, made from animal fat.

But′ter-milk′ (bŭt′tẽr-mĭlk′), *n.* Milk remaining after the butter is separated from it.

But′ter-nut′ (bŭt′tẽr-nŭt′), *n.* An American tree of the Walnut family, and its edible oily fruit; the nut of a tree of South America; — called also *Souari nut.*

But′ter-y, *a.* & *n.* See under Butter, *n.*

But′tock (bŭt′tŭk), *n.* The rump, or protuberant part of the body behind; the convexity of a ship behind, under the stern.

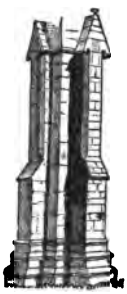
But′ton (bŭt′t'n), *n.* A small ball; knob; a catch, to fasten together parts of a dress, to secure a

door, etc.; a bud or germ of a plant. — *v. t.* & *i.* [Buttoned (-t'nd); Buttoning.] To fasten with a button.

But'ton-hole' (bŭt't'n-hōl'), *n.* The hole in which a button is caught. — *v. t.* To hold by the button; to detain in conversation; to bore.

But'ton-wood' (bŭt't'n-wo͝od'), *n.* The American plane tree, producing rough balls.

But'tress (bŭt'trĕs), *n.* A projecting support to the exterior of a wall; support. — *v. t.* To support by a buttress; to prop.



Buttress.

Bu'ty-ra'ceous (bū'tĭ-rā'shŭs), **Bu'ty-rous** (bū'tĭ-rŭs), *a.* Having the qualities of, or like, butter. — **Bu-tyr'ic** (bū-tĭr'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, butter.

Bux'om (bŭks'ŭm), *a.* Healthful and vigorous; comely; jolly; frolicsome. — **Bux'om-ly**, *adv.* — **Bux'om-ness**, *n.*

Buy (bī), *v. t.* [Bought (bawt); Buying (bī'ĭng).] To purchase; to acquire by paying a price for. — *v. i.* To negotiate or treat about a purchase. — **Buy'er** (bī'ẽr), *n.*

Buzz (bŭz), *v. i.* [Buzzed (bŭzd); Buzzing.] To make a low, continuous humming sound, as bees; to speak with a low, humming voice. — *v. t.* To make known by buzzing; to spread (a report) by whispers; to talk persistently or confidentially. — *n.* A continuous, humming noise; a whisper; a report spread secretly or cautiously. — **Buzz saw.** A circular saw, which makes a buzzing sound when revolving rapidly.

Buz'zard (bŭz'zẽrd), *n.* A bird of prey, of the hawk kind.

Buzzard.

By (bī), *prep.* Near; close to; next to; beside; from one to the other side of; past; with; through means of; in presence of. — *adv.* Near; present; past; beyond. — *a.* Out of the common path; aside.

By (bī), **Bye**, *n.* A thing not directly aimed at; an object by the way; in cricket, a run made upon a missed ball.

By'-end' (bī'ĕnd'), *n.* Private end or interest; secret purpose.

By'gone' (-gŏn'), *a.* Past; gone by. — *n.* Something gone by or past; a past event.

By'-law (bī'lą), *n.* A local or subordinate law; a private law or regulation.

By'path' (bī'pȧth'), *n.* A private path; an obscure way; indirect means.

By'play' (bī'plā'), *n.* A scene carried on aside, and usually in dumb show, while the main action proceeds.

By'-prod'uct (bī'prŏd'ŭkt), *n.* A secondary or additional product; something produced, as in a manufacturing process, in addition to the principal product.

By'road' (bī'rōd'), *n.* A private or obscure road.

By'stand'er (bī'stănd'dẽr), *n.* A looker-on; a spectator; an observer.

By'word' (bī'wûrd'), *n.* A common saying; a proverb; the object of a contemptuous remark.

By-zan'tine (bĭ-zăn'tĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Byzantium, now Constantinople.

C.

Cab (kăb), *n.* A kind of carriage; a cabriolet.

Cab (kăb), *n.* A Hebrew dry measure of 2¼ pints.

Ca-bal' (kȧ-bȧl'), *n.* A number of persons united to effect some private purpose; a ring; a junto; an intrigue. — *v. i.* [Caballed (-bȧld'); Caballing.] To plot; to conspire. — **Ca-bal'ler**, *n.*

Cab'a-la (kăb'ȧ-lȧ), *n.* Jewish secret tradition; mystic art; mystery. — **Cab'a-lism** (-lĭz'm), *n.* Secret science of the cabalists. — **Cab'a-list** (-lĭst), *n.* One skilled in Jewish tradition. — **Cab'a-lis'tic** (-lĭs'tĭk), **Cab'a-lis'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the cabala; mystic. — **Cab'a-lis'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

‖**Ca-bas'** (kȧ-bȧ'), *n.* A reticule; a hand bag.

Cab'bage (kăb'băj), *n.* A garden plant, having an eatable head.

Cab'bage (kăb'băj), *v. t.* To purloin. — *n.* Cloth retained by tailors when cutting out garments.

Cab'in (kăb'ĭn), *n.* A small room; cottage; hut; apartment in a ship. — *v. t.* To live in a cabin; to lodge. — *v. i.* To confine in a cabin. — **Cabin boy.** A boy who waits on persons in a ship.

Cab'in-et (kăb'ĭ-nĕt), *n.* A closet; a private room in which consultations are held; the council of a prince or government; a chest or box, with drawers and doors; a collection of works of art. — *a.* Suited for a cabinet; small. — **Cab'in-et-mak'er** (-mā'kẽr), *n.* One who makes household furniture.

Ca'ble (kā'b'l), *n.* A large, strong rope or chain, to retain a vessel at anchor, etc.; a metallic rope containing a telegraphic wire. — *v. t.* To fasten with a cable; to transmit (a telegraphic message) through a cable. — **Ca'ble-gram'** (-grăm'), *n.* A telegraphic message sent by a cable.

Ca-boose' (kȧ-bo͞os'), *n.* The cook room of a ship; a galley; a tool car on a railroad.

Cab'ri-o-let' (kăb'rĭ-ō-lā'), *n.* A one-horse carriage with two seats and a calash top.

Ca-ca'o (kȧ-kā'ō *or* kā'kō), *n.* The chocolate tree.

Cach'a-lot (kăsh'ȧ-lŏt), *n.* The sperm whale.

‖**Cache** (kȧsh), *n.* A hiding place for provisions. — *v. t.* To hide goods.

Ca-chec'tic (kȧ-kĕk'tĭk), **Ca-chec'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Having a bad state of body.

‖**Cach'et** (kȧsh'ȧ), *n.* A seal (of a letter). — **Lettre de cachet** (lĕtr' dẽ). A sealed letter, formerly used as an order to imprison offenders.

Ca-chex'y (kȧ-kĕks'ĭ), *n.* Depraved condition of the system.

Cach'in-na'tion (kăk'ĭn-nā'shŭn), *n.* Loud or immoderate laughter.

Ca'chou' (kȧ'shō͞o'), *n.* A pill for perfuming the breath.

Cac'kle (kăk'k'l), *v. i.* To make a noise like a hen; to laugh with a broken noise; to giggle; to prattle. — *n.* The broken noise of a hen; idle talk; prattle. — **Cac'kler**, *n.* — **Cac'kling**, *n.*

Ca-coph'o-ny (kȧ-kŏf'ŏ-nȳ), *n.* A disagreeable sound of words; a bad voice; a combination of discordant sounds. — **Ca-coph'o-nous** (-ŏ-nŭs), *a.* Harsh sounding.

Cac'tus (kăk'tŭs), *n.* A genus of prickly tropical plants.

Cactus.

Cad (kăd), *n.* A doorkeeper of an English omnibus; a vulgar fellow. — **Cad'dish**, *a.* Lowbred and presuming.

Ca-dav'er-ous (kȧ-dăv'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Like a corpse; pale; ghastly.

Cad'dy (kăd'dȳ), *n.*; *pl.* CADDIES (-dĭz). A small box for tea.

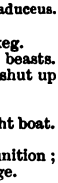
Ca'dence (kā'dens), *n.* A fall of the voice in reading; modulation of sound.

Ca-det' (kȧ-dĕt'), *n.* A younger son; a volunteer in the army; a military pupil.

‖**Ca'di** (kā'dĭ), *n.* A Turkish judge.

Cad'mi-um (kăd'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* A metal related to zinc.

‖**Ca-du'ce-us** (kȧ-dū'sē-ŭs), *n.* Mercury's rod; a winged wand entwined by serpents.



Caduceus.

Cæ'sar (sē'zĕr), *n.* A Roman Emperor; the Kaiser, or Emperor of Germany. — **Cæ'sar-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Imperialism; government with unrestricted power by a single person chosen by popular will; advocacy of such government.

Cæ-su'ra (sē-zū'rȧ *or* -sū'rȧ), *n.* A pause or division in a verse. — **Cæ-su'ral**, *a.* Pertaining to the cæsura.

‖**Ca'fe'** (kȧ'fā'), *n.* [F.] A coffee-house; a restaurant.

Caf'tan (kăf'tăn *or* kăf-tăn'), *n.* A Persian or Turkish gown.

Cag (kăg), *n.* A small cask or barrel; a keg.

Cage (kāj), *n.* An inclosure for birds or beasts. — *v. t.* [CAGED (kājd); CAGING.] To shut up in a cage; to confine.

Cai'man, *n.* See CAYMAN.

Ca-ique' (kȧ-ēk'), *n.* A Turkish skiff or light boat.

Cairn (kārn), *n.* A pile of stones.

Cais'son (kās'sŏn), *n.* A chest for ammunition; a frame for laying foundations of a bridge.

Cai'tiff (kā'tĭf), *n.* A mean person; a knave. — *a.* Base; vile.

Ca-jole' (kȧ-jōl'), *v. t.* To deceive by flattery; to wheedle; to coax; to entrap. — **Ca-jol'er**, *n.* — **Ca-jol'er-y** (-ĕr-ȳ), *n.* Flattery; deceit.

Cake (kāk), *n.* Baked dough; sweetened bread; a flattened mass. — *v. t.* & *i.* To form into a mass; to harden.

Cal'a-bash (kăl'ȧ-băsh), *n.* A large gourd.

Cal'a-boose' (kăl'ȧ-bōōs'), *n.* A prison; a jail.

Cal'a-man'co (kăl'ȧ-măn'kō), *n.* A woolen stuff, ribbed or plain.

Cal'a-mine (kăl'ȧ-mīn *or* -mĭn), *n.* A mineral, an ore of zinc.

Ca-lam'i-ty (kȧ-lăm'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Any great misfortune or cause of misery; disaster; mishap. — **Ca-lam'i-tous** (-tŭs), *a.* Distressing; grievous; disastrous. — **Ca-lam'i-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ca-lam'i-tous-ness**, *n.*

Cal'a-mus (kăl'ȧ-mŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CALAMI (-mī). A reed; Indian cane; sweet flag.

Ca-lash' (kȧ-lăsh'), *n.* A light carriage with movable top; a woman's hood.

Cal-ca're-ous (kăl-kā'rē-ŭs), *a.* Of the nature of lime.

Cal'ce-a'ted (kăl'sē-ā'tĕd), *a.* Wearing shoes.

Cal'ci-mine (kăl'sĭ-min), *n.* White or colored wash for plastered walls. — *v. t.* To wash or cover with calcimine.

Cal'ci-nate (kăl'sĭ-nāt), *or* **Cal-cine'** (kăl-sīn' *or* kăl'sĭn), *v. t.* To reduce to powder by heat; to oxidize. — *v. i.* To be converted into a powder or friable substance. — **Cal-cin'er** (-sin'ĕr), *n.* — **Cal'ci-na'tion** (kăl'sĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* The operation of calcining. — **Cal'cite** (kăl'sīt), *n.* Carbonate of lime. — **Cal'ci-um** (-sĭ-ŭm), *n.* The metallic basis of lime.

Cal'cu-late (kăl'kŭ-lāt), *v. t.* To ascertain by mathematical processes; to compute; to reckon; to count; to estimate. — *v. i.* To make a computation. — **Cal'cu-la-ble** (-lȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being calculated. — **Cal'cu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Computation; reckoning. — **Cal'cu-la'tive** (kăl'kŭ-lā'tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to calculation. — **Cal'cu-la'tor** (-tĕr), *n.* One who reckons.

Cal'cu-lus (kăl'kŭ-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CALCULI (-lī). Stone in the bladder; a method of computation. — **Cal'cu-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* Like stone; gritty; affected with the gravel or stone.

Cal'dron (kąl'drŭn), *n.* A large kettle or boiler.

Cal'e-fy (kăl'ĕ-fī), *v. i.* To grow hot or warm. — *v. t.* To make hot. — **Cal'e-fa'cient** (-fā'shent), *a.* Making warm; heating. — **Cal'e-fac'tion** (-făk'shŭn), *n.* The act of warming or state of being heated. — **Cal'e-fac'tive** (-tĭv), **Cal'e-fac'to-ry** (-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Making warm or hot.

Cal'en-dar (kăl'ĕn-dĕr), *n.* An almanac; a register. — *v. t.* [CALENDARED (-dĕrd); CALENDARING.] To enter or write in a calendar.

Cal'en-der (kăl'ĕn-dĕr), *n.* A hot press, used to make cloths, paper, etc., smooth, even, and glossy; one who pursues the business of calendering. — *v. t.* [CALENDERED (-dĕrd); CALENDERING.] To smooth (cloth, paper, etc.), by pressure between rollers.

Cal'ends (kăl'ĕndz), *n. pl.* The first day of each Roman month.

Cal'en-ture (kăl'ĕn-tūr), *n.* Delirium caused by the heat of the tropical sun at sea.

Calf (kăf), *n.*; *pl.* CALVES (kăvz). The young of the cow; a stupid person; the fleshy part of the leg below the knee; fine leather made from a calf's skin.

Cal'i-ber (kăl'ĭ-bĕr), **Cal'i-bre**, *n.* Weight of a bullet; bore of a gun; mental capacity.

Cal'i-co (kăl'ĭ-kō), *n.*; *pl.* CALICOES (-kōz). A stuff woven of cotton.

Cal'i-duct (kăl'ĭ-dŭkt), *n.* A pipe to convey heat.

Ca'lif, *n.* See CALIPH.

Ca-lig'i-nous (kȧ-lĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Affected with dimness; dark.

Ca-lig'ra-phy, *n.* See CALLIGRAPHY.

Cal'i-pash' (kăl'ĭ-păsh'), *n.* That part of a turtle belonging to the upper shell.

Cal'i-pee' (kăl'ĭ-pē'), *n.* That part of a turtle belonging to the lower shell.

Calipers.

Cal'i-pers (kăl'ĭ-pĕrz), *n. pl.*, **Caliper compasses.** Compasses with curved legs,

for measuring the caliber or diameter of round bodies.

Ca'liph (kā'lĭf), *n.* Successor or vicar; — a title of the successors of Mohammed. — **Cal'i-phate, Cal'i-fate** (kăl'ĭ-fāt), *n.* Office or government of a caliph.

Cal'is-then'ics (kăl'ĭs-thĕn'ĭks), *n. sing.* Healthful and graceful bodily exercise; light gymnastics for women and children.

Ca'lix (kā'lĭks), *n.* A cup. See CALYX.

Calk (kąk), *v. t.* [CALKED (kąkt); CALKING.] To stop the seams of (a ship), to prevent leaking; to sharpen the shoes of (a horse or ox), to prevent slipping; to wound (one foot) with a calk (on another foot). — *n.* A sharp-pointed iron on a shoe for beast or man, to prevent slipping. — **Calk'er,** *n.* — **Calking iron.** A chisel-shaped instrument for calking ships.

Call (kąl), *v. t.* [CALLED (kąld); CALLING.] To name; to invite; to summon; to designate. — *v. i.* To cry out; to make a brief visit. — *n.* An address; claim; demand; summons; short visit. — **Call'er,** *n.* — **Call'ing,** *n.* Summons; occupation; vocation; business.

Cal-lig'ra-phy (kă-lĭg'rą-fy), *n.* Beautiful penmanship. — **Cal-lig'ra-phist** (-fĭst), *n.* An elegant penman. — **Cal'li-graph'ic** (kăl'ĭ-grăf'ĭk), **Cal'li-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to calligraphy.

Cal-li'o-pe (kă-lī'ŏ-pē), *n.* The muse of eloquence and heroic poetry; an organ whose tones are produced by steam instead of wind.

Cal'li-pash', Cal'li-pee', *n.* See CALIPASH, CALIPEE.

Cal'li-pers, *n. pl.* See CALIPERS.

Cal'lis-then'ics, *n.* See CALISTHENICS.

Cal'lous (kăl'lŭs), *a.* Hardened; indurated; unfeeling. — **Cal'lous-ly,** *adv.* — **Cal'lous-ness,** *n.* — **Cal-los'i-ty** (-lŏs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* A horny hardness of skin.

Cal'low (kăl'lō), *a.* Destitute of feathers; unfledged; immature.

Calm (kăm), *a.* Still; quiet; undisturbed; peaceful; tranquil; placid. — *n.* Serenity; quiet. — *v. t.* [CALMED (kămd); CALMING.] To still; to soothe; to compose. — **Calm'ly,** *adv.* — **Calm'ness,** *n.*

Cal'o-mel (kăl'ŏ-mĕl), *n.* A mild chloride of mercury, used as medicine.

Ca-lor'ic (kă-lŏr'ĭk), *n.* Principle or matter of heat. — **Cal'o-rif'ic** (kăl'ŏ-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* Producing heat; heating. — **Cal'o-rim'e-ter** (-rĭm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* An apparatus for measuring the amount of heat contained in bodies. — **Ca-lor'i-mo'tor** (kă-lŏr'ĭ-mō'tĕr), *n.* A kind of galvanic battery, producing powerful effects.

Cal'o-type (kăl'ŏ-tīp), *n.* A photograph on prepered paper.

Cal'trop (kăl'trŏp), **Cal'trap** (-trăp), *n.* A plant, having a prickly fruit; an instrument with four iron points so arranged that one must project upwards, so as to endanger advancing cavalry.

Cal'u-met (kăl'ū-mĕt), *n.* An Indian pipe of peace.

Cal'um-ny (kăl'ŭm-nỹ), *n.* False and malicious accusation; slander; libel; abuse. — **Ca-lum'ni-ate** (kă-lŭm'nĭ-āt), *v. t.* To accuse falsely; to asperse; to defame; to vilify; to traduce; to libel. — **Ca-lum'ni-a'tion** (-nĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* False accusation; slander. — **Ca-lum'ni-a'tor** (kă-lŭm'nĭ-ā'tĕr), *n.* A slanderer. — **Ca-lum'ni-ous** (-nĭ-ŭs), **Ca-lum'ni-a-to-ry** (-ă-tō-rỹ), *a.* Slanderous; defamatory. — **Ca-lum'ni-ous-ly,** *adv.*

Calve (kăv), *v. i.* To bring forth a calf.

Cal'vin-ism (kăl'vĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines of Calvin. — **Cal'vin-ist,** *n.* One who adheres to Calvinism. — **Cal'vin-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), **Cal'vin-is'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to Calvin, or to his opinions in theology.

Calx (kălks), *n.; pl.* E. CALXES (-ĕz), L. CALCES (kăl'sēz). The earthy residuum of a calcined mineral.

Ca'lyx (kā'lĭks), *n.; pl.* E. CALYXES (-ĕz); L. CALYCES (kăl'ĭ-sēz). The outer covering of a flower. — **Cal'y-cle** (kăl'ĭ-k'l), *n.* A row of small leaflets, at the base of the calyx; outer covering or crown of a seed.

c c Calyx.

Cam (kăm), *n.* A projecting part of a wheel or moving piece, designed to give variable motion to another piece pressing against it.

Cam'ber (kăm'bĕr), *n.* A convexity on the top of a beam, or of an aperture. — *v. t.* & *i.* To curve upward.

Cam'bist (kăm'bĭst), *n.* A banker; one skilled in exchange.

Cam'bric (kām'brĭk), *n.* A fine white fabric of linen or cotton.

Came, *imp.* of COME.

Cam'el (kăm'ĕl), *n.* A large ruminant quadruped of Asia and Africa; a contrivance for lifting ships over shoals.

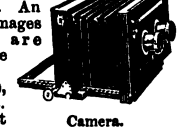
Camel.

‖**Ca-mel'li-a** (kă-mĕl'lĭ-ă *or* **kă-mēl'yă**), *n.* A genus of ornamental plants.

Ca-mel'o-pard (kă-mĕl'- *or* kăm'ĕl-ō-pärd), *n.* The giraffe; an African ruminant quadruped, remarkable for its long neck.

Cam'e-o (kăm'ē-ō), *n.; pl.* CAMEOS (-ōz). A stone or shell carved in relief.

Cam'e-ra (kăm'ĕ-rā), *n.* A vaulted roof or ceiling; the *camera obscura* used by photographers. — ‖**Camera-obscura** (ŏb-skū'rā). An apparatus in which images of external objects are thrown upon a surface within a darkened box.


Camera.

Cam'i-sade' (kăm'ĭ-sād'), **Cam'i-sa'do** (-sā'dō), *n.* An attack by surprise at night.

Cam'let (kăm'lĕt), *n.* A stuff of hair and silk, or wool and thread.

Cam'o-mile (kăm'ō-mīl), **Cham'o-mile**, *n.* A bitter plant, used in medicine.

Camp (kămp), *n.* Ground on which tents, etc., are erected for shelter; a body of persons encamped in the same spot. — *v. t.* [Camped (kămpt); Camping.] To afford rest or lodging for (an army, or travelers). — *v. i.* To rest or lodge; to encamp.

Cam-paign' (kăm-pān'), *n.* The time that an army keeps the field; a political canvass. — *v. i.* To serve in a campaign. — **Cam-paign'er**, *n.* One who has served in campaigns; a veteran.

Cam-pan'i-form (kăm-păn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* In the shape of a bell.

‖**Cam'pa-ni'le** (kăm'pȧ-nē'lē), *n.* A bell tower. — **Cam'pa-nol'o-gy** (-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The art of ringing bells. — **Cam-pan'u-late** (-păn'ū-lāt), *a.* Bell-shaped.

Cam-pes'tral (kăm-pĕs'trȧl), **Cam-pes'tri-an** (-trĭ-ȧn), *a.* Pertaining to, or growing in, a field.

Cam'phene (kăm'fēn *or* kăm-fēn'), *n.* Oil of turpentine. [Sometimes written *camphine.*]

Cam'phire (kăm'fīr), *n.* Old spelling of *camphor.*

Cam'phor (kăm'fẽr), *n.* The solidified sap of an East Indian tree. — **Cam'phor-ate** (-āt), *v. t.* To impregnate with camphor. — **Cam-phor'ic** (-fŏr'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to camphor.

Cam'pi-on (kăm'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* A plant bearing poisonous berries.

Can (kăn), *n.* A cup; a metal case or vessel. — *v. t.* To preserve (fruit, etc.) in airtight cans.

Can (kăn), *v. i.* [*imp.* Could (kŏŏd).] To be able; to have power.

‖**Ca-naille'** (kȧ-nāl'), *n.* [F.] The lowest class of people; the rabble.

Ca-nal' (kȧ-năl'), *n.* An artificial watercourse; a duct for passage of liquids or solids.

‖**Ca-nard'** (kȧ-närd' *or* kȧ-närr'), *n.* [F.] An extravagant fabrication; a hoax.

Ca-na'ry (kȧ-nā'rў), *n.* Wine made in the Canary Isles; a singing bird of the Finch family. — *a.* Of a pale yellow color.

Can'cel (kăn'sĕl), *v. t.* [Cancelled *or* Cancelled (-sĕld); Cancelling *or* Cancelling.] To blot out; to annul, or destroy. — **Can'cel-la'ted** (kăn'sĕl-lā'tĕd), *a.* Marked with cross lines. — **Can'cel-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A canceling.

Can'cer (kăn'sẽr), *n.* The Crab, a sign in the zodiac; a tumor, often becoming an ulcer, and rarely cured. — **Can'cer-ate** (-āt), *v. i.* To grow into a cancer. — **Can'cer-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Like, consisting of, or affected with, cancer. — **Can'cri-form** (kăn'krĭ-fôrm), *a.* Crablike; cancerous.

Can'de-la'brum (kăn'dē-lā'brŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. Candelabra (-brȧ), E. Candelabrums (-brŭmz). A branched candlestick; a chandelier.

Can'dent (kăn'dent), *a.* Glowing with heat.

Can'did (kăn'dĭd), *a.* Fair; ingenuous; just; frank; unreserved; equitable. — **Can'did-ly**, *adv.* — **Can'did-ness**, *n.*

Can'di-date (kăn'dĭ-dāt), *n.* One who seeks, or is selected for, office. — **Can'di-da-cy** (-dȧ-sў), **Can'di-date-ship**, **Can'di-da-ture** (-dā-tūr), *n.* Position of a candidate.

Can'dle (kăn'd'l), *n.* A cylinder of combustible substance, inclosing a wick, to furnish light. — **Can'dle-light'** (-līt'), *n.* The light of a candle. — **Can'dle-mas** (-mȧs), *n.* The festival (Feb. 2) of the purification of the Virgin Mary. — **Can'dle-stick'** (-stĭk'), *n.* A utensil to hold a candle.

Can'dor (kăn'dẽr), *n.* Fairness; sincerity.

Can'dy (kăn'dў), *v. t.* To conserve in sugar; to form into crystals, as sugar. — *v. i.* To change into sugar, or be formed into crystals. — *n.* A preparation or confection of sugar.

Cane (kān), *n.* A reed; a walking-stick; a staff. — *v. t.* [Caned (kānd); Caning.] To beat with a cane; to furnish with cane or rattan. — **Cane'brake'** (kān'brāk'), *n.* A thicket of canes.

Ca-nine' (kȧ-nīn'), *a.* Pertaining to, or having the properties of, a dog.

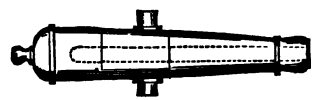
Can'is-ter (kăn'ĭs-tẽr). A box or case for tea, coffee, etc., also for shot fired from a cannon.

Can'ker (kăn'kẽr), *n.* An ulcer in the mouth; a disease of animals and plants; anything which corrupts or destroys. — *v. t.* [Cankered (-kẽrd); Cankering.] To eat; to corrode; to pollute. — *v. i.* To become corrupt or malignant; to waste away. — **Can'kered**, *a.* Corroded; malignant. — **Can'ker-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Corroding. — **Can'ker-worm'** (-wûrm'), *n.* A worm which destroys fruit and trees.

Can'nel coal' (kăn'nĕl kōl'). A hard black coal. It burns with a clear flame.

Can'ni-bal (kăn'nĭ-bȧl), *n.* One who eats human flesh. — **Can'ni-bal-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* The eating of human flesh by man; cruelty; barbarity.

Can'non (kăn'nŭn), *n.* A great gun; a firearm for



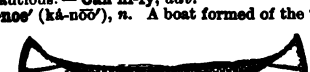
Cannon.

discharging heavy shot. — **Can'non-ade'** (-ād'), *n.* An attack with cannon. — *v. t.* & *i.* To attack with cannon. — **Cannon ball.** Shot thrown by a cannon. — **Cannon shot.** Cannon balls; the distance a cannon will throw balls. — **Can'non-eer'** (-ēr'), **Can'non-ier'**, *n.* One who manages cannon. — **Can'non-ry** (-rў), *n.* Artillery.

Can'not (kăn'nŏt). [*Can* + *not.*] Am, is, or are, unable.

Can'ny (kăn'nў), **Can'nie**, *a.* Cunning; shrewd; cautious. — **Can'ni-ly**, *adv.*

Ca-noe' (kȧ-nōō'), *n.* A boat formed of the trunk



Canoe.

of a tree, or of bark or skins. — *v. i.* [Canoed (-nōōd'); Canoeing (-nōō'ĭng).] To manage a canoe; to ride in a canoe.

Can'on (kăn'ŭn), *n.* A law or rule; the genuine books of the Scriptures; a church dignitary. — **Can'on-ess** (-ĕs), *n.* A woman who enjoys a prebend. — **Ca-non'ic** (kȧ-nŏn'ĭk), **Ca-non'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to a canon; according to the rule. — **Ca-non'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Ca-non'ic-als** (-ĭ-kalz), *n. pl.* Full official dress of the clergy. — **Can'on-ist**, *n.* A professor of canon law. — **Can'on-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The placing the name of a deceased person in the catalogue of saints; state of being sainted.

— **Can'on-ize** (kăn'ŭn-īz), *v. t.* To place upon the catalogue of saints. — **Can'on-ry** (-rȳ), **Can'on-ship**, *n.* A benefice in a cathedral or collegiate church, having a prebend annexed to it.

Can'o-py (kăn'ō-pȳ), *n.* A covering over the head. — *v. t.* [CANOPIED (-pīd); CANOPYING.] To cover with a canopy.

Cant (kănt), *v. t.* To incline or place upon the edge; to give a sudden turn or impulse to; to cut off an angle from. — *n.* An angle; an inclination from a horizontal line; a sudden thrust.

Cant (kănt), *n.* An affected, singsong mode of speaking; a phrase hackneyed, corrupt, or peculiar to some profession; religious phraseology; hypocrisy; slang of gypsies, thieves, and beggars. — *a.* Affected, inelegant, or vulgar; — applied to language. — *v. t.* To speak in a whining voice, or with pretension of goodness. — **Cant'er**, *n.*

Can't (kănt). Colloquial contraction for *can not*.

Can'ta-loup (kăn'tȧ-lōōp), **Can'ta-loupe**, *n.* A small variety of muskmelon.

Can'ta-lev'er (kăn'tȧ-lĕv'ẽr), **Can'ti-lev'er**, *n.* A bracket for supporting a balcony, the eaves of a house, etc.

Can-ta'ta (kăn-tä'tȧ), *n.* A poem set to music.

Can-teen' (kăn-tēn'), *n.* A vessel for liquor; a barrack tavern. [Written also *cantine*.]

Can'ter (kăn'tẽr), *v. i.* [CANTERED (-tẽrd); CANTERING.] To move in a moderate gallop. — *v. t.* To ride upon a canter. — *n.* A moderate gallop.

Can'tha-ris (kăn'thȧ-rĭs), *n.*; *pl.* CANTHARIDES (kăn-thăr'ĭ-dēz). A beetle used for blistering; a Spanish fly.

Can'ti-cle (kăn'tĭ-k'l), *n.*; *pl.* CANTICLES (-k'lz). A little song; *pl.* the Song of Solomon, a book of the Old Testament.

Can'to (kăn'tō), *n.*; *pl.* CANTOS (-tōz). A section of a long poem.

Can'ton (kăn'tŭn), *n.* A political division of a country. — *v. t.* [CANTONED (-tŭnd); CANTONING.] To divide (territory) into districts; to allot quarters to (troops). — **Can'ton-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* To divide into cantons. — **Can'ton-ment** (-mẽnt), *n.* A district occupied by troops.

Can'ton crape' (kăn'tŭn krāp'). A soft, thin, silk fabric, for ladies' scarfs, shawls, etc. — **Canton flannel.** Cotton flannel.

Can-toon' (kăn-tōōn'), *n.* A kind of fustian.

Can'vas (kăn'vas), *n.* Coarse cloth for tents, sails, painting, etc. — **Can'vas-back'** (-băk'), *n.* A sea-duck, so named from the marking of its plumage.

Can'vass (kăn'vas), *v. t.* [CANVASSED (-vast); CANVASSING.] To sift; to examine thoroughly; to discuss; to debate; to go through in the way of solicitation. — *v. i.* To solicit votes, interest, subscriptions, etc. — *n.* Close inspection; discussion; solicitation. — **Can'vass-er**, *n.*

Can'y (kā'nȳ), *a.* Consisting of, or abounding with, canes.

Can'zo-net' (kăn'zō-nĕt'), *n.* A short song, in parts.

Caout'chouc (kōō'chōōk), *n.* India rubber; gum elastic.

Cap (kăp), *n.* A covering for the head; top. — *v. t.* [CAPPED (kăpt); CAPPING.] To cover the head or top of; to complete.

Ca'pa-ble (kā'pȧ-b'l), *a.* Possessing ability, capacity, or intellectual power; able; qualified; efficient; skillful. — **Ca'pa-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Ca'pa-ble-ness**, *n.*

Ca-pa'cious (kȧ-pā'shŭs), *a.* Having capacity; large; roomy; spacious; comprehensive. — **Ca-pa'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Ca-pa'cious-ness**, *n.*

Ca-pac'i-ty (kȧ-păs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Power of receiving or containing; extent of room or space; ability; capability; skill. — **Ca-pac'i-tate** (-tāt), *v. t.* To make capable; to fit.

‖**Cap'-a-pie'** (kăp'ȧ-pē'), *adv.* [OF.] From head to foot.

Ca-par'i-son (kȧ-păr'ĭ-sŭn), *n.* Trappings for a horse. — *v. t.* To dress pompously; to adorn.

Cape (kāp), *n.* A neck of land extending into the sea; a headland; a neckpiece of a garment.

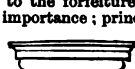
Ca'per (kā'pẽr), *v. i.* [CAPERED (-pẽrd); CAPERING.] To leap sportively; to skip; to dance. — *n.* A frolicsome leap, spring, or jump; a prank.

Ca'per (kā'pẽr), *n.* The flower bud of the caper bush, used for pickling. — **Caper bush** *or* **tree.** A genus of shrubs, some of which bear berries, and others pods. — **Ca'per-ber'ry** (-bĕr'rȳ), *n.* The fruit of the caper, used as a condiment.

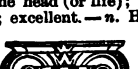
‖**Ca'pi-as** (kā'pĭ-ăs), *n.* A writ commanding the officer to arrest the person named in it.

Cap'il-la-ry (kăp'ĭl-lā-rȳ *or* kă-pĭl'lă-rȳ), *a.* Resembling a hair; long and very slender; pertaining to capillary tubes or vessels. — *n.* A fine vessel or canal, esp. one connecting the arteries and veins. — **Cap'il-la'ceous** (kăp'ĭl-lā'shŭs), *a.* Hairlike; hairy. — **Ca-pil'la-ment** (kă-pĭl'lă-mẽnt), *n.* A filament; a fine hairlike thread or fiber.

Cap'i-tal (kăp'ĭ-tal), *a.* Pertaining to the head, or to the forfeiture of the head (or life); first in importance; principal; excellent. — *n.* Head



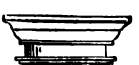
Doric.



Ionic.

Corinthian.

Composite.



Tuscan.

Gothic.

Moorish.

Byzantine.

or upper part of a column; a chief city or town; stock in trade; a capital letter. — **Cap'i-tal-ly**,

adv. In a capital manner; finely. — **Capital letter.** A letter of different form and size from those in which the body of a page is printed; thus: — pica CAPITALS and SMALL CAPITALS; nonpareil CAPITALS and SMALL CAPITALS; diamond CAPITALS and SMALL CAPITALS. — **Capital stock,** the fund of a trading company. — **Cap'i-tal-ist,** *n.* A man of large property. — **Cap'i-tal-ize** (-iz), *v. t.* To convert (money or stock) into capital; to print in capitals. — **Cap'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A numbering of persons; tax upon each head; poll tax.

Cap'i-tol (kăp'ĭ-tŏl), *n.* A temple in Rome; a government house.

Ca-pit'u-lar (ka-pĭt'ū-lẽr), *a.* Belonging to a chapter. — *n.* A statute; a member of a chapter.

Ca-pit'u-late (ka-pĭt'ū-lāt), *v. i.* To surrender on stipulated terms. — **Ca-pit'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A reducing to heads or articles; act of surrendering to an enemy upon stipulated terms; an instrument containing terms of agreement or surrender. — **Ca-pit'u-la'tor** (-lā'tẽr), *n.*

Ca-pooh' (ka-pōōh'), *n.* A monk's hood.

Ca'pon (kā'pn *or* kā'pŭn), *n.* A cock gelded, to improve his flesh for the table.

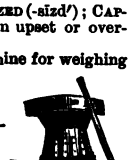
Ca-price' (ka-prēs'), *n.* Sudden or unreasonable change of mind; fickleness; a freak; a whim; a fancy. — **Ca-pri'cious** (-prĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Governed by caprice; whimsical; unsteady; captious. — **Ca-pri'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **Ca-pri'cious-ness,** *n.*

Cap'ri-corn (kăp'rĭ-kôrn), *n.* The 10th sign of the zodiac, into which the sun enters about Dec. 21.

Cap'si-cum (kăp'sĭ-kŭm), *n.* A plant producing red or Cayenne pepper.

Cap-size' (kăp-sīz'), *v. t.* [CAPSIZED (-sīzd'); CAPSIZING.] To overturn. — *n.* An upset or overturn.

Cap'stan (kăp'stăn), *n.* A machine for weighing anchors in ships, or raising a great weight.



Capstan.

Cap'sule (kăp'sūl), *n.* Seed vessel of a plant; cup; shell. — **Cap'su-lar** (-sŭ-lẽr), **Cap'su-la-ry** (-lă-rў), *a.* Pertaining to, or hollow like, a capsule.

Cap'tain (kăp'tĭn), *n.* A commander of a ship, company, etc.; a warrior. — **Cap'tain-cy** (-sў), *n.* Rank, post, or commission, of a captain; leadership. — **Cap'tain-ship,** *n.* Condition, post, or authority of a captain; skill in war.

Cap'tion (kăp'shŭn), *n.* A certificate affixed to a legal instrument; the heading of a chapter, etc.

Cap'tious (kăp'shŭs), *a.* Apt to find fault or to cavil; petulant; fretful; peevish; perverse. — **Cap'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **Cap'tious-ness,** *n.*

Cap'tive (kăp'tĭv), *n.* A prisoner. — *a.* Made prisoner; confining. — **Cap'ti-vate** (-tĭ-vāt), *v. t.* To capture; to overpower with excellence or beauty; to charm; to fascinate. — **Cap'ti-va'tion** (-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act of captivating. — **Cap-tiv'i-ty** (-tĭv'ĭ-tў), *n.* Imprisonment; bondage; subjection. — **Cap'tor** (-tẽr), *n.* One who takes a prisoner or prize. — **Cap'ture** (-tūr), *n.* A seizing; seizure; thing taken. — *v. t.* To seize.

Cap'u-chin' (kăp'ū-shēn'), *n.* A monk of the order of St. Francis; a cloak and hood worn by women; a kind of pigeon with a tufted head.

Car (kär), *n.* A cart; a railroad carriage; a war chariot.

Car'a-bine (kăr'ă-bĭn), *n.* See CARBINE.

Car'a-cole (kăr'ă-kōl), *n.* An oblique movement of a horse; a spiral staircase. — *v. i.* To move in a caracole; to wheel.

‖**Ca-rafe'** (ka-răf'), *n.* A glass water bottle.

Car'a-mel (kăr'ă-mĕl), *n.* Burnt sugar; a kind of candy or sweet paste.

Car'a-pace (kăr'ă-pās), **Car'a-pax** (-păks), *n.* The upper shell of a turtle, crab, etc.

Car'at (kăr'ăt), *n.* A weight of 4 grains, used in weighing gems; 1-24th part (said of the fineness of gold).

Car'a-van (kăr'ă-văn *or* kăr'ă-văn'), *n.* A company of travelers, pilgrims, traders, or showmen; a wagon or train of wagons, for conveying beasts or goods; a van. — **Car'a-van'sa-ry** (-văn'să-rў), *n.* An Oriental inn.

Car'a-vel (kăr'ă-vĕl), *n.* A light, round, old-fashioned ship; a French fishing boat.

Car'a-way (kăr'ă-wā), *n.* An aromatic plant and its seed.

Car'bine (kär'bĭn), *n.* A short gun, used by mounted troops. — **Car'bi-neer'** (-bĭ-nēr'), *n.* A soldier armed with a carbine.

Car-bol'ic (kär-bŏl'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to an acid derived from coal tar and other sources, called *carbolic acid, phenic acid,* and *phenol,* and used as a disinfectant.

Car'bon (kär'bŏn), *n.* Pure charcoal. — **Car'bo-na'ceous** (kär'bŏ-nā'shŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or composed of, carbon. — **Car'bon-ate** (kär'bŏn-āt), *n.* A salt formed by union of carbonic acid with a base. — **Car-bon'ic** (-bŏn'-ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to carbon. — **Car'-bon-if'er-ous** (-bŏn-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Producing, or containing, carbon or coal. — **Car'bon-ize** (-iz), *v. t.* To convert into, impregnate, or combine with, carbon.

Car'boy (kär'boi), *n.* A globular bottle protected by basket work.

Car'bun-cle (kär'bŭn-k'l), *n.* A gem, of deep red color, with a mixture of scarlet; a garnet; a malignant boil. — **Car-bun'cu-lar** (-bŭn'kŭ-lẽr), *a.* Like a carbuncle; red; inflamed.

Car'cass (kär'kas), *n.* The dead body of an animal; a corpse.

Card (kärd), *n.* A piece of pasteboard, prepared for various uses; a written or published note; *pl.* a game played with pieces of pasteboard bearing distinguishing marks. — **Card'board'** (-bōrd'), *n.* Stiff pasteboard. — **Card'case'** (-kās'), *n.* A case for holding cards.

Card (kärd), *n.* An instrument for combing wool or flax, or cleaning the hair of animals. — *v. t.* To comb with a card.

Car'da-mom (kär'dă-mŭm), *n.* A plant yielding an aromatic seed used in medicine.

Car'di-ac (kär'dĭ-ăk), **Car-di'a-cal** (kär-dī'ă-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or exciting action in, the heart. — **Car'di-ac,** *n.* A medicine to stimulate the stomach, and animate the spirits; a cordial.

Car'di-nal (kär'dĭ-nal), *a.* Principal; chief. — *n.* One of the ecclesiastical princes constituting the pope's council; a woman's short, hooded cloak. — **Car'di-nal-ate** (-āt), **Car'di-nal-ship** (-shĭp), *n.* The office or dignity of a cardinal.

Car-doon' (kär-dōōn'), *n.* A salad plant, resembling the artichoke.

Care (kâr), *n.* Anxiety; solicitude; concern;

trouble; oversight. — *v. t.* [CARED (kârd); CARING.] To be anxious; to be disposed; to heed. — **Care'ful** (kâr'fụl), *a.* Anxious; cautious; watchful; saving. — **Care'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Care'ful-ness**, *n.* — **Care'less**, *a.* Without care; heedless; inattentive; remiss. — **Care'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Care'less-ness**, *n.* — **Care'worn'** (-wôrn'), *a.* Worn or wearied with care.

Ca-reen' (ka-rēn'), *v. t. & i.* [CAREENED (-rēnd'); CAREENING.] To incline to one side, as a ship.

Ca-reer' (ka-rēr'), *n.* A race; course; procedure. — *v. i.* To move or run rapidly.

Ca-ress' (ka-rĕs'), *v. t.* [CARESSED (-rĕst'); CARESSING.] To treat with fondness or kindness; to fondle; to court; to flatter. — *n.* An act of endearment. — **Ca-ress'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Car'ret (kăr'rĕt *or* kâr'ĕt), *n.* A mark [∧] noting omission in written matter.

Car'go (kär'gō), *n.* Freight of a ship.

Car'i-bou (kăr'I-bōō), *n.* A quadruped of the reindeer kind. [Written also *carribou.*]

Car'i-ca-ture (kăr'I-ka-tūr), *n.* A ridiculous likeness. — *v. t.* To make a caricature of; to burlesque. — **Car'i-ca-tu'rist** (-tū'rĭst), *n.* One who makes caricatures.

‖**Ca'ri-es** (kā'rI-ēz), *n.* Ulceration of bone. — **Ca'ri-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Affected with caries.

Car'i-nate (kăr'I-nāt), **Car'i-na'ted** (-nā'tĕd), *a.* Shaped like a ship's keel.

Car'i-ole (kăr'I-ōl), *n.* A small, open carriage.

Carl (kärl), *n.* A robust, hardy man; a rude, rustic man; a kind of hemp.

Car'man (kär'man), *n.* A man who drives a cart.

Car'mine (kär'mĭn), *n.* A pigment, of red or crimson color, prepared from cochineal.

Car'nage (kär'nāj), *n.* Slaughter; havoc.

Car'nal (kär'nal), *a.* Fleshly; sensual. — **Car'nal-ly**, *adv.* — **Car'nal-ist**, *n.* One given to sensuality. — **Car-nal'i-ty** (-năl'I-tў), *n.* Sensuality; grossness.

Car-na'tion (kär-nā'shŭn), *n.* Flesh color; a flower, a species of clove pink. — *a.* Flesh-colored; pink.

Car-nel'ian (kär-nēl'yan), *n.* A variety of chalcedony, of a deep red or reddish white color; cornelian.

Car'ne-ous (kär'nē-ŭs), *a.* Consisting of, or like, flesh. — **Car'ni-fy** (-nI-fī), *v. t.* To form flesh.

Car'ni-val (kär'nI-val), *n.* A festival celebrated with merriment before Lent; riotous revel.

Car-niv'o-rous (kär-nIv'ō-rŭs), *a.* Feeding on flesh.

Car-nos'i-ty (kär-nŏs'I-tў), *a.* A fleshy excrescence; a fungous growth.

Car'ol (kăr'ŭl), *n.* A song of joy or of devotion. — *v. t.* [CAROLED (-ŭld) or CAROLLED; CAROLING or CAROLLING.] To praise in song. — *v. i.* To sing; to warble.

Car'om (kăr'ŭm), *n.* A shot in billiards, in which the ball struck by the cue touches two or more other balls. — *v. t.* To make a carom.

Ca-rot'id (ka-rŏt'Id), *n.* One of the two great arteries in the neck. — **Ca-rot'id, Ca-rot'id-al** (-I-dal), *a.* Pertaining to these arteries.

Ca-rouse' (ka-rouz'), *v. t.* To drink in a jovial manner. — *v. i.* To drink freely or jovially. — **Ca-rouse', Ca-rous'al** (-rouz'al), *n.* A drinking match; a jovial banquet.

Carp (kärp), *v. i.* [CARPED (kärpt); CARPING.] To censure, cavil, or find fault. — **Carp'ing**, *a. & n.* Fault-finding. — **Carp'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Carp (kärp), *n.* A soft-finned, fresh-water fish.

Car'pel (kär'pĕl), *n.* A simple pistil, or a part of a compound pistil.

Carp.

Car'pen-ter (kär'pĕn-tĕr), *n.* A builder of houses or ships. — **Car'pen-try** (-trў), *n.* Art of building; woodwork.

Car'pet (kär'pĕt), *n.* Heavy fabric for covering floors. — *v. t.* [CARPETED; CARPETING.] To cover with a carpet. — **Car'pet-ing**, *n.* Materials for carpets; carpets in general; act of covering with a carpet. — **Car'pet-bag'**, *n.* A traveler's hand bag.

Car-pol'o-gy (kär-pŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* That branch of botany which treats of seeds and fruit.

Car'riage (kăr'rĭj), *n.* Act of carrying; conveyance; vehicle; demeanor; behavior; conduct.

Car'ri-er (kăr'rI-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, carries; a kind of pigeon.

Car'ri-on (kăr'rI-ŭn), *n.* The dead and putrefying flesh of animals. — *a.* Relating to, or feeding on, carrion.

Car'rom, *n. & v.* See CAROM.

Car'ron-ade' (kăr'rŭn-ād'), *n.* A kind of short cannon, formerly in use.

Car'rot (kăr'rŭt), *n.* A garden vegetable, of a reddish-yellow color. — **Car'rot-y**, *a.* Like a carrot in color or taste.

Car'ry (kăr'rў), *v. t.* [CARRIED (-rĭd); CARRYING.] To convey; to bear; to urge; to transfer (from one column, page, book, etc., to another); to effect; to behave; to demean. — *v. i.* To convey or propel; to bear.

Car'ry-all' (kăr'rI-ạl'), *n.* A light four-wheeled vehicle.

Cart (kärt), *n.* A two-wheeled carriage, for heavy commodities. — *v. t.* To convey on a cart. — **Cart'age** (-ăj), *n.* Act of carrying in a cart; price paid for carting. — **Cart'er**, *n.* A teamster.

‖**Carte' blanche'** (kärt' blänsh'). A blank paper, signed by one person, to be filled up as another pleases; unconditional terms; unlimited authority.

Car-tel' (kär-tĕl' *or* kär'tĕl), *n.* An agreement for exchange of prisoners; a challenge.

Car'ti-lage (kär'tI-lăj), *n.* Gristle; an elastic tissue. — **Car'ti-lag'i-nous** (-lăj'I-nŭs), *a.* Gristly.

Car-tog'ra-phy (kär-tŏg'ra-fў), *n.* The art of forming charts or maps.

Car-toon' (kär-tōōn'), *n.* A design or drawing.

Car-touch' (kär-tōōch'), *n.* An architectural tablet or scroll; a case for balls or cartridges.

Car'tridge (kär'trĭj), *n.* A charge for a firearm, inclosed in a case or shell.

Car'un-cle (kăr'ŭn-k'l), *n.* A small, fleshy excrescence.

Carve (kärv), *v. t. & i.* [CARVED (kärvd); CARVING.] To cut (wood, stone, etc.) in a decorative manner; to cut (meat, etc.) into slices; to apportion to. — **Carv'er**, *n.* — **Carv'ing**, *n.* A cutting wood, stone, etc.; a device or figure carved.

‖**Car'y-at'i-des** (kăr'I-ăt'I-dēz), *n. pl.* Figures of women, serving to support entablatures.

Cas'ca-bel (kăs'ka-bĕl), *n.* A knob behind the breech of a cannon.

Cas-cade' (kăs-kād'), *n.* A small waterfall.

Case (kās), *n.* A covering, box, or sheath; a box and its contents; the quantity contained in a box. — *v. t.* [CASED (kāst); CASING.] To cover

with or put in a case. — **Case knife.** A knife carried in a sheath; a large table knife.

Case (kās), *n.* That which falls, comes, or happens; event; circumstance; condition; plight; state; an instance of sickness or injury; a patient under treatment; matters of fact in a law suit; variation in form of a substantive, indicating its grammatical relation to other words.

Case'hard'en (kās'här'd'n), *v. t.* To harden (iron) by converting the surface into steel.

Case'mate (kās'māt), *n.* A bomb-proof chamber for cannon.

Case'ment (kās'ment), *n.* A glazed and hinged window frame.

Ca'se-ous (kā'sē-ŭs), *a.* Of or like cheese.

Cash (kăsh), *n.* Coin or specie; ready money. — *v. t.* [CASHED (kăsht); CASHING.] To convert into, or exchange for, money. — **Cash'book,** *n.* A book for recording receipts and expenditures of money. — **Cash-ier'** (-ēr'), *n.* One in charge of the money of a bank, etc.

Cash (kăsh), *n.* A Chinese copper coin, worth about one tenth of a cent.

Cash-ier' (kăsh-ēr'), *v. t.* [CASHIERED (-ērd'); CASHIERING.] To dismiss from office or discard from service or from society.

Cash'mere (kăsh'mēr), *n.* A rich and costly woolen stuff for shawls, etc.

Cas'ing (kās'ing), *n.* A covering; a case or box.

‖**Ca-si'no** (ka-sē'nō), *n.* A small country house; a club house; a game of cards.

Cask (kăsk), *n.* A small barrel-shaped vessel. — *v. t.* To put into a cask.

Cas'ket (kăs'kĕt), *n.* A small chest for jewels, etc.; a burial case.

Casque (kăsk), *n.* A helmet.

Cas-sa'tion (kăs-sā'shŭn), *n.* The act of annulling.

Cas'sa-va (kăs'sä-vä), *n.* A species of manihot, yielding tapioca.

Cas'sia (kăsh'ä), *n.* A species of laurel; a cheap kind of cinnamon.

Cas'si-mere (kăs'sĭ-mēr), *n.* A thin, twilled, woolen cloth.

Cas-si'no (kăs-sē'nō), *n.* A game at cards.

Cas'sock (kăs'sŭk), *n.* A close, long coat worn by clergymen.

Cas'so-wa-ry (kăs'sō-wä-rў), *n.* A large bird, resembling the ostrich.

Cast (kăst), *v. t.* & *i.* [CAST; CASTING.] To throw; to fling; to bound; to form; to calculate. — *n.* A casting or throwing; a throw; the thing thrown, or distance through which it is thrown; motion; turn; appearance; mien.

Cas'ta-net (kăs'tä-nĕt), *n.* An instrument rattled, to keep time in dancing.

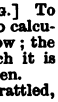
Cast'a-way (kăst'ä-wā), *n.* An abandoned person; a reprobate. — *a.* Rejected; useless.

Caste (kăst), *n.* A fixed class or order in society.

Cas'tel-lan (kăs'tĕl-lăn), *n.* A governor of a castle.

Cas'tel-la'ted (kăs'tĕl-lā'tĕd), *a.* Turreted like a castle.

Cast'er (kăst'ĕr), *n.* One who casts; a cruet, to contain condiments at the table; a small wheel on a swivel, on which furniture is rolled.


Caster.

Cas'ti-gate (kăs'tĭ-gāt), *v. t.* To punish by stripes; to correct; to chastise. — **Cas'ti-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Punishment; chastisement. — **Cas'ti-ga'tor,** *n.* — **Cas'ti-ga-to-ry** (-gä-tō-rў), *a.* Corrective; punitive.

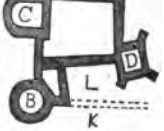
Cas'tile soap' (kăs'tēl *or* kăs-tēl' sōp'). A fine soap, made with olive oil and soda.

Cast'ing (kăst'ĭng), *n.* The act of one who casts; thing cast in a mold; warping of a board. — **Casting net.** A net cast and drawn, in distinction from a net that is set and left. — **Casting voice, Casting vote.** The vote of a presiding officer, which decides a question, when the votes of the house are equally divided.

Cas'tle (kăs'l), *n.* A fortified residence; fortress; a piece resembling a castle, used in the game of chess. — *v. t.* & *i.* In chess, to cover (the king) with a castle.

Castle at Pierrefonds, France.

A Donjon or Keep, an irregular building containing the dwelling of the lord and his family; *B C* Large round Towers forming part of the donjon and of the exterior walls; *D* Square Tower, separating the two inner courts and forming part of the donjon; *E* Chapel, whose apse forms a half round Tower, *F*, on the exterior walls; *G H* Round Towers on the exterior wall; *K* Postern Gate, reached from outside by a removable flight of steps or inclined plane for hoisting in stores, and leading to a court, *L* (see small diagram), whose pavement is on a level with the sill of the postern, but below the level of the larger court, with which it communicates by a separately fortified gateway; *M* Turret, containing spiral stairway to all the stories of the Great Tower, *B*, and serving also as a station for signal fire, banner, etc.; *N* Turret with stairway for tower, *C*; *O* Echaugettes; *P P P* Battlements consisting of merlons and crenels alternately, the merlons being pierced by loopholes; *Q Q* Machicolations (those at *Q* defend the Postern *K*); *R* Outwork defending the Approach, which is a road ascending the hill and passing under all four faces of the castle; *S S* Wall of the Outer Bailey. The road of approach enters the bailey at *T* and passes thence into the castle by the Main Entrance Gateway (which is in the wall between the Towers, *C H*) and over two drawbridges and through fortified passages to the inner court.



Plan of Donjon.

Cas'tor (kăs'tĕr), *n.* A beaver; a hat; a heavy kind of broadcloth.

Cas'tor oil' (kăs'tĕr oil'). Cathartic vegetable oil.

Cas'tra-me-ta'tion (kăs'trä-mē-tā'shŭn), *n.* An encamping; the laying out of a camp.

Cas'trate (kăs'trāt), *v. t.* To deprive of virility; to emasculate; to geld. — **Cas-tra'tion** (-trā'shŭn), *n.* The act of gelding.

Cas'trel (kăs'trĕl), *n.* A kind of hawk.

Cas'u-al (kăzh'ū-al), *a.* Happening without

design; coming without regularity; accidental; fortuitous; occasional. — *n.* A vagrant. — **Cas'u-al-ly,** *adv.* By chance; accidentally; occasionally. — **Cas'u-al-ty** (-al-tȳ), *n.* An accident; death; misfortune.

Cas'u-ist (kăzh'ū-ĭst), *n.* One who resolves cases of conscience. — **Cas'u-is'tic, Cas'u-is'tic-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to casuists or casuistry. — **Cas'u-ist-ry** (-ĭs-trȳ), *n.* The science of determining right or wrong, or of applying general moral rules to particular cases.

Cat (kăt), *n.* A domestic animal; tackle used in ships; a whip; a game of ball.

Cat'a-clysm (kăt'ȧ-klĭz'm), *n.* An extensive overflow; a deluge.

Cat'a-comb (kăt'ȧ-kōm), *n.* A cave or subterraneous place for burial of the dead.

Cat'a-cous'tics (kăt'ȧ-kous'tĭks *or* -kōōs'tĭks), *n.* The science of reflected sounds or echoes.

Cat'a-lec'tic (kăt'ȧ-lĕk'tĭk), *a.* Wanting a syllable at the end.

Cat'a-lep'sy (kăt'ȧ-lĕp'sȳ), *n.* Sudden suspension of the senses and of volition. — **Cat'a-lep'tic,** (-lĕp'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, catalepsy.

Cat'a-logue (kăt'ȧ-lŏg), *n.* A list or enumeration of names or articles arranged methodically. — *v. t.* To make a list of.

Ca-tal'pa (kȧ-tăl'pȧ), *n.* A tree having large leaves and flowers.

Cat'a-ma-ran' (kăt'ȧ-mȧ-răn'), *n.* A kind of raft consisting of pieces of wood lashed together; a vessel with twin hulls; a scold.

Cat'a-mount (kăt'ȧ-mount), *n.* The cougar; the puma; a lynx.

Cat'a-phon'ics (kăt'ȧ-fŏn'ĭks), *n. sing.* The doctrine of reflected sounds.

Cat'a-plasm (kăt'ȧ-plăz'm), *n.* A poultice; a plaster.

Cat'a-pult (kăt'ȧ-pŭlt), *n.* An engine for throwing stones, arrows, etc.

Cat'a-ract (kăt'ȧ-răkt), *n.* A great waterfall; an opacity of the lens of the eye.

Ca-tarrh' (kȧ-tär'), *n.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the air passages; a cold in the head or lungs. — **Ca-tarrh'al** (-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to catarrh.

Ca-tas'tro-phe (kȧ-tăs'trō-fē), *n.* The final event; a disaster; a calamity.

Ca-taw'ba (kȧ-tą'bȧ), *n.* An American red grape; wine made from it.

Cat'boat' (kăt'bōt'), *n.* A sail boat with one mast, placed well forward.

Catch (kăch), *v. t.* [CAUGHT (kąt), or CATCHED (kăcht); CATCHING.] To seize; to take; to receive; to overtake. — *v. i.* To be held or impeded; to spread by infecting. — *n.* Act of seizing; that which seizes; thing caught; gain; a snatch; a song for several voices. — **Catch'er,** *n.* — **Catch'ing,** *a.* Contagious; alluring.

Catch'pen-ny (kăch'pĕn-nȳ), *a.* Made to gain money from the ignorant; worthless.

Catch'up (kăch'ŭp), **Cat'sup** (kăt'sŭp), *n.* Sauce made from mushrooms, tomatoes, walnuts, etc.

Catch'word' (kăch'wûrd'), *n.* The last word of an actor reminding his successor to speak next; a cue; the first word of a page inserted at the bottom of the preceding page; a phrase caught up and repeated for effect.

Cat'e-chise (kăt'ē-kĭz), *v. t.* To instruct by questions and answers; to interrogate. — **Cat'e-chist** (kăt'ē-kĭst), *n.* One who catechises. — **Cat'e-chism** (-kĭz'm), *n.* Instruction by questions and answers; a summary of religious doctrine. — **Cat'e-chet'ic** (-kĕt'ĭk), **Cat'e-chet'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a catechism.

Cat'e-chu (kăt'ē-kū *or* -chū), *n.* An astringent vegetable extract.

Cat'e-chu'men (kăt'ē-kū'mĕn), *n.* One learning the rudiments of Christianity; a neophyte.

Cat'e-go-ry (kăt'ē-gō-rȳ), *n.* One of the highest classes to which objects of knowledge can be reduced; predicament; state; condition. — **Cat'e-gor'ic-al** (-gŏr'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to a category; declarative; absolute; positive; expreas. — **Cat'e-gor'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Cat'e-na-ry (kăt'ē-nā-rȳ), *n.* A curve formed by a cord hanging freely between two points not in the same vertical line. — **Cat'e-na-ry, Cat'e-na'ri-an** (-nā'rĭ-*an*), *a.* Relating to, or like, a chain. — **Cat'e-nate** (kăt'ē-nāt), *v. t.* To connect, in a series of links. — **Cat'e-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Union of parts; regular connection.

Ca'ter (kā'tĕr), *v. i.* [CATERED (-tĕrd); CATERING.] To provide food; to purvey. — **Ca'ter-er, Ca'ter-ess,** *n.*

Cat'er-pil'lar (kăt'ĕr-pĭl'lĕr), *n.* The larval or worm state of insects.

Caterpillar.

Cat'er-waul (kăt'ĕr-wąl), *v. i.* To cry as cats.

Cates (kāts), *n. pl.* Food; viands; dainties.

Cat'fish' (kăt'fĭsh'), *n.* A voracious fish; the bullhead, horned pout, etc.

Cat'gut' (kăt'gŭt'), *n.* Cord made from intestines.

Ca-thar'tic (kȧ-thär'tĭk), *a.* Cleansing the bowels; laxative. — *n.* A purgative medicine.

Ca-the'dral (kȧ-thē'drȧl), *n.* The principal church in a diocese.

Cath'o-lic (kăth'ō-lĭk), *a.* Universal or general; not partial or narrow-minded; pertaining to the Church of Rome or its adherents. — *n.* An adherent of the Roman Catholic Church. — **Cath'o-lic'i-ty** (-lĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Doctrine of the Christian church; catholicism. — **Ca-thol'i-cism** (kȧ-thŏl'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Liberality; adherence to the Church of Rome. — **Ca-thol'i-cize** (-sĭz), *v. t. & i.* To become or to make catholic or a Roman Catholic.

Cat'kin (kăt'kĭn), *n.* An ament; a kind of inflorescence.

Cat'ling (kăt'lĭng), *n.* A little cat; a surgeon's double-edged dismembering knife.

Cat'nip' (kăt'nĭp'), **Cat'mint'** (-mĭnt'), *n.* An aromatic plant sometimes used in medicine.

Ca-top'tric (kȧ-tŏp'trĭk), **Ca-top'tric-al** (-trĭ-*kal*), *a.* Relating to catoptrics, or vision by reflection. — **Ca-top'trics,** *n. sing.* The science of reflected light.

Cat's'-eye' (kăts'ī'), *n.* A quartz or chalcedony, exhibiting reflections from within, like the eye of a cat; chrysoberyl.

Cat's'-paw' (kăts'pą'), *n.* A light air, rippling the surface of the water; a dupe or tool of another.

Cat'tle (kăt't'l), *n. pl.* Domestic quadrupeds collectively, esp. those of the bovine genus.

Cau-ca'sian (kȧ-kā'shən), *a.* Belonging to the Indo-European race, and the races originating near Mt. Caucasus.

Cau'cus (kȧ'kŭs), *n.* A preparatory meeting for political purposes. — *v. i.* [Caucused (-kŭst); Caucusing.] To hold, or meet in, a caucus.

Cau'dal (kȧ'dal), *a.* Pertaining to the tail. — **Cau'date** (-dāt), **Cau'da-ted** (-dā-tĕd), *a.* Having a tail, or tail-like appendage.

Cau'dle (kȧ'd'l), *n.* A warm drink for sick persons. — *v. t.* To make into caudle.

Caught (kȧt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Catch.

Caul (kȧl), *n.* A net for the head; a membrane covering part of the lower intestines.

Cau'li-flow'er (kȧ'lĭ-flou'ĕr), *n.* A variety of cabbage.

Caus'al (kȧ'zal), *a.* Relating to or implying causes. — **Cau-sal'i-ty** (kȧ-zăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Agency of a cause; the faculty of tracing effects to their causes.

Cau-sa'tion (kȧ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The act of causing; the agency by which an effect is produced.

Caus'a-tive (kȧ'zȧ-tĭv), *a.* Expressing a cause; causal; causing. — **Caus'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Cause (kȧz), *n.* That which produces or effects a result, or is the occasion of an action; a suit in court; a legal process; a case; a side of a question. — *v. t.* [Caused (kȧzd); Causing.] To make; to effect. — **Cause'less**, *a.* Uncaused or uncreated; without just cause or motive.

Cause'way (kȧz'wā), **Cau'sey** (kȧ'zȳ), *n.* A raised way over wet ground.

Caus'tic (kȧs'tĭk), *a.* Destructive to the texture of any thing; burning; corrosive; satirical; sharp. — *n.* A burning or corrosive application. — **Caus'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* In a caustic or severe manner. — **Caus-tic'i-ty** (-tĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being caustic; corrosiveness; sarcasm.

Cau'ter (kȧ'tĕr), *n.* A hot, searing iron. — **Cau'ter-ize** (-iz), *v. t.* To burn or sear (morbid flesh, etc.) with fire or hot iron. — **Cau'ter-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* Application of caustics; cautery. — **Cau'ter-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of burning or searing. — **Cau'ter-y** (kȧ'tĕr-ȳ), *n.* A burning (morbid flesh).

☞ Burning by a hot iron is *actual cautery*; by caustic medicine, *potential cautery*.

Cau'tion (kȧ'shŭn), *n.* Prudence; care; wariness; counsel; admonition; warning. — *v. t.* To warn. — **Cau'tion-a-ry** (-ȧ-rȳ), *a.* Containing warning; given as a pledge. — **Cau'tious** (-shŭs), *a.* Prudent; wary; circumspect. — **Cau'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Cau'tious-ness**, *n.*

Cav'al-cade' (kăv'al-kād'), *n.* A procession of horsemen.

Cav'a-lier' (kăv'ȧ-lēr'), *n.* A horseman; a knight. — *a.* Gay; sprightly; brave; supercilious; disdainful. — **Cav'a-lier'ly**, *adv.*

Cav'al-ry (kăv'ăl-rȳ), *n.* Mounted troops.

Cave (kāv), *n.* A hollow place in the earth; a den; a cavern; a grotto. — *v. t.* [Caved (kāvd); Caving.] To make hollow. — *v. i.* To dwell in a cave; to fall (in); to collapse.

‖**Ca've-at** (kā'vē-ăt), *n.* [L., let him beware.] A notice to suspend legal proceedings; a description of an invention, lodged in the patent office before the patent right is taken out, to protect it from infringement; a warning; a protest.

Cav'ern (kăv'ĕrn), *n.* A deep, hollow place in the earth; a cave. — **Cav'ern-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Full of caverns; hollow.

Ca-viare' (kȧ-vēr'), **Cav'i-ar** (kăv'ĭ-ăr), *n.* The roes of certain fish, prepared and salted.

Cav'il (kăv'ĭl), *v. i.* [Cavilled or Cavilled (-ĭld); Cavilling or Cavilling.] To raise captious objections. — *n.* A false or frivolous objection. — **Cav'il-er**, *or* **Cav'il-ler**, *n.*

Cav'i-ty (kăv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* A hollow place; hollowness.

Caw (kȧ), *v. i.* To cry like a raven. — *n.* The noise of the crow or raven.

Cay-enne' (kī-ĕn' *or* kĭ-ĕn'), *n.* A very pungent red pepper.

Cay'man (kā'măn), *n.* An American reptile of the Crocodile family; the alligator.

Ca-zique' (kȧ-zēk'), **Ca-zic'**, *n.* An Indian chief.

Cease (sēs), *v. t.* [Ceased (sēst); Ceasing.] To come to an end; to desist; to fail; to stop. — *v. t.* To put a stop to; to bring to an end. — **Cease'less**, *a.* Without cessation or end; incessant. — **Cease'less-ly**, *adv.*

Ce'dar (sē'dĕr), *n.* An evergreen tree.

Cede (sēd), *v. t.* To yield; to surrender; to give up.

Ce-dil'la (sē-dĭl'lȧ), *n.* A mark under the letter *c* [thus, ç], to give it the sound of *s*.

Cedar.

Ceil (sēl), *v. t.* [Ceiled (sēld); Ceiling.] To line the roof of. — **Ceil'ing**, *n.* The covering of the inner roof; inside planking of a ship.

Cel'an-dine (sĕl'ăn-dīn), *n.* A plant of the Poppy family.

Cel'e-brate (sĕl'ĕ-brāt), *v. t.* To praise; to extol; to commemorate; to solemnize. — **Cel'e-brant**, *n.* One who performs a public religious rite. — **Cel'e-bra'ted** (-brā'tĕd), *a.* Having celebrity; well known; famous; renowned; illustrious. — **Cel'e-bra'tor** (-tĕr), *n.* — **Cel'e-bra'tion** (-brā'shŭn), *n.* Honor or distinction bestowed; commemoration. — **Ce-leb'ri-ty** (sĕ-lĕb'rĭ-tȳ), *n.* The condition of being celebrated; renown; repute; fame; a person of distinction.

Ce-ler'i-ty (sĕ-lĕr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Swiftness; speed.

Cel'er-y (sĕl'ĕr-ȳ), *n.* A salad plant of the Parsley family.

Ce-les'tial (sĕ-lĕs'chal), *a.* Heavenly; belonging to China. — *n.* An inhabitant of heaven; a Chinaman. — **Ce-les'tial-ly**, *adv.*

Ce'li-ac (sē'lĭ-ăk), *a.* Pertaining to the belly.

Ce-lib'a-cy (sĕ-lĭb'ȧ-sȳ *or* sĕl'ĭ-bȧ-), *n.* Unmarried state; single life.

Cell (sĕl), *n.* A small and close room; a closed cavity; a minute sac or vesicle. — **Cel'lu-lar** (-ū-lĕr), *a.* Consisting of, or containing, cells.

Cel'lar (sĕl'lĕr), *n.* A room under a building. — **Cel'lar-age** (-āj), *n.* Excavation for a cellar; a series of cellars connected; storage in a cellar.

Cel'lo (chĕl'lō), *n.* A violoncello.

Cel'lu-loid (sĕl'ū-loid), *n.* A composition made from gun cotton and camphor, in imitation of ivory, coral, amber, etc.

Celt (sĕlt), *n.* One of an ancient race from whom sprung the Irish, Welsh, Gael, and Bretons; a stone or metal implement used by early Celtic nations. — **Celt'ic** (sĕl'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the Celts, or to their language. — *n.* The language of the Celts. — **Celt'i-cism** (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A Celtic custom. [Written also *Kelt*, *Keltic*, etc.]

Ce-ment' (sē-mĕnt' *or* sĕm'ĕnt), *n.* An adhesive substance for uniting bodies to each other, as mortar, glue, etc.; bond of union. — (sē-mĕnt'), *v. t. & i.* To unite by the use of cement; to unite firmly and closely. — **Cem'en-ta'tion** (sĕm'ĕn-tā'shŭn *or* sē'mĕn-), *n.* A cementing.

Cem'e-ter-y (sĕm'ē-tĕr-ĭ), *n.* A burial place; a churchyard; a necropolis.

Cen'o-bite (sĕn'ō-bīt *or* sē'nō-), *n.* A monk dwelling in a convent or community. — **Cen'o-bit'ic** (-bĭt'ĭk), **Cen'o-bit'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Living in community; monastic.

Con'o-taph (sĕn'ō-tăf), *n.* A monument to one buried elsewhere.

Cen'ser (sĕn'sĕr), *n.* A vase in which incense is burned.

Cen'sor (sĕn'sŏr), *n.* A Roman magistrate; one who decides as to the publication of books, etc.; a harsh critic. — **Cen-so'ri-al** (-sō'rĭ-al), *a.* Belonging to a censor. — **Cen-so'ri-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Fault-finding; caviling; captious; severe. — **Cen-so'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Cen-so'ri-ous-ness**, *n.* — **Cen'sor-ship** (-sŏr-shĭp), *n.* The office or dignity of a censor.

Cen'sure (sĕn'shūr), *n.* Blame; disapproval; reprimand. — *v. t.* [CENSURED (-shūrd); CENSURING.] To condemn; to reprove; to reprehend. — **Cen'sur-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Worthy of censure; culpable; reprehensible. — **Cen'sur-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Cen'sur-a-bly**, *adv.*

Cen'sus (sĕn'sŭs), *n.* An official enumeration of inhabitants.

Cent (sĕnt), *n.* A hundred; as, 10 *per cent;* an American coin, worth the 100th part of a dollar. — **Cent'age** (-ĕj), *n.* Rate by the cent, or hundred; percentage. — **Cen'tal** (-tal), *n.* A weight of 100 pounds avoirdupois; a hundredweight. — *a.* Relating to a hundred.

Cen'taur (sĕn'tar), *n.* A fabulous being, half man and half horse.

Cen'te-na-ry (sĕn'tē-nā-rĭ), *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, a hundred; occurring once in 100 years. — *n.* The aggregate of 100 single things; a century. — **Cen'te-na'ri-an** (-nā'rĭ-an), *a.* Of or relating to 100 years. — *n.* A person 100 years old. — **Cen-ten'ni-al** (-tĕn'nĭ-al), *a.* Belonging to the hundredth anniversary; happening once in a hundred years. — *n.* A celebration of an event which occurred 100 years before.

Cen'ter (sĕn'tĕr), **Cen'tre**, *n.* The middle point. — *v. t.* [CENTERED (-tĕrd) or CENTRED; CENTERING or CENTRING.] To place on the middle point; to concentrate. — *v. i.* To be placed in a center; to be central or concentrated.

Cen'ter-bit' (sĕn'tĕr-bĭt'), **Cen'tre-bit'**, *n.* A boring instrument turning on a central point.

Cen-tes'i-mal (sĕn-tĕs'ĭ-mal), *a.* Hundredth; by the hundred.

Cen'ti-grade (sĕn'tĭ-grād), *a.* Having 100 degrees.

Cen'ti-gram (sĕn'tĭ-grăm), **Cen'ti-gramme**, *n.* A measure of weight, the 100th part of a gramme, equal to .15432 of a grain.

Cen'ti-li'ter (sĕn'tĭ-lē'tĕr *or* sĕn-tĭl'ĭ-), **Cen'ti-li'tre**, *n.* A measure of capacity, the 100th part of a liter, or six-tenths of a cubic inch.

‖**Cen'time'** (sĕn'tēm'), *n.* A small French coin, the 100th part of a franc.

Cen'ti-me'ter (sĕn'tĭ-mē'tĕr *or* sĕn-tĭm'ē-), **Cen'ti-me'tre**, *n.* A measure of length, the 100th part of a meter, or .3937 of an English inch.

Cen'ti-ped (sĕn'tĭ-pĕd), *n.* A species of land articulates, having many feet. [Written also *centipede* (-pēd).]

Cen-to (sĕn'tō), *n.* A piece made up of passages from different authors.

Cen'tral (sĕn'tral), *a.* Relating to, in, or near the center. — **Cen'tral-ly**, *adv.* — **Cen-tral'i-ty** (-trăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The state of being central. — **Cen'tral-ize** (sĕn'tral-iz), *v. t.* To bring to a center. — **Cen'tral-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of centralizing. — **Cen'tre** (sĕn'tĕr), *n.* Same as CENTER. — **Cen'tric** (-trĭk), **Cen'tric-al** (-trĭ-kal), *a.* Placed in the center or middle; central. — **Cen'tric-al-ly**, *adv.* In a central position. — **Cen-tric'i-ty** (-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The state of being centric.

Cen-trif'u-gal (sĕn-trĭf'ū-gal), *a.* Tending to recede from the center. — **Cen-trip'e-tal** (-trĭp'ē-tal), *a.* Tending toward the center.

‖**Cen-tum'vir** (sĕn-tŭm'vĕr), *n.; pl.* CENTUMVIRI (-vĭ-rī). A Roman judge who decided common causes among the people. — **Cen-tum'vi-ral** (-vĭ-ral), *a.* Pertaining to the centumviri.

Cen'tu-ple (sĕn'tū-p'l), *a.* Hundredfold. — *v. t. & i.* To increase a hundredfold.

Cen-tu'ri-al (sĕn-tū'rĭ-al), *a.* Relating to a century.

Cen-tu'ri-on (sĕn-tū'rĭ-ŭn), *n.* A Roman captain of 100 men.

Cen'tu-ry (sĕn'tū-rĭ), *n.* A hundred; a hundred years.

Ce-phal'ic (sē-făl'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the head. — *n.* Medicine for headache.

Ceph'a-lo-pod (sĕf'ă-lō-pŏd), **Ceph'a-lo-pode** (-pōd), *n.* A mollusk having long arms, which in some species are furnished with suckers, — as the devilfish and octopus.

Ce-ram'ic (sē-răm'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to pottery. — **Ce-ram'ics**, *n.* The art of making pottery, tiles, etc., of baked clay; work formed of clay and baked. [Written also *keramic*, etc.]

Ce'rate (sē'rāt), *n.* Ointment composed of wax, oil, etc. — **Ce'ra-ted** (-rā-tĕd), *a.* Covered with wax.

Cere (sēr), *v. t.* [CERED (sērd); CERING.] To wax, or cover with wax. — **Cere'cloth'** (-klŏth'), *n.* A waxed cloth. — **Cere'ment** (-ment), *n.* Cloth saturated with melted wax, for embalming.

Ce're-al (sē'rē-al), *a.* Pertaining to edible grain, as wheat, rye, etc. — *n.* Any edible grain.

Cer'e-bel (sĕr'ē-bĕl), **Cer'e-bel'lum** (-bĕl'lŭm), *n.; pl.* E. CEREBELLUMS (-lŭmz), L. CEREBELLA (-lă). The hinder and lower division of the brain.

Cer'e-brum (sĕr'ē-brŭm), *n.* The superior and larger division of the brain. — **Cer'e-bral** (-bral), *a.* Pertaining to the cerebrum.

Cer'e-mo-ny (sĕr'ē-mō-nĭ), *n.* Outward rite; forms of civility. — **Cer'e-mo'ni-al** (-mō'nĭ-al), *a.* Relating to ceremony, or external rite; ritual. — *n.* An established system of rules and ceremonies. — **Cer'e-mo'ni-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Cer'e-mo'ni-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Consisting of, or according to, prescribed or customary rules and forms; precise; formal. — **Cer'e-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Cer'tain (sĕr'tĭn), *a.* Sure; regular; undeniable; one or some. — **Cer'tain-ly**, *adv.* Without doubt or question; in truth and fact; without failure. — **Cer'tain-ty** (-tĭ), *n.* Full assurance; established fact; truth.

Cer-tif'i-cate (sĕr-tĭf'ĭ-kāt), *n.* A written testimony or declaration. — (-kāt), *v. t.* To verify

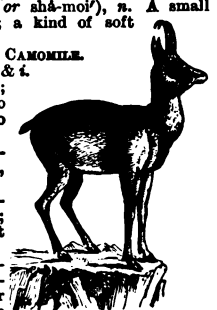
by, or furnish with, a certificate. — **Cer'ti-fi-ca'tion** (sẽr'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of certifying.
Cer'ti-fy (sẽr'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* To testify to in writing; to give certain information of or to. — **Cer'ti-fi'er** (-fī'ẽr), *n.*
Cer'ti-tude (sẽr'tĭ-tūd), *n.* Freedom from doubt; certainty.
Ce-ru'le-an (sẽ-rụ'lẽ-an), *a.* Sky-blue.
‖**Ce-ru'men** (sẽ-rụ'mẽn), *n.* Wax secreted by the ear.
Ce'ruse (sē'rụs), *n.* White lead; native carbonate of lead.
Cer'vi-cal (sẽr'vĭ-kal), *a.* Belonging to the neck.
Cer'vine (sẽr'vin), *a.* Pertaining to deer.
Cess (sẽs), *n.* A tax; a rate.
Ces-sa'tion (sẽs-sā'shŭn), *n.* A stop; a rest; a pause; an intermission.
Ces'sion (sẽsh'ŭn), *n.* A giving up; a surrender.
Cess'pool' (sẽs'pōōl'), *n.* A sink; a pool for drainage; a sesspool.
Ces'tus (sẽs'tŭs), *n.* A girdle; an ancient boxing glove.

Cestus.

Ce-su'ra, *n.* See CÆSURA.
Ce-ta'cean (sẽ-tā'shan), *n.* An animal of the whale kind. — **Ce-ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.* Of the whale kind. — **Ce-tol'o-gy** (-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* Natural history of cetaceans.
Chafe (chāf), *v. t.* [CHAFED (chāft); CHAFING.] To excite heat or irritation in by means of friction; to irritate; to fret; to vex; to provoke. — *v. i.* To be excited or heated; to fret; to be worn by rubbing. — *n.* Heat or irritation. — **Chaf'er**, *n.*
Chaf'er (chā'fẽr), *n.* An insect, the cockchafer or May-bug.
Chaf'er-y (chā'fẽr-ĭ), *n.* A forge for hammering iron into bars.
Chaff (chăf), *n.* Husks of grain; refuse; light talk; banter. — *v. t.* [CHAFFED (chăft); CHAFFING.] To quiz; to make fun of. — **Chaff'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Containing or like chaff; light or worthless.
Chaf'fer (chăf'fẽr), *v. i.* [CHAFFERED (-fẽrd); CHAFFERING.] To bargain; to haggle. — *v. t.* To buy; to exchange. — **Chaf'fer-er**, *n.*
Chaf'finch (chăf'fĭnch), *n.* A singing bird of the Finch family.
Chaf'ing dish' (chāf'ĭng dĭsh'). A dish or grate for hot coals.
Cha-green' (shá-grēn'), *n.* See SHAGREEN.
Cha-grin' (shá-grĭn' *or* -grēn'), *n.* Ill-humor; vexation. — *v. t.* [CHAGRINED (-grĭnd' *or* -grēnd'); CHAGRINING.] To vex; to mortify.
Chain (chān), *n.* A line of connected links; a surveyor's measure, 4 rods or 66 feet in length, and containing 100 links. — *v. t.* [CHAINED (chānd); CHAINING.] To fasten with chains; to enslave. — **Chain bridge.** A bridge hung on chains; a suspension bridge. — **Chain gang.** A gang of convicts chained together. — **Chain pump.** A pump consisting of an endless chain carrying disks or buckets.

Chain Pump.

— **Chain shot.** Two balls, etc., connected by a chain, and used to cut down masts, etc. — **Chain stitch.** A kind of stitch in sewing, made by interlocking threads.
Chair (chār), *n.* A movable seat with a back, for one person; a presiding officer of an assembly; a small carriage; a sedan; a gig; an iron block used on railroads to hold the rails in place. — **Chair'man** (-mạn), *n.* The presiding officer of an assembly; one who carries a chair or sedan. — **Chair'man-ship**, *n.* The office of a chairman.
Chaise (shāz), *n.* A two-wheeled, covered, one-horse carriage.
Chal-ced'o-ny (kăl-sĕd'ŏ-nĭ *or* kăl'sẽ-dŏ-nĭ), *n.* A translucent quartz, usually whitish in color, and having a luster like wax.
Chal-cog'ra-phy (kăl-kŏg'rá-fĭ), *n.* The art of engraving on brass.
Chal'dron (chăl'drŭn *or* chạl'-), *n.* A measure for coals (generally 36 bushels).
Chal'ice (chăl'ĭs), *n.* A bowl; a communion cup.
Chalk (chạk), *n.* A white calcareous earth. — *v. t.* [CHALKED (chạkt); CHALKING.] To rub or mark with chalk. — **Chalk'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Containing or like chalk. — **Chalk'i-ness**, *n.*
Chal'lenge (chăl'lĕnj), *n.* A summons to contest; a demand; an exception to a juror or voter. — *v. t.* To summon to a contest; to defy; to claim; to object to (a juror or voter). — **Chal'lenge-a-ble** (-á-b'l), *a.* — **Chal'len-ger**, *n.*
Chal'lis (shăl'lĭ), *n.* A twilled, fine woolen dress goods.
Cha-lyb'e-ate (ká-lĭb'ẽ-ăt), *a.* Impregnated with some salt of iron. — *n.* Water, liquor, or medicine, into which iron enters.
Cham'ber (chām'bẽr), *n.* A retired room; a compartment; a closed space; a place where an assembly meets, and the assembly itself. — *v. i.* To lodge; to be wanton. — *v. t.* [CHAMBERED (-bẽrd); CHAMBERING.] To shut up.
Cham'ber-lain (chām'bẽr-lĭn), *n.* One in charge of chambers; a high court officer; a treasurer.
Cham'ber-maid' (chām'bẽr-mād'), *n.* A woman in charge of bedchambers.
Cha-me'le-on (ká-mē'lē-ŏn), *n.* A lizardlike reptile, whose color is changeable.
Cham'fer (chăm'fẽr), *v. t.* To cut a groove in; to flute; to bevel. — *n.* A groove; a bevel.
Cham'fret (chăm'frĕt), *n.* A chamfer.
Cham'ois (shăm'mĭ *or* shá-moi'), *n.* A small European antelope; a kind of soft leather.


Chamois.

Cham'o-mile, *n.* See CAMOMILE.
Champ (chămp), *v. t.* & *i.* [CHAMPED (chămt); CHAMPING.] To chew; to bite; to gnaw.
Cham-pagne' (shăm-pān'), *n.* A brisk, sparkling wine.
Cham-paign' (shăm-pān'), *a.* Flat; open; level. — *n.* A flat country; a plain.
Cham'pi-on (chăm'-pĭ-ŭn), *n.* A combatant for another or for a cause; a hero; a defender. — *v. t.* To defend; to protect; to maintain.

Chance (chăns), *n.* An unforeseen occurrence; accident; luck; possibility; opportunity. — *v. t.* [CHANCED (chănst); CHANCING.] To happen. — *a.* Casual; fortuitous; accidental.

Chan'cel (chăn'sĕl), *n.* That part of a church where the altar stands.

Chan'cel-lor (chăn'sĕl-lẽr), *n.* An officer of state; the chief justice of a court of chancery or equity. — **Chan'cel-lor-ship**, *n.* The office of chancellor. — **Chan'cer-y** (-sẽr-ỹ), *n.* A high court of equity.

Chan'cre (shăn'kẽr), *n.* An ulcer. — **Chan'crous** (-krŭs), *a.* Ulcerous.

Chan'de-lier' (shăn'dẽ-lẽr'), *n.* A support for candles, lights, etc.

Chandelier.

Chan'dler (chăn'dlẽr), *n.* A dealer in candles or certain other goods. — **Chan'dler-y** (-ỹ), *n.* Commodities sold by a chandler.

Change (chānj), *v. t.* & *i.* [CHANGED (chānjd); CHANGING.] To alter; to exchange; to vary. — *n.* Alteration; variety; small money. — **Change'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Subject to change; variable; fickle; unstable; mutable. — **Change'a-bil'i-ty** (-ā-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), **Change'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Change'a-bly** (-ā-blỹ), *adv.* — **Change'ful** (chānj'fŭl), *a.* Inconstant; full of change. — **Change'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Change'ful-ness**, *n.* — **Change'less**, *a.* Not admitting alteration; constant. — **Change'ling** (chānj'lĭng), *n.* A child left or taken in place of another, as by fairies; one apt to change. — *a.* Taken or left in place of another. — **Chan'ger**, *n.*

Chan'nel (chăn'nĕl), *n.* The bed of a stream of watér; course; furrow; groove. — *v. t.* [CHANNELED (-nĕld) or CHANNELLED; CHANNELING or CHANNELLING.] To cut into channels.

Chant (chănt), *v. t.* or *i.* To sing; to celebrate in song. — *n.* A song; a melody; a musical recitation without musical measure. — **Chant'er**, *n.* — **Chant'ress**, *n.* A female singer.

Chan'ti-cleer (chăn'tĭ-klẽr), *n.* A cock.

Chant'ry (chănt'rỹ), *n.* A chapel where masses are celebrated.

Cha'os (kā'ŏs), *n.* A confused mass of matter. — **Cha-ot'ic** (kā-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* Resembling chaos; confused.

Chap (chăp *or* chŏp), *v. t.* & *i.* [CHAPPED (chăpt *or* chŏpt); CHAPPING.] To crack; to split. — *n.* A cleft; a gap; a chink.

Chap (chŏp), *n.* The jaw; — generally in plural.

Chap (chăp), *n.* A man or boy; youth; fellow.

Cha'par-ral' (chă'pär-răl'), *n.* A thicket of low evergreen oaks.

Cha'peau' (shă'pō'), *n.*; *pl.* CHAPEAUX (-pōz'). A hat.

Chap'el (chăp'ĕl), *n.* A place of worship; a meeting-house. — **Chap'el-ry** (-rỹ), *n.* The bounds or jurisdiction of a chapel.

Chap'er-on (shăp'ẽr-ōn), *n.* A matron who accompanies a young lady in public. — *v. t.* To guide and protect; to matronize.

Chap'fall'en (chŏp'fal'n), *a.* Having the lower jaw depressed; dejected; dispirited.

Chap'i-ter (chăp'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* A capital of a column.

Chap'lain (chăp'lĭn), *n.* A clergyman in the army, navy, public institution, etc. — **Chap'lain-cy** (-sỹ), **Chap'lain-ship**, *n.* Office, business, or revenue of a chaplain.

Chap'let (chăp'lĕt), *n.* A garland or wreath; a string of beads used in counting prayers.

Chap'man (chăp'măn), *n.* A dealer; a peddler.

Chaps (chŏps), *n. pl.* The mouth or jaws.

Chap'ter (chăp'tẽr), *n.* A division of a book or treatise; a branch of some society.

Char (chär), *v. t.* [CHARRED (chärd); CHARRING.] To reduce to coal; to burn to a cinder.

Char'ac-ter (kăr'ăk-tẽr), *n.* A mark or letter; distinctive quality; a person; reputation. — **Char'ac-ter-is'tic** (kăr'ăk-tẽr-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Constituting or indicating character; peculiar. — *n.* That which constitutes or marks the character; trait. — **Char'ac-ter-is'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Char'ac-ter-ize** (kăr'ăk-tẽr-iz), *v. t.* To distinguish, mark, or express the character of; to describe; to entitle.

Cha-rade' (shă-rād'), *n.* An enigma in which a word and its syllables are to be guessed from descriptions or representations.

Char'coal' (chär'kōl'), *n.* Coal made by charring wood.

Charge (chärj), *v. t.* [CHARGED (chärjd); CHARGING.] To impose; to enjoin or request earnestly; to put to the account of (as a debt); to accuse of (a crime); to load; to rush upon; to attack. — *v. i.* To make an onset. — *n.* Care; command; injunction; cost; price; onset. — **Charge'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Ascribable; expensive; burdensome. — **Charge'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Charge'a-bly**, *adv.* At great cost. — **Char'ger** (-jẽr), *n.* A war horse; a large dish.

‖**Char'gé' d'af'faires'** (shär'zhā' dă-fĕr'). An inferior diplomatic representative at a foreign court.

Char'i-ly, Char'i-ness. See under CHARY.

Char'i-ot (chăr'ĭ-ŏt), *n.* A carriage of state or pleasure. — **Char'i-ot-eer'** (-ēr'), *n.* The driver of a chariot.

Char'i-ty (chăr'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Kindly feeling to others; love; liberality; alms. — **Char'i-ta-ble** (-tă-b'l), *a.* Full of love and kindness; generous; beneficent. — **Char'i-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Char'i-ta-bly**, *adv.*

Char'la-tan (shär'lă-*tan*), *n.* A quack; mountebank. — **Char'la-tan-ism** (-Iz'm), **Char'la-tan-ry** (-rỹ), *n.* Quackery.

Char'lotte Russe' (shär'lŏt rus'). A dish composed of custard or whipped cream inclosed in cake.

Charm (chärm), *n.* Magic power; enchantment; spell; fascination. — *v. t.* & *i.* [CHARMED (chärmd); CHARMING.] To delight; to please greatly; to bewitch; to fascinate. — **Charm'er**, *n.* — **Charm'ing**, *a.* Enchanting; delightful. — **Charm'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Char'nel (chär'nĕl), *a.* Containing remains of the dead. — **Charnel house.** A tomb or vault for bodies of the dead.

‖**Char'pie** (shär'pē), *n.* Lint for surgical dressings.

Chart (chärt), *n.* A map of the sea with its coasts, etc. — *v. t.* To map.

Char'ter (chär'tẽr), *n.* A deed, or conveyance; a patent; a grant. — *v. t.* [CHARTERED (-tẽrd); CHARTERING.] To establish by charter; to hire or let (a ship, etc.).

Char'y (chār'ỹ *or* chā'rỹ), *a.* Careful; cautious;

wary; saving; frugal. — **Char'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Char'i-ness**, *n.*

Chase (chās), *v. t.* [CHASED (chāst); CHASING.] To hunt; to pursue. — *n.* Hunt; pursuit; the game hunted; hunting ground. — **Chas'er**, *n.*

Chase (chās), *v. t.* To ornament (a metallic surface) by engraving, embossing, etc. — **Chas'er**, *n.* An engraver; a tool for engraving.

Chase (chās), *n.* An iron frame for holding pages of imposed type; the forward part of a cannon; a groove or channel in the face of a wall.

Chasm (kăz'm), *n.* A cleft; a gap; an opening.

Chas'seur' (shăs'sûr'), *n.* A light-armed cavalry or infantry soldier; a uniformed attendant upon persons of rank.

Chaste (chāst), *a.* Pure; undefiled. — **Chaste'ly**, *adv.* — **Chaste'ness, Chas'ti-ty** (chăs'tĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Chas'ten (chā's'n), *v. t.* [CHASTENED (-s'nd); CHASTENING.] To correct by punishment; to purify from fault. — **Chas'ten-er**, *n.* — **Chas'ten-ing**, *n.* Correction.

Chas-tise' (chăs-tiz'), *v. t.* [CHASTISED (-tizd'); CHASTISING.] To correct by punishing. — **Chas'tis'er**, *n.* — **Chas'tise-ment** (chăs'tĭz-ment), *n.* Corrective punishment.

Chas'ti-ty (chăs'tĭ-tȳ), *n.* See under CHASTE, *a.*

Chas'u-ble (chăz'ū-b'l), *n.* A vestment worn by the priest in saying mass.

Chasuble.

Chat (chăt), *v. i.* [CHATTED; CHATTING.] To talk in a familiar manner. — *n.* Light, familiar talk; a small bird, allied to the warblers. — **Chat'ty** (-tȳ), *a.* Talkative; sociable.

‖**Cha'teau'** (shă'tō'), *n.*; *pl.* CHATEAUX (-tōz'). A castle; a country seat.

Chat'e-let (shăt'ē-lĕt *or* shăt'-lā'), *n.* A little castle. — **Chat'el-la-ny** (shăt'ĕl-lă-nȳ), *n.* Jurisdiction of a castellan, or governor of a castle.

Chat'tel (chăt't'l), *n.* Any movable property.

Chat'ter (chăt'tĕr), *v. i.* To jabber; to talk idly; to prate. — *n.* A prating; the noise of birds. — **Chat'ter-box'** (-bŏks'), *n.* One who talks incessantly and idly. [*Colloq.*] — **Chat'ter-er**, *n.*

Chat'ty (-tȳ), *a.* See under CHAT, *v. i.*

Cheap (chēp), *a.* Of low price; of little value; common. — **Cheap'en** (chē'p'n), *v. t.* [CHEAPENED (-p'nd); CHEAPENING.] To attempt to buy; to chaffer for; to beat down the price of. — **Cheap'en-er**, *n.* — **Cheap'ly**, *adv.* At a low rate. — **Cheap'ness**, *n.*

Cheat (chēt), *n.* A deception; a fraud; a trick; a person who cheats. — *v. t.* To defraud; to deceive; to impose on. — **Cheat'er**, *n.*

Check (chĕk), *n.* Restraint; curb; an order for money; a mark for verification; a printed design in squares. — *v. t.* To put restraint upon; to hinder; to rebuke; to identify (a trunk, etc.); to mark off (a list, etc.). — *v. i.* [CHECKED (chĕkt); CHECKING.] To stop; to interfere.

Check'er (chĕk'ĕr), *v. t.* [CHECKERED (-ĕrd); CHECKERING.] To variegate with cross-lines; to form into little squares; to diversify. — *n.* A piece in the game of checkers; a pattern in checks; checkerwork. — **Check'er-board'** (-bōrd'), *n.* A board with 64 squares of alternate colors, on which to play checkers. — **Check'ers** (-ĕrz), *n.* A game for two persons, each having 12 men (or checkers); draughts. — **Check'er-work'** (-wûrk'), *n.* Work consisting of checkers varied alternately in color or material.

Checkerboard.

Check'mate (chĕk'māt), *n.* The winning move in chess; hence, complete defeat; overthrow. — *v. t.* To finally check (the adversary's king in chess); to defeat utterly; to thwart.

Cheek (chēk), *n.* The side of the face below the eye; assurance or impudence. [*Slang*]

Cheer (chēr), *n.* State of gayety, mirth, or good spirits; entertainment; applause. — *v. t.* To cause to rejoice; to enliven; to encourage; to salute by cheers. — *v. i.* [CHEERED (chērd); CHEERING.] To grow cheerful. — **Cheer'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Lively; animated; gay; jolly. — **Cheer'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Cheer'ful-ness**, *n.* — **Cheer'ly, Cheer'y**, *a.* Cheerful; gay; enlivening. — *adv.* Heartily. — **Cheer'i-ly** (-ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* — **Cheer'i-ness**, *n.* — **Cheer'less**, *a.* Without cheer; gloomy; dreary. — **Cheer'less-ness**, *n.*

Cheese (chēz), *n.* Curd of milk, coagulated and pressed. — **Chees'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Like cheese. — **Cheese cake.** A cake of curds, sugar, and butter. — **Cheese'mon'ger** (-mŭn'gĕr), *n.* A dealer in cheese.

Chee'tah (chē'tă), *n.* Hunting leopard of India.

‖**Chef'-d'œuvre'** (shĕ' dûvr'), *n.*; *pl.* CHEFS-D'ŒUVRE (shĕ'-). [F.] A masterpiece; a capital work in art, literature, etc.

Chem'ic, etc. See under CHEMISTRY, *n.*

Che-mise' (shĕ-mēz'), *n.* A woman's under-garment. — **Chem'i-sette'** (shĕm'ĭ-zĕt'), *n.* An under-garment worn over the chemise.

Chem'ist (kĕm'ĭst), *n.* One versed in chemistry; a dealer in drugs. — **Chem'is-try** (kĕm'ĭs-trȳ), *n.* Science of the composition and constitutional changes of substances. — **Chem'ic** (-ĭk), **Chem'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to chemistry — **Chem'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Chem'ic-al**, *n.* A substance producing chemical effects.

☞ These words were formerly written with *y* or *i*, instead of *e*, in the first syllable, *chymistry, chimistry*, etc.

Che-nille' (shĕ-nēl'), *n.* Tufted cord, of silk or worsted, used as trimming.

Cheque (chĕk), *n.* See CHECK.

Cher'ish (chĕr'ĭsh), *v. t.* [CHERISHED (-ĭsht); CHERISHING.] To treat with tenderness; to indulge; to support. — **Cher'ish-er**, *n.*

Che-root' (chĕ-rōōt'), *n.* A kind of cigar.

Cher'ry (chĕr'rȳ), *n.* A tree and its stone fruit, also its timber; a red color, like that of the fruit. — *a.* Red, like the cherry.

Cher'so-nese (kĕr'sō-nēs), *n.* A peninsula.

Chert (chĕrt), *n.* A flintlike quartz; hornstone.

Cher'ub (chĕr'ŭb), *n.*; *pl.* CHERUBS, Heb. CHERUBIM (-ŭ-bĭm). A celestial spirit; an angel; a beautiful child. — **Che-ru'bic** (chĕ-rū'bĭk), **Che-ru'bic-al** (-bĭ-kal), *a.* Angelic.

Chess (chĕs), *n.* A game played by two persons, on a board like that used in checkers. — **Chess'board'** (-bōrd'), *n.* The board for this game. —

Chess'man (-măn), *n.* One of the 16 pieces used by each player in this game.
Chess (chĕs), *n.* A kind of grass; a weed.
Chest (chĕst), *n.* A large box; the thorax, or part of the body inclosed by the ribs.
Chest'nut (chĕs'nŭt), *n.* A tree and its nut. — *a.* Reddish brown.
‖**Che-val'-de-frise'** (shĕ-văl'dĕ-frēz'), *n.; pl.* CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE (shĕ-vō'-). A timber traversed with spikes, used for defense.

Cheval-de-frise.

Chev'a-lier' (shĕv'ă-lēr'), *n.* A horseman; a knight; a cavalier.
Chev'ron (shĕv'rŭn), *n.* A mark of military rank, worn on the coat sleeve.
Chew (chu), *v. t. & i.* [CHEWED (chud); CHEWING.] To grind with the teeth; to masticate.
‖**Chi-bouque'** (chĭ-bōōk'), **Chi-bouk'**, *n.* A Turkish tobacco-pipe.
‖**Chic** (shēk), *n.* Good form; style. [*Slang*]
Chi-cane' (shĭ-kān'), *n.* Shift; cavil; trickery; sophistry. — *v. t.* To use artifices. — **Chi-can'er**, *n.* — **Chi-can'er-y** (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.* Chicane.
Chick (chĭk), **Chick'en** (chĭk'ĕn), *n.* The young of fowls; a young person. — **Chick'en-heart'ed** (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Timid; cowardly. — **Chicken pox** (pŏks). A mild, contagious, eruptive disease. — **Chick'-pea** (-pē'), *n.* A species of dwarf pea. — **Chick'weed'** (-wēd'), *n.* A species of weeds of which small birds are fond.
Chic'o-ry (chĭk'ō-rĭ), *n.* A plant used for adulterating coffee; succory; endive.
Chide (chīd), *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* CHID (chĭd), *Obs.* CHODE (chōd); *p. p.* CHIDDEN (chĭd'd'n), CHID; *p. pr.* CHIDING.] To rebuke; to scold; to reprimand. — **Chid'er** (chīd'ĕr), *n.*
Chief (chēf), *a.* Highest in rank; principal. — *n.* A leader; commander; head of a tribe. — **Chief'ly**, *adv.* Principally; above all; mostly. — **Chief'tain** (-tĭn), *n.* Captain; leader. — **Chief'tain-cy** (-sĭ), **Chief'tain-ship**, *n.* Rank of a chieftain; leadership.
‖**Chi'gnon** (shĭn'yŏn; F. shē'nyôn'), *n.* A knot of hair at the back of a woman's head.
Chil'blain' (chĭl'blān'), *n.* A blain or sore, caused by cold.
Child (chīld), *n.; pl.* CHILDREN (chĭl'drĕn). A son or daughter; a descendant. — **Child'birth'** (-bĕrth'), *n.* The act of bringing forth a child; travail; labor. — **Child'hood** (-hŏŏd), *n.* The state of a child; time of being a child. — **Child'ish**, *a.* Like a child; simple; puerile. — **Child'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Child'ish-ness**, *n.* — **Child'less**, *a.* Having no child. — **Child'less-ness**, *n.* — **Child'like'**, *a.* Becoming a child; dutiful.
Chil'i-ad (kĭl'ĭ-ăd), *n.* A thousand; esp., a thousand years.
Chill (chĭl), *n.* A disagreeable sensation of coolness; discouragement. — *a.* Cold; raw; formal and distant. — *v. t. & i.* [CHILLED (chĭld); CHILLING.] To cool. — **Chill'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Somewhat cold; causing a chill. — **Chill'i-ness, Chill'ness**, *n.*
Chime (chīm), *n.* Harmonious sound of musical instruments; a set of bells arranged to ring in tune. — *v. i. & t.* [CHIMED (chīmd); CHIMING.] To sound in harmony; to agree or suit (with). — **Chim'er**, *n.*
Chime (chīm), *n.* The edge or brim of a cask.
Chi-me'ra (kĭ-mē'rà), *n.* A mythological monster; a vain fancy. — **Chi-mer'ic-al** (-mĕr'ĭ-kal), *a.* Merely imaginary; fantastic; wild; delusive. — **Chi-mer'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*
Chim'ney (chĭm'nĭ), *n.; pl.* CHIMNEYS (-nĭz). A flue or passage for smoke.
Chim-pan'zee (chĭm-păn'zē), *n.* The African orang-outang, a manlike monkey.
Chin (chĭn), *n.* The lower extremity of the face.
Chi'na (chī'nà), *n.* A species of earthenware; porcelain.
Chin'ca-pin, *n.* See CHINQUAPIN, *n.*
Chinch (chĭnch), *n.* The bedbug; also, an insect destructive to grain.
Chin-chil'la (chĭn-chĭl'là), *n.* A small rodent animal, having soft gray fur.
Chin' cough' (chĭn' kŏf'). Hooping cough.
Chine (chīn), *n.* The backbone; part of a barrel inclosing the head. — *v. t.* To sever the spine of.
Chi-nese' (chī-nēz' *or* -nēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to China. — *n.* A native, the people (collectively), or the language, of China.
Chink (chĭnk), *n.* A cleft or fissure; a gap or crack. — *v. t.* To crack; to open. — *v. t.* To part or open; to fill up the chinks of. — **Chink'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Having chinks.
Chink (chĭnk), *n.* A short, sharp sound, as of metal lightly struck; money; cash. — *v. t. & i.* [CHINKED (chinkt); CHINKING.] To jingle.
Chin'qua-pin (chĭn'kà-pĭn), *n.* A North American nut-bearing tree or shrub, allied to the chestnut; its small edible fruit.
Chintz (chĭnts), *n.* Colored printed cotton cloth.
Chip (chĭp), *v. t. & i.* [CHIPPED (chĭpt); CHIPPING.] To break or cut into small pieces. — *n.* A piece cut off; a fragment.
Chip'munk' (chĭp' mŭnk'), *n.* A squirrel-like animal, also called *striped squirrel* and *hackee*.

Chipmunk.

Chi-rog'ra-pher (kĭ-rŏg'rà-fẽr), *n.* A penman. — **Chi-rog'ra-phy** (-fĭ), *n.* One's own handwriting; penmanship. — **Chi'ro-graph'ic** (kĭ'rō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to chirography. — **Chi-rol'o-gy** (kĭ-rŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* The art of talking by the hands; dactylology. — **Chi'ro-man'cy** (kĭ'rō-măn'sĭ), *n.* Divination by inspection of the hand; palmistry. — **Chi-roy'o-dist** (kĭ-rŏp'ŏ-dĭst), *n.* One who removes corns from the feet.
Chirp (chẽrp), *v. i.* [CHIRPED (chẽrpt); CHIRPING.] To make the sharp noise of birds, crickets, etc. — *v. t.* To enliven. — *n.* A short, sharp noise. — **Chirp'er**, *n.*

Chisel

Chir'rup (chĭr'rŭp), *v. t.* [CHIRRUPED (-rŭpt); CHIRRUPING.] To animate by chirping. — *v. i.* To chirp. — *n.* A chirp.
Chis'el (chĭz'ĕl), *n.* A tool for paring, hewing, or gouging. — *v. t.* [CHISELED (-ĕld) or CHISELLED; CHISELING or CHISELLING.] To cut with a chisel; to gouge; to cheat.
Chit (chĭt), *n.* The first shooting of a plant; a sprout; a child.

Chit'chat (chĭt'chăt), *n.* Familiar or trifling talk; prattle; gossip.

Chiv'al-ry (shĭv'al-rỹ), *n.* Knight errantry; valor; courtesy. — **Chiv'al-ric** (-rĭk), **Chiv'al-rous** (-rŭs), *a.* Relating to chivalry; knightly; magnanimous. — **Chiv'al-rous-ly**, *adv.*

Chive (chīv), *n.* A small species of onion.

Chlo'ral (klō'ral), *n.* A sedative drug obtained by action of chlorine upon alcohol. — **Chlo'rate** (-rāt), *n.* A salt of chloric acid. — **Chlo'ric** (-rĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, chlorine. — **Chlo'ride** (klō'rīd *or* -rĭd), *n.* A compound of chlorine with another element. — **Chlo-rid'ic** (klō-rĭd'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a chloride. — **Chlo'rine** (klō'rĭn *or* -rēn), *n.* A heavy gas of greenish color.

Chlo'ro-form (klō'rō-fôrm), *n.* An oily, volatile liquid, consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and chlorine, and used to produce insensibility. — *v. t.* To treat with chloroform, or place under its influence.

Chock (chŏk), *v. t.* [Chocked (chŏkt); Chocking.] To stop or fasten as with a wedge or block; to scotch. — *v. t.* To fill up. — *n.* A wedge or block, to prevent motion. — *adv.* Entirely; quite. — **Chock'-full'** (-fụl'), *a.* Completely full.

Choc'o-late (chŏk'ō-lāt), *n.* A paste made from the cacao nut; a beverage made by dissolving this paste in water.

Choice (chois), *n.* Act or power of choosing; thing chosen; option. — *a.* Select; precious.

Choir (kwīr), *n.* A company of singers; a part of a church appropriated to singers; a chancel.

Choke (chōk), *v. t.* [Choked (chōkt); Choking.] To stifle; to suffocate; to strangle. — *v. i.* To have the windpipe stopped; to be obstructed. — **Choke'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, chokes; a neckcloth or collar. [*Slang*] — **Chok'y**, *a.* Tending to choke. — **Choke'cher'ry** (-chĕr'rỹ), *n.* A kind of wild cherry, and its astringent fruit. — **Choke'damp'** (-dămp'), *n.* A noxious vapor in mines, wells, etc. — **Choke'-full'** (-fụl') *a.* Quite full; chock-full.

Chol'er (kŏl'ĕr), *n.* Bile; anger; wrath. — **Chol'er-ic** (-ĕr-ĭk), *a.* Passionate; irascible.

Chol'er-a (kŏl'ĕr-á), *n.* A dangerous epidemic disease characterized by vomiting and purging. — **Cholera morbus.** A milder form of cholera.

Choose (chōōz), *v. t.* [*imp.* Chose (chōz); *p. p.* Chosen (chō'z'n), *Obs.* Chose; *p. pr.* Choosing.] To make choice of; to prefer; to elect. — *v. i.* To make a selection. — **Choos'er**, *n.*

Chop (chŏp), *v. t.* [Chopped (chŏpt); Chopping.] To cut into pieces; to mince; to divide; to sever. — *v. i.* To strike quickly. — *n.* A chopping; a stroke; a piece chopped off. — **Chop'per**, *n.*

Chop'house', *n.* A place where chops, etc., are cooked and sold; an eating house.

Chop (chŏp), *v. i.* To barter; to exchange. — *v. t.* To purchase by trading; to wrangle; to shift suddenly (as the wind). — *n.* A change; a vicissitude.

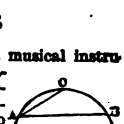
Chop (chŏp), *n.* Quality; brand; permit or clearance.

Chop'house', *n.* A Chinese custom-house.

Chop'stick' (chŏp'stĭk'), *n.* A small stick with which the Chinese and Japanese convey food to the mouth.

Cho'ral (kō'ral), *a.* Belonging to a choir. — *n.* A hymn-tune. — **Cho'ral-ly**, *adv.*

Chord (kôrd), *n.* A string of a musical instrument; a harmonious combination of tones simultaneously performed; line uniting the extremities of an arc. — *v. i.* To provide with musical chords or strings.



AC AB Chords.

Chore (chōr), *n.* A small job of work.

Chor'is-ter (kŏr'ĭs-tĕr), *n.* A singer in a choir; the leader of a choir.

Cho-rog'ra-phy (kō-rŏg'rá-fỹ), *n.* The map or description of a country. — **Cho-rog'ra-pher**, *n.* One who maps or describes a region. — **Cho'ro-graph'ic-al** (kō'rō-grăf'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to chorography.

Cho'roid (kō'roid), *n.* The second coat of the eye.

Cho'rus (kō'rŭs), *n.* A band of singers; part of a song in which all join.

Chose (chōz), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Choose.

Chos'en (chō'z'n), *p. p.* of Choose.

Chough (chŭf), *n.* A bird of the Crow family.

Chough.

Chouse (chous), *v. t.* To cheat; to trick. — *n.* One easily tricked; a gull; a trick; an imposition.

Chow'chow' (chou'chou'), *a.* Consisting of several kinds mingled together; mixed. — *n.* A kind of mixed pickles.

Chow'der (chou'dĕr), *n.* A dish of fish, biscuit, onions, etc., stewed together. — *v. t.* To make a chowder of.

Chrism (krĭz'm), *n.* Consecrated oil used in baptism, confirmation, ordination, and extreme unction. — **Chris'mal** (krĭs'mal), *a.* Pertaining to chrism. — **Chris'ma-to-ry** (-má-tō-rỹ), *n.* A vessel to hold the chrism.

Christ (krīst), *n.* The Anointed; the Savior; the Messiah. — **Chris'ten** (krĭs'n), *v. t.* [Christened (-nd); Christening.] To baptize; to give a name to; to denominate. — **Chris'ten-dom** (krĭs'n-dŭm), *n.* The Christian part of the world. — **Chris'tian** (krĭs'chan), *n.* One who believes in Christ; esp., one whose life conforms to Christ's doctrines. — *a.* Pertaining to Christ, his religion, or his church; characteristic of Christian people; civilized; gentle; beneficent. — **Chris-tian'i-ty** (krĭs-chăn'ĭ-tỹ *or* krĭs'chĭ-ăn'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The religion of Christ. — **Chris'-tian-ize** (krĭs'chan-īz), *v. t.* To make Christian. — **Christ'mas** (krĭs'mas), *n.* The festival of Christ's nativity, observed December 25th.

Chro-mat'ic (krō-măt'ĭk), *a.* Relating to colors, also to a scale in music which proceeds by semitones. — **Chro-mat'ics**, *n.* The science of colors.

Chrome (krōm), **Chro'mi-um** (krō'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* A hard, brittle metal of grayish-white color.

Chro'mo-lith'o-graph (krō'mō-lĭth'ō-grăf), *n.* A lithograph printed in colors.

Chron'ic (krŏn'ĭk), **Chron'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Relating to time; of long duration; lingering. — **Chron'i-cle** (krŏn'ĭ-k'l), *n.* A register of events in the order of time; a record. — *v. t.* To record; to register. — **Chron'i-cler** (-klĕr), *n.*

Chro-nol'o-gy (krŏ-nŏl'ŏ-jȳ), *n.* Science of measuring time or assigning to events their proper dates. — **Chro-nol'o-ger** (-jĕr), **Chro-nol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in chronology. — **Chron'o-log'ic** (krŏn'ŏ-lŏj'ĭk), **Chron'o-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Relating to chronology; according to the order of time. — **Chron'o-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Chro-nom'e-ter (krŏ-nŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* A very exact timepiece. — **Chro-nom'e-try** (-ĕ-trȳ), *n.* Art of measuring time. — **Chron'o-met'ric** (krŏn'ŏ-mĕt'rĭk), **Chron'o-met'ric-al** (-rĭ-kal), *a.*

Chrys'a-lis (krĭs'ä-lĭs), *n.*; *pl.* **Chrysalides** (krĭ-săl'ĭ-dēz). The pupa state of butterflies and some other insects.

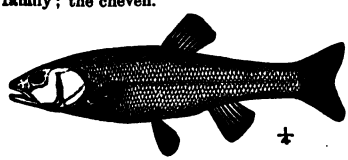
Chrys-an'the-mum (krĭs-ăn'thĕ-mŭm), *n.* A genus of composite plants.

Chrys'o-ber'yl (krĭs'ŏ-bĕr'ĭl), *n.* A yellowish green gem; cat's eye.

Chrys'o-lite (krĭs'ŏ-lĭt), *n.* A greenish mineral.

Chrys'o-prase (krĭs'ŏ-prāz), *n.* A kind of grayish or greenish quartz.

Chub (chŭb), *n.* A fresh-water fish of the Carp family; the cheven.



Chub.

Chub'by (chŭb'bȳ), *a.* Plump, short, and thick.

Chuck (chŭk), *v. i.* [Chucked (chŭkt); Chucking.] To make a noise like that of a hen calling her chickens; to cluck. — *v. t.* To call, as a hen her chickens. — *n.* The call of a hen.

Chuck (chŭk), *v. t.* To strike gently; to toss; to secure upon a lathe. — *n.* A fling; a slight blow; a clamp for holding objects on a lathe.

Chuc'kle (chŭk'k'l), *n.* A short laugh of exultation or derision. — *v. i.* To laugh in a suppressed or broken manner.

Chuff (chŭf), *n.* A coarse, surly fellow; a clown. — **Chuff'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Surly; rude; clownish.

Chum (chŭm), *n.* A chamber-fellow, especially in college; an intimate friend. — *v. i.* To occupy a chamber with; to fraternize with.

Chunk (chŭnk), *n.* A short, thick piece of anything. — **Chunk'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Short and thick.

Church (chûrch), *n.* A place of worship; an associated body of Christians. — **Church'man** (-măn), *n.* An ecclesiastic or clergyman; an Episcopalian. — **Church'ward'en** (-wär'd'n), *n.* A layman in charge of the pecuniary interests of a church or parish. — **Church'yard'** (-yärd'), *n.* Ground adjoining a church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery.

Churl (chûrl), *n.* A rustic; a rough, surly fellow; a niggard. — **Churl'ish**, *a.* Surly; rude; uncouth. — **Churl'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Churl'ish-ness**, *n.*

Churn (chûrn), *n.* A vessel in which butter is made. — *v. t.* & *i.* [Churned (chûrnd); Churning.] To shake or agitate, as cream in making butter. — **Churn'ing**, *n.* Act or motion of one who churns; quantity of butter made at once.

Chute (shōōt), *n.* A trough through which objects slide to a lower level.

Chyle (kīl), *n.* The milky fluid derived from chyme. — **Chyl'i-fac'tion** (kĭl'ĭ-făk'shŭn *or* kī'lĭ-), *n.* Formation of chyle.

Chyme (kīm), *n.* The pulp formed from food digested in the stomach.

Chym'is-try (kĭm'ĭs-trȳ), etc. See Chemistry.

Ci-ca'da (sĭ-kā'dä), *n.*; *pl.* Cicadæ (-dē). An hemipterous insect, the male of which makes a shrill, grating sound; — called also *locust*.

Cic'a-trice (sĭk'ä-trĭs), **Ci-ca'trix** (sĭ-kā'trĭks), *n.* A scar of a healed wound. — **Cic'a-tri-za'tion** (sĭk'ä-trĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The process of healing a wound. — **Cic'a-trize** (sĭk'ä-trīz), *v. t.* To heal by forming a skin over (wounded or ulcerated flesh). — *v. i.* To heal or be healed.

‖**Ci'ce-ro'ne** (It. chē'chä-rō'nā; E. sĭ'sē-rō'nē), *n.* One who exhibits local curiosities; a guide.

Ci'der (sī'dĕr), *n.* Expressed juice of apples.

‖**Ci'-de-vant'** (sē'dē-vän'), *a.* Former; previous.

Ci-gar' (sĭ-gär'), *n.* A small roll of tobacco, for smoking. — **Cig'a-rette'** (sĭg'ä-rĕt'), *n.* A little cigar; fine tobacco rolled in paper for smoking.

Cil'ia-ry (sĭl'yä-rȳ *or* -ĭ-ä-rȳ), *a.* Belonging to the eyelashes.

Ci-li'ous (sĭ-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Made, or consisting, of hair.

Cim'e-ter (sĭm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* See Scimiter, *n.*

Cin-cho'na (sĭn-kō'nä), *n.* A Peruvian tree yielding a medicinal bark; Jesuits' bark.

Cinc'ture (sĭngk'tūr), *n.* A belt; an inclosure.

Cin'der (sĭn'dĕr), *n.* A small coal; an ember; a scale thrown off in forging metal.

Cin'er-a-ry (sĭn'ĕr-ä-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to or containing ashes. — **Cin'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Reduction of anything to ashes by combustion. — **Cin'er-i'tious** (-ĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Having the color or consistence of ashes.

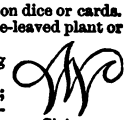
Cin'na-bar (sĭn'nä-bär), *n.* Red sulphuret of mercury or quicksilver; vermilion.

Cin'na-mon (sĭn'nä-mŭn), *n.* The aromatic inner bark of a tree of Ceylon.

Cinque (sĭngk), *n.* The number 5 on dice or cards.

Cinque'foil' (sĭngk'foil'), *n.* A five-leaved plant or architectural foliation.

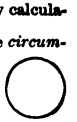
Ci'on (sī'ŭn), *n.* A shoot or twig of a tree for grafting; a scion.



Cipher.

Ci'pher (sī'fĕr), *n.* The figure 0; interwoven initial letters; secret writing. — *v. i.* [Ciphered (-fērd); Ciphering.] To practice arithmetic. — *v. t.* To ascertain by calculation; to write in concealed characters.

Cir'cle (sĕr'k'l), *n.* A curve (called the *circumference*) every part of which is equally distant from a point within (called the *center*); circuit; compass; orb; sphere; company; province. — *v. t.* & *i.* [Circled (-k'ld); Circling (-klĭng).] To move round. — **Cir'clet** (-klĕt), *n.* A little circle; a bracelet; a ring; an orb. — **Cir'cu-lar** (-kū-lĕr), *a.* Like a circle; round; ending in itself; concerning many persons having a common interest. — *n.* A letter addressed to various persons. — **Cir'cu-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **Cir'cu-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being circular.



Circle.

Cir'cuit (sĕr'kĭt), *n.* A circular space; a judicial district; regular journeying, as of a judge. — *v. t.* To move or make to go round. — **Cir-cu'i-tous** (-kū'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Going round in a circuit; indirect. — **Cir-cu'i-tous-ly**, *adv.*

Cir'cu-lar, etc. See under Circle.

Cir'cu-late (sĕr'kū-lāt), *v. i.* & *t.* To move or pass

round. — **Cir'cu-la'tion** (sĕr'kŭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* A circulating; a passing around; currency. — **Cir'cu-la'tor** (-lā'tĕr), *n.* — **Cir'cu-la-to-ry** (-lā-tŏ-rў), *a.* Circular; circulating; going round.

Cir'cum-am'bi-ent (sĕr'kŭm-ăm'bĭ-ent), *a.* Surrounding; encompassing.

Cir'cum-am'bu-late (sĕr'kŭm-ăm'bū-lāt), *v. i.* To walk round about.

Cir'cum-cise (sĕr'kŭm-sīz), *v. t.* [CIRCUMCISED (-sīzd); CIRCUMCISING.] To cut off the foreskin of. — **Cir'cum-ci'sion** (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* The act of circumcising; spiritual purification.

Cir-cum'fer-ence (sĕr-kŭm'fĕr-ĕns), *n.* The line bounding a circular figure; a periphery.

Cir'cum-flex (sĕr'kŭm-flĕks), *n.* An accent, marked thus [~ or ^], and in Latin denoting a long and contracted syllable, marked [^]. — *v. t.* To mark or pronounce with a circumflex.

Cir-cum'flu-ent (sĕr-kŭm'flū-ent), **Cir-cum'flu-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Flowing around.

Cir'cum-fuse' (sĕr'kŭm-fūz'), *v. t.* To pour or spread round. — **Cir'cum-fu'sion** (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* A pouring or spreading around.

Cir'cum-ja'cent (sĕr'kŭm-jā'sĕnt), *a.* Lying around; bordering on every side.

Cir'cum-lo-cu'tion (sĕr'kŭm-lŏ-kū'shŭn), *n.* Indirect expression; periphrase. — **Cir'cum-loc'u-to-ry** (-lŏk'ū-tŏ-rў), *a.* Periphrastic.

Cir'cum-nav'i-gate (sĕr'kŭm-năv'ĭ-gāt), *v. t.* To sail around; to pass round by water. — **Cir'cum-nav'i-ga-ble** (sĕr'kŭm-năv'ĭ-gā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being sailed around. — **Cir'cum-nav'i-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of circumnavigating. — **Cir'cum-nav'i-ga'tor**, *n.*

Cir'cum-po'lar (sĕr'kŭm-pō'lĕr), *a.* About the pole; near the pole.

Cir'cum-po-si'tion (sĕr'kŭm-pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of placing in a circle, or state of being so placed.

Cir'cum-ro-ta'tion (sĕr'kŭm-rō-tā'shŭn), *n.* A rolling or revolving round, as a wheel. — **Cir'cum-ro'ta-ry** (-rō'tá-rў), **Cir'cum-ro'ta-to-ry** (-tŏ-rў), *a.* Turning, rolling, or whirling round.

Cir'cum-scribe' (sĕr'kŭm-skrīb'), *v. t.* To inclose; to limit; to restrict; to confine. — **Cir'cum-scrip'tion** (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* Limitation; bound; confinement; limit.

Cir'cum-spect (sĕr'kŭm-spĕkt), *a.* Attentive to all circumstances of a case; cautious; vigilant. — **Cir'cum-spec'tion** (-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* Attention; watchfulness; deliberation; forecast. — **Cir'cum-spec'tive** (-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* Cautious; wary. — **Cir'cum-spect'ly**, *adv.* — **Cir'cum-spect'ness**, *n.*

Cir'cum-stance (sĕr'kŭm-stăns), *n.* A condition of things attending an event, though not essential thereto; *pl.* worldly estate; the state of one's property. — *v. t.* To place relatively or in a particular situation. — **Cir'cum-stan'tial** (-stăn'shal), *a.* Abounding with circumstances; particular; minute. — **Cir'cum-stan'tial-ly**, *adv.* — **Cir'cum-stan'ti-ate** (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To place in particular circumstances; to enter into details concerning.

Cir'cum-val'late (sĕr'kŭm-văl'lāt), *v. t.* To surround with a rampart. — **Cir'cum-val-la'tion** (-văl-lā'shŭn), *n.* Fortification round a place.

Cir'cum-vent' (sĕr'kŭm-vĕnt'), *v. t.* To deceive; to impose upon. — **Cir'cum-ven'tion** (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* Deception; fraud.

Cir'cum-vest' (sĕr'kŭm-vĕst'), *v. t.* To cover round, as with a garment.

Cir'cum-volve' (sĕr'kŭm-vŏlv'), *v. t.* & *i.* [CIRCUMVOLVED (-vŏlvd'); CIRCUMVOLVING.] To roll round; to revolve. — **Cir'cum-vo-lu'tion** (-vŏ-lū'shŭn), *n.* The act of rolling round; a thing rolled round another.

Cir'cus (sĕr'kŭs), *n.* A place for athletic games or feats of horsemanship.

Cis-al'pine (sĭs-ăl'pĭn *or* -pīn), *a.* On this (the Roman) side of the Alps; south of the Alps.

Cis'at-lan'tic (sĭs'ăt-lăn'tĭk), *a.* On this side of the Atlantic Ocean.

Cis'tern (sĭs'tĕrn), *n.* A reservoir; a tank.

Cit'a-del (sĭt'á-dĕl), *n.* A fortress in or near a city.

Cite (sīt), *v. t.* To summon; to quote. — **Cit'er**, *n.* — **Ci-ta'tion** (sĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* A summons; a notice; quotation. — **Ci'ta-to-ry** (sī'tá-tŏ-rў), *a.* Citing; calling.

Cith'ern (sĭth'ĕrn), *n.* A kind of guitar.

Cit'i-zen (sĭt'ĭ-z'n), *n.* A dweller in a city; a native or naturalized inhabitant of a country. — **Cit'i-zen-ship**, *n.* State of being a citizen.

Cit'ron (sĭt'rŭn), *n.* A tree and its fruit, resembling the lemon; a kind of melon. — **Cit'ric** (-rĭk), *a.* Pertaining to an acid found in the lemon and similar fruits. — **Cit'rate** (-rāt), *n.* A salt of citric acid. — **Cit'rine** (-rĭn), *a.* Like a citron or lemon; of a greenish-yellow color. — *n.* A yellow pellucid quartz.

Cit'y (sĭt'ў), *n.* A large or corporate town.

Cives (sīvz), *n. pl.* A species of garlic. [Written also *chives*.]

Civ'et (sĭv'ĕt), *n.* A carnivorous quadruped; also, a perfume produced by it

Civet.

Civ'ic (sĭv'ĭk), *a.* Relating to civil life.

Civ'il (sĭv'ĭl), *a.* Pertaining to a city, state, citizen, or society; polite; courteous. — **Civ'il-ly**, *adv.* — **Ci-vil'i-ty** (sĭ-vĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Politeness; courtesy. — **Ci-vil'ian** (-vĭl'yan), *n.* One skilled in civil law; one engaged in the pursuits of civil life, not military or clerical.

Civ'i-lize (sĭv'ĭ-līz), *v. t.* To reclaim from a savage state; to educate; to refine. — **Civ'i-lized** (-līzd), *a.* Refined; cultivated. — **Civ'i-li'zer**, *n.* — **Civ'i-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* State of being civilized; refinement; culture.

Clab'ber (klăb'bĕr), *n.* Milk turned and thickened. — *v. i.* To curdle.

Clack (klăk), *v. i.* [CLACKED (klăkt); CLACKING.] To make a sudden, sharp noise, as by striking or cracking; to clink; to click; to talk rapidly and continually. — *n* A sudden sharp noise; continuous talk. — **Clack'er**, *n.*

Clad (klăd), *p. p.* of CLOTHE, *v.*

Claim (klām), *v. t.* [CLAIMED (klāmd); CLAIMING.] To call for; to demand as due. — *v. i.* To be entitled to anything as a right. — *n.* Demand, as of right; title to anything; that to which one has a right. — **Claim'a-ble** (-á-b'l),

a. Capable of being claimed. — **Claim'ant** (klām'*ant*), *n.* One who claims.

Clair-voy'ance (klār-voi'*ans*), *n.* Discernment, through mesmeric influence, of things not present to the senses. — **Clair-voy'ant** (-*ant*), *a.* Discerning objects not present. — *n.* One who discerns such objects.

Clam (klăm), *n.* A bivalve shellfish; a kind of vise or pincers. — *v. t.* [CLAMMED (klămd); CLAMMING.] To clog, as with glutinous or viscous matter. — **Clam'my** (-mĭ), *a.* Soft and sticky; glutinous; slimy. — **Clam'mi-ness**, *n.*

Cla'mant (klā'*mant*), *a.* Crying earnestly; clamorously beseeching.

Clam'ber (klăm'bẽr), *v. i.* [CLAMBERED (-bẽrd); CLAMBERING.] To climb with difficulty, or with hands and feet.

Clam'my, *a.* See under CLAM, *n.*

Clam'or (klăm'ẽr), *n.* Loud and continued noise; uproar; vociferation. — *v. i.* & *t.* CLAMORED (-ẽrd); CLAMORING.] To demand noisily or importunately. — **Clam'or-ous** (-ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Noisy; turbulent. — **Clam'or-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Clam'or-ous-ness**, *n.*

Clamp (klămp), *n.* A piece of wood or metal for holding objects together. — *v. t.* To unite firmly.

Clamp.

Clamp (klămp), *n.* A heavy footstep; tramp. — *v. i.* To tread heavily or clumsily; to clump.

Clan (klăn), *n.* A family; a race; a tribe; a sect. — **Clans'man** (klănz'-*man*), *n.* Fellow member of a clan. — **Clan'nish**, *a.* Pertaining to a clan; closely united and exclusive as to all without one's clan or clique. — **Clan'nish-ly**, *adv.* — **Clan'nish-ness**, *n.* — **Clan'ship**, *n.* Union, as in a clan.

Clan-des'tine (klăn-dĕs'tĭn), *a.* Hidden; secret; private; underhand; sly. — **Clan-des'tine-ly**, *adv.* — **Clan-des'tine-ness**, *n.*

Clang (klăng), *v. t.* [CLANGED (klăngd); CLANGING.] To strike together with a ringing metallic sound. — *v. i.* To resound. — *n.* A sound like that made by striking metal.

Clan'ger (klăn'gẽr), *n.* A sharp, shrill, harsh sound. — **Clan'gor-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Making clangor.

Clank (klăngk), *n.* A brief, ringing sound, duller than a clang. — *v. t.* & *i.* To sound with a clank.

Clan'nish, etc. See under CLAN, *n.*

Clap (klăp), *v. t.* & *i.* [CLAPPED (klăpt); CLAPPING.] To strike together; to strike noisily; to applaud. — *n.* A noise of sudden collision; a burst of sound; explosion; bang. — **Clap'per**, *n.*

Clap'board (klăb'bord), *n.* A board thicker at one edge than the other, — used for sheathing houses. — *v. t.* To cover with clapboards.

Clap'per-claw (klăp'pẽr-klą), *v. t.* To fight and scratch; to revile; to scold.

Clap'trap' (klăp'trăp'), *n.* A trick or device to gain applause; humbug. — *a.* Sham; unreal.

Clar'et (klăr'ĕt), *n.* A French red wine.

Clar'i-fy (klăr'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [CLARIFIED (-fīd); CLARIFYING.] To make clear; to purify. — *v. i.* To become clear, pure, or bright. — **Clar'i-fi'er** (-fī'ẽr), *n.* — **Clar'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shŭn), *n.* Clearing; fining.

Clar'i-net' (klăr'ĭ-nĕt'), **Clar'i-o-net'** (-ŏ-nĕt'), *n.* A reed instrument of music.

Clar'i-on (klăr'ĭ-ŭn), *n.* A kind of trumpet, of clear and shrill note.

Clash (klăsh), *v. i.* [CLASHED (klăsht); CLASHING.] To dash noisily together; to come in collision; to interfere. — *v. t.* To strike noisily against. — *n.* Noisy collision; conflict, as between differing interests, views, purposes, etc.

Clasp (klăsp), *v. t.* [CLASPED (klăspt); CLASPING.] To embrace; to grasp; to inclose and cling to. — *n.* A catch; close embrace. — **Clasp'er**, *n.* — **Clasp knife.** A large knife, with its blade shutting into the handle.

Class (klăs), *n.* A group; rank; order, division, or set of persons or things. — *v. t.* [CLASSED (klăst); CLASSING.] To arrange in classes; to rank. — *v. i.* To be grouped or classed. — **Class'mate'** (-māt'), *n.* One in the same class.

Clas'sic (klăs'sĭk), **Clas'sic-al** (-sĭ-*kal*), *a.* Of the first class or rank, esp. in literature or art; pertaining to the Greek and Latin authors and artists; pure; refined. — **Clas'sic**, *n.* A work of repute or its author; one versed in classical literature. — **Clas'sic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Clas'si-fy (klăs'sĭ-fī), *v. t.* To distribute into classes; to arrange; to rank; to systematize. — **Clas'si-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A classifying; systematic arrangement or enumeration.

Clat'ter (klăt'tẽr), *v. i.* [CLATTERED (-tẽrd); CLATTERING.] To make rattling sounds; to talk noisily. — *v. t.* To strike and make a rattling noise. — *n.* A repeated rattling noise. — **Clat'ter-er**, *n.*

Clause (kląz), *n.* A separate portion of a sentence or of a document.

Claus'tral (klą'străl), *a.* Relating to a cloister.

Cla'vate (klā'vāt), **Cla'va-ted** (-vā-tĕd), *a.* Club-shaped; gradually thickening toward the top.

Clav'i-cle (klăv'ĭ-k'l), *n.* The collar bone.

Claw (klą), *n.* A sharp, hooked nail, as of a beast or bird. — *v. t.* [CLAWED (kląd); CLAWING.] To pull, tear, or scratch.

Clay (klā), *n.* Plastic earth. — *v. t.* [CLAYED (klād); CLAYING.] To manure or purify with clay. — **Clay'ey** (-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, abounding in, or like clay.

Clay'more' (klā'mōr'), *n.* A Scottish broadsword.

Clean (klēn), *a.* Free from dirt or defect; pure; neat; complete; entire. — *adv.* Without limitation; quite; entirely. — *v. i.* [CLEANED (klēnd); CLEANING.] To purify; to cleanse. — **Clean'ly**, *adv.* In a clean manner; neatly. — **Clean'ness**, *n.* — **Clean'ly** (klĕn'lĭ), *a.* Habitually clean; pure. — **Clean'li-ness**, *n.*

Cleanse (klĕnz), *v. t.* To make clean. — **Cleans'-a-ble** (-à-b'l), *a.* Capable of being cleansed. — **Cleans'er**, *n.*

Clear (klēr), *a.* Free from opaqueness, mixture, impurity, fault, etc.; pure; unmixed; obvious; plain; manifest; distinct; audible; indisputable. — *n.* Full extent. — *adv.* Plainly; completely; wholly; quite. — *v. t.* [CLEARED (klērd); CLEARING.] To free from impurity, obscurity, impediment, etc.; to pass over; to obtain above all expenses. — *v. i.* To become fair or free. — **Clear'er**, *n.* — **Clear'ly**, *adv.* — **Clear'ness**, *n.* — **Clear'age** (-ăj), *n.* The act of removing anything; clearance. — **Clear'ance** (-*ans*), *n.* A clearing; a certificate from the custom house that a ship is free to sail. — **Clear'ing**, *n.* A making clear; justification; defense; a tract of land cleared of wood for cultivation; a method adopted by bankers for settling balances.

Clear'-sight'ed (klēr'sīt'ĕd), *a.* Having acute sight; discerning. — **Clear'-sight'ed-ness**, *n.*

Clear'starch' (klēr'stärch'), *v. t.* To stiffen uniformly with starch.

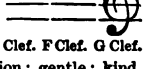
Cleat (klēt), *n.* A strip for fastening. — *v. t.* To secure with a cleat.

Cleat.

Cleave (klēv), *v. i.* [*imp.* CLEAVED (klēvd), *Obs.* CLAVE (klāv); *p. p.* CLEAVED; *p. pr.* CLEAVING.] To stick; to hold; to adhere; to cling.

Cleave (klēv), *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* CLEFT (klĕft), *Obs.* CLAVE (klāv), *Obsoles.* CLOVE (klōv); *p. p.* CLEFT, CLEAVED (klēvd), or CLOVEN (klō'v'n); *p. pr.* CLEAVING.] To part; to divide; to split; to crack. — **Cleav'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of cleaving or being divided. — **Cleav'age** (-ĕj), *n.* A splitting; lamination; fracturing. — **Cleav'er**, *n.* One that cleaves; a butcher's chopping instrument.

Clef (klĕf), *n.* A character in musical notation to show the key.


C Clef. F Clef. G Clef.

Cleft (klĕft), *n.* Opening made by splitting; crack; chink; crauny. — *a.* Split; divided.

Clem'a-tis (klĕm'ă-tĭs), *n.* A climbing flowering plant.

Clem'ent (klĕm'ent), *a.* Mild in temper and disposition; gentle; kind. — **Clem'en-cy** (-ĕn-sy), *n.* Mildness; lenity.

Cler'gy (klēr'jy), *n.* The body of ecclesiastics, or ministers of the gospel, in distinction from the laity. — **Cler'gy-man** (-*man*), *n.* An ordained minister; one of the clergy.

Cler'ic (klĕr'ĭk), *n.* A clerk, or clergyman. — **Cler'ic, Cler'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to the clergy, also to a clerk or copyist.

Clerk (klērk; in Eng. klärk), *n.* A parish officer; a scribe; an accountant; a shopkeeper's assistant. — **Clerk'ship**, *n.* Office of a clerk.

Clev'er (klĕv'ĕr), *a.* Expert; dexterous; skillful; adroit; agreeable. — **Clev'er-ly**, *adv.* — **Clev'er-ness**, *n.*

Clev'is (klĕv'ĭs), **Clev'y** (-ĭy), *n.* A U-shaped draft-iron on the end of a cart tongue.

Clew (klū), *n.* A ball of thread; guide; corner of a sail. [Also written *clue*.] — *v. t.* [CLEWED (klūd); CLEWING.] To truss up (a sail) to the yard.

Click (klĭk), *v. i.* [CLICKED (klĭkt); CLICKING.] To make a small, sharp noise, as by a gentle striking; to tick. — *n.* A small, sharp sound.

Click (klĭk), *n.* A small piece of iron, falling into a notched wheel; a detent; a pawl.

Cli'ent (kli'*ent*), *n.* One under the protection of another; the employer of a legal adviser.

Cliff (klĭf), *n.* A steep rock; a precipice. — **Cliff'y** (-ĭy), *a.* Having cliffs; craggy.

Cli-mac'ter-ic (klī-măk'tĕr-ĭk *or* klĭm'ăk-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* Critical. — *n.* A critical period in life, or period of great change in the constitution; the 63d year.

Cli'mate (klī'mĕt), *n.* A region or tract of country; the condition of a place as to atmosphere, temperature, moisture, etc. — **Cli-mat'ic** (klī-măt'ĭk), **Cli-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to, or limited by, climate. — **Cli'ma-tol'o-gy** (klī'mă-tŏl'ŏ-jy), *n.* Science of climates, or a treatise on climates.

Cli'max (klī'măks), *n.* Upward movement; gradation; ascent; highest point or degree; acme.

Climb (klīm), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLIMBED (klīmd), *Obs.* or *Vulgar* CLOMB (klōm); *p. pr.* CLIMBING.] To mount by the hands and feet, or laboriously. — **Climb'er**, *n.*

Clime (klīm), *n.* Climate; region.

Clinch (klĭnch), *v. t.* [CLINCHED (klĭncht); CLINCHING.] To grasp; to gripe; to establish. — *n.* Fast hold. — **Clinch'er**, *n.*

Cling (klĭng), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLUNG (klŭng), *Obs.* CLONG (klŏng); *p. pr.* CLINGING.] To adhere; to hang (to, upon, or together). — **Cling'y** (-ĭy), *a.* Apt to cling; adhesive.

Clin'ic (klĭn'ĭk), **Clin'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to a bed; bedridden. — **Clin'ic**, *n.* One confined to the bed by sickness; medical or surgical instruction to students at the bedside of patients.

Clink (klĭnk), *v. t. & i.* [CLINKED (klĭnkt); CLINKING.] To make a small, sharp, ringing sound. — *n.* A sharp, ringing sound. — **Clink'er**, *n.* Vitrified matter or slag in furnaces.

Clip (klĭp), *v. t.* [CLIPPED (klĭpt); CLIPPING.] To cut off; to cut short; to curtail. — *v. i.* To move quickly. — *n.* A cutting; shearing; amount cut off; blow or stroke; clasp or strap holding parts together. — **Clip'per**, *n.* One who, or a machine which, clips (coin, hair, etc.); a fast sailing vessel. — **Clip'ping**, *n.* A cutting off; thing cut off.

‖**Clique** (klēk), *n.* A narrow circle of persons; a party; a coterie. — *v. i.* To associate in a clannish way; to plot.

Cloak (klōk), *n.* A loose outer garment; a disguise; a pretext. — *v. t.* [CLOAKED (klōkt); CLOAKING.] To cover with a cloak; to hide; to conceal; to disguise.

Clock (klŏk), *n.* An instrument for measuring time; figured work on the side of a stocking. — **Clock'work'** (-wûrk'), *n.* Machinery and movements of a clock, or regular as those of a clock.

Clod (klŏd), *n.* A lump of earth; a dull, stupid fellow. — *v. t.* To harden into a lump. — **Clod'dy** (-dy), *a.* Containing clods; hard; gross. — **Clod'hop'per** (-hŏp'pĕr), *n.* A rude, rustic fellow; a clown.

Clott (klŏt), *n.* An allowance in weighing. See CLOUGH.

Clog (klŏg), *n.* That which hinders motion; obstruction; impediment; a kind of heavy shoe. — *v. t.* [CLOGGED (klŏgd); CLOGGING.] To obstruct; to encumber. — *v. i.* To become encumbered; to coalesce; to adhere. — **Clog'gy** (-gy), *a.* Apt to clog; adhesive. — **Clog'gi-ness**, *n.*

Clois'ter (klois'tĕr), *n.* A monastery or nunnery. — *v. t.* To confine in a cloister. — **Clois'tral** (-*tral*), *a.* Pertaining to or confined in a cloister; claustral.

Cloke, *n.* See CLOAK.

Close (klōz), *v. t.* [CLOSED (klōzd); CLOSING.] To stop; to shut; to conclude; to inclose; to encompass; to confine. — *v. i.* To come together; to unite or coalesce; to end; to terminate. — (klōs *or* klōz), *n.* Union of parts; junction; conclusion; end; inclosed place; especially, a small inclosed field or piece of land. — (klōs), *a.* Shut fast; tight; confined; secret; stagnant; without motion or ventilation; reticent; taciturn; niggardly; dense; solid; near; strict; accurate; precise. — **Close, Close'ly**, *adv.* — **Close'ness**, *n.*

Clos'et (klŏz'ĕt), *n.* A small private apartment.

—*v. t.* [CLOSETED; CLOSETING.] To shut up in privacy.

Clo'sure (klō'zhŭr), *n.* Act of shutting; inclosure; end; conclusion.

Clot (klŏt), *n.* A concretion; coagulation. —*v. i.* To coagulate; to be formed into clots or clods; to become gross. — **Clot'ty** (-tȳ), *a.* Full of clots.

Cloth (klôth), *n.* Woven stuff of fibrous material; a profession, or the members of it, esp. the clerical profession. — **Clothe** (klōth), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLOTHED (klōthd), CLAD (klăd); *p. pr.* CLOTHING.] To put garments upon; to furnish with raiment; to cover or invest, as with a garment. — **Cloth'ier** (klōth'yĕr), *n.* One who makes, sells, or fulls cloth. — **Cloth'ing**, *n.* Garments; clothes; dress; covering. — **Clothes** (klōthz *or* klōz), *n., pl.* of CLOTH. Covering for the body or of a bed, etc.; dress; attire; vesture; raiment; garb.

Clot'ty, *a.* See under CLOT, *n.*

Cloud (kloud), *n.* A collection of visible vapor in the air; a dark mass (of smoke, men, insects, etc.); obscurity. —*v. t.* To darken or obscure; to stain in patches. —*v. i.* To grow obscure. — **Cloud'less**, *a.* Without a cloud; unclouded. — **Cloud'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Covered with clouds; obscure; gloomy; unintelligible. — **Cloud'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Cloud'i-ness**, *n.*

Clough (klŭf), *n.* A narrow valley between hills.

Clough (klŏf), *n.* An allowance of 2 pounds per 100 in weighing, after deducting tare and tret.

Clout (klout), *n.* A patch; rag; swaddling cloth; the center of a target; a flat-headed wrought-iron rail. —*v. t.* To patch; to mend; to strike.

Clove (klōv), *n.* A tree of the Molucca Isles, and its flower bud, yielding a pungent spice.

Clo'ven (klō'v'n), *p. p.* from CLEAVE. Parted; split. — **Clo'ven-foot'ed** (-fōōt'ĕd), *or* **-hoofed'** (-hōōft'), *a.* Having the foot or hoof divided into two parts, as the ox.

Clo'ver (klō'vĕr), *n.* A genus of three-leaved plants; trefoil.

Clown (kloun), *n.* A rustic; a boor; a churl; a buffoon. — **Clown'ish**, *a.* Coarse; boorish. — **Clown'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Clown'ish-ness**, *n.*

Cloy (kloi), *v. t.* [CLOYED (kloid); CLOYING.] To glut; to satiate; to surfeit; to disgust.

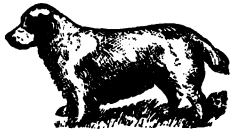
Club (klŭb), *n.* A heavy stick or staff; a playing card of the suit marked with a figure supposed to represent a club; an association of persons for social or other purposes. —*v. t. & i.* [CLUBBED (klŭbd); CLUBBING.] To beat with a club; to join (in meeting a common expense or promoting a common end).

Club'foot' (klŭb'fōōt'), *n.* A short, deformed foot. — **Club'foot'ed**, *a.* Having deformed feet.

Cluck (klŭk), *v. i. & t.* To call, like a brooding hen. —*n.* A hen's call to her chicks.

Clue (klū), *n.* A ball of thread; a guide; a clew.

Clum'ber (klŭm'bĕr), *n.* A stout, short-legged, field spaniel, which hunts silently.



Clumber.

Clump (klŭmp), *n.* A shapeless mass; cluster. —*v. t.* To group; to cluster. —*v. i.* To tread heavily. — **Clump'y**, *a.* Shapeless.

Clum'sy (klŭm'zȳ), *a.* [CLUMSIER; CLUMSIEST.] Without grace; awkward; uncouth. — **Clum'si-ly**, *adv.* — **Clum'si-ness**, *n.*

Clung (klŭng), *imp. & p. p.* of CLING.

Clus'ter (klŭs'tĕr), *n.* A collection; a bunch. —*v. i. & t.* [CLUSTERED (-tĕrd); CLUSTERING.] To collect into a close body. — **Clus'ter-y**, *a.* Growing in, or full of, clusters.

Clutch (klŭch), *n.* A gripe; seizure; grasp; *pl.* hands; claws; rapacity; cruelty. —*v. t. & i.* [CLUTCHED (klŭcht); CLUTCHING.] To catch; to snatch; to clinch.

Clut'ter (klŭt'tĕr), *n.* A confused collection; confusion; disorder. —*v. t.* [CLUTTERED (-tĕrd); CLUTTERING.] To crowd together in disorder; to litter. —*v. i.* To make a bustle.

Clys'ter (klĭs'tĕr), *n.* An injection.

Coach (kōch), *n.* A large, close four-wheeled carriage; a tutor; a trainer. —*v. t.* [COACHED (kōcht); COACHING.] To convey in a coach; to instruct; to prepare for examination. — **Coach'man** (-*man*), *n.* The driver of a carriage.

Coach.

Co-ac'tion (kō-ăk'shŭn), *n.* Force; compulsion. — **Co-ac'tive** (kō-ăk'tĭv), *a.* Acting together; serving to compel.

Co-ad'ju-tant (kō-ăd'jū-tant), *a.* Mutually assisting or operating. — **Co'ad-ju'tor** (kō'ăd-jū'tĕr), *n.* One who aids another; an assistant; an associate; a colleague. — **Co'ad-ju'trix** (-trĭks), *n.* A female assistant.

Co-a'gent (kō-ā'jent), *n.* An assistant; a coworker.

Co-ag'u-late (kō-ăg'ū-lāt), *v. t. & i.* To change into a curdlike state; to curdle. — **Co-ag'u-la-ble** (-lā-b'l), *a.* Capable of coagulating. — **Co-ag'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Process of curdling. — **Co-ag'u-la-tive** (-lā-tĭv), *a.* Having power to cause coagulation. — **Co-ag'u-la'tor** (-lā'tĕr), *n.* That which causes coagulation. — **Co-ag'u-lum** (-lŭm), *n.* A coagulated mass, as curd; rennet.

Coal (kōl), *n.* Wood charred, or partially burnt; a black, combustible mineral substance. —*v. t. & i.* [COALED (kōld); COALING.] To fill with coal. — **Coal'er-y** (-ĕr-ȳ), *n.* A place where coal is dug; a colliery. — **Coal'y**, *a.* Like or containing coal; black. — **Coal'pit'** (-pĭt'), *n.* A place where coal is dug, or charcoal made. — **Coal gas.** Carbureted hydrogen, procured from bituminous coal, and used for heating, lighting, etc. — **Coal heaver.** One who carries and loads coal. — **Coal oil.** Petroleum. — **Coal tar.** A thick, black liquid, yielded by distilling bituminous coal.

Co'a-lesce' (kō'ā-lĕs'), *v. i.* [COALESCED (-lĕst'); COALESCING (-lĕs'sing).] To grow together; to unite. — **Co'a-les'cence** (-lĕs'sens), *n.* Act of coalescing; union. — **Co'a-les'cent** (-sent), *a.* Growing together; uniting.

Co'a-li'tion (kō'ā-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Union in a body or mass; temporary combination of persons, parties, or states having different interests; alliance; league; conjunction; conspiracy.

Coam'ings (kōm'ĭngz), *n. pl.* The raised rim of a ship's hatches. [Written also *combings*.]

Co'ap-ta'tion (kō'ăp-tā'shŭn), *n.* Adaptation of parts to each other.

Coarse (kōrs), *a.* Large; gross; rude; rough; unrefined; indelicate; vulgar. — **Coarse'ly**, *adv.* — **Coarse'ness**, *n.*

Coast (kōst), *n.* Land next to the sea; seashore. — *v. i.* To sail along the shore; to slide down hill on a sled. — **Coast'er**, *n.* A man or vessel employed in commerce along the coast.

Coat (kōt), *n.* A man's outer garment; fur or hair of a beast; external covering; tegument. — *v. t.* To cover with a coat or with layers. — **Coat'ing**, *n.* A covering; outside layer; cloth for coats. — **Coat armor.** Coats of arms; armorial ensigns. — **Coat card.** A card bearing a coated figure, viz., the king, queen, or knave.

Coax (kōks), *v. i.* [Coaxed (kōkst); Coaxing.] To persuade by flattery; to wheedle; to entice. — **Coax'er**, *n.*

Cob (kŏb), *n.* The top or head; a spike of maize; a pony.

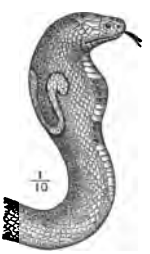
Co'balt (kō'bôlt), *n.* A tough, reddish-gray mineral.

Cob'ble (kŏb'b'l), **Cob'ble-stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* A large pebble or rounded stone.

Cob'ble (kŏb'b'l), *v. t.* [Cobbled (-b'ld); Cobbling.] To make or mend coarsely; to patch; to botch. — **Cob'bler**, *n.* A mender of shoes; a clumsy workman; a mixed drink.

Cob'nut' (kŏb'nŭt'), *n.* A large kind of hazel nut; a child's game played with nuts.

‖**Co'bra de ca-pel'lo** (kō'brá dā ká-pĕl'lō). The hooded snake, a venomous reptile of the East Indies.



Cobra.

Cob'web' (kŏb'wĕb'), *n.* A spider's web or net; a snare; rubbish.

Co'ca (kō'ká), *n.* The dried leaf of a South American shrub. — **Co'ca-ine** (kō'ká-In), *n.* An alkaloid obtained from coca leaves, which produces local insensibility to pain.

Coc-cif'er-ous (kŏk-sĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Bearing or producing berries.

‖**Coc'cyx** (kŏk'sĭks), *n.*; *pl.* Coccyges (kŏk-sī'jēz). A bone at the base of the spine.

Coch'i-neal (kŏch'ĭ-nēl), *n.* A red dyestuff, consisting of dried bodies of a Mexican insect.

Coch'le-a-ry (kŏk'lē-ā-rĭ), **Coch'le-ate** (-āt), **Coch'le-a'ted** (-ā'tĕd), *a.* Shaped like a snail shell; spiral; turbinated.

Cock (kŏk), *n.* The male of birds; a faucet or valve; a vane or weathercock.

Cock (kŏk), *n.* A pile of hay; a stack. — *v. t.* [Cocked (kŏkt); Cocking.] To arrange (hay, etc.) in cocks.

Cock (kŏk), *n.* A turning or setting up (the eye, hat, etc.); thing set up. — *v. t.* To set erect; to turn up.

Cock (kŏk), *n.* The hammer of a gunlock. — *v. t.* To draw back (the hammer of), in order to fire.

Cock-ade' (kŏk-ād'), *n.* A knot of ribbons worn on the hat.

Cock'a-too' (kŏk'á-tōō'), *n.* A bird of the parrot kind.

Cock'a-trice (kŏk'á-trĭs), *n.* The basilisk, a fabulous serpent.

Cock'boat' (kŏk'bōt'), *n.* A ship's small boat.

Cock'crow' (kŏk'krō'), **Cock'crow'ing**, *n.* The time at which cocks first crow; early morning.

Cock'er (kŏk'ĕr), *v. t.* [Cockered (-ĕrd); Cockering.] To fondle; to indulge; to pamper.

Cock'er (kŏk'ĕr), *n.* One who follows cock-fighting; a dog of the spaniel kind.

Cocker.

Cock'er-el (kŏk'ĕr-ĕl), *n.* A young cock.

Cock'et (kŏk'ĕt), *n.* A customhouse certificate that goods have paid duty.

Cock'horse' (kŏk'hôrs'), *n.* A child's rocking-horse.

Coc'kle (kŏk'k'l), *n.* An edible bivalve shellfish. — **Coc'kle-shell'** (-shĕl'), *n.* One of the shells or valves of a cockle; a light boat.

Coc'kle (kŏk'k'l), *n.* The corn rose, a weed growing among grain; also, the darnel.

Coc'kle (kŏk'k'l), *v. i.* To take the form of wrinkles or ridges.

Cock'ney (kŏk'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* Cockneys (-nĭz). A native of London.

Cock'pit' (kŏk'pĭt'), *n.* An area where gamecocks fight; a room under a ship's gun deck.

Cock'roach' (kŏk'rōch'), *n.* An insect infesting houses and ships.

Cocks'comb' (kŏks'kōm'), *n.* A caruncle or comb of a cock; a plant bearing broad spikes of bright colors; a fop or coxcomb.

Cock'swain (kŏk'swān, *colloq.* kŏk's'n), *n.* A steersman of a boat.

Co'coa (kō'kō), *n.* A preparation made from seeds of the chocolate tree; a beverage made from it.

Co'coa, Co'coa palm' (kō'kō pām'), *n.* A tropical palm tree. — **Co'coa-nut'** (-nŭt'), *n.* The large nut of this tree, containing milky liquid and a white edible meat, yielding oil.

Cocoa Palm.

Co-coon' (kŏ-kōōn'), *n.* A silken case spun by the silkworm before leaving its larval state; a case made by other insects and worms to protect their eggs. — **Co-coon'er-y** (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.* A place for silkworms, when feeding and forming cocoons.

Coc'tion (kŏk'shŭn), *n.* The act of boiling.

Cod (kŏd), *n.* A husk; a pod; a bag.

Cod (kŏd), *n.* A food fish of the northern seas.

Cod'dle (kŏd'd'l), *v. t.* To parboil; to treat tenderly; to pamper.

Code (kōd), *n.* A collection, system, or digest of laws.

‖**Co'dex** (kō'dĕks), *n.*; *pl.* Codices (kŏd'ĭ-sēz). A manuscript; a book; a code.

Codg'er (kŏj'ĕr), *n.* A miser; a curmudgeon; a singular or odd old person.

Cod'i-cil (kŏd'ĭ-sĭl), *n.* A supplement to a will.

Co'di-fy (kō'dĭ-fī *or* kŏd'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To reduce (laws) to a code or digest. — **Co'di-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* The act of codifying.

Cod'lin (kŏd'lĭn), **Cod'ling** (-lĭng), *n.* An immature apple; a cooking apple.

Co-ef-fi'cient (kō-ĕf-fĭsh'ent), *a.* Coöperating; acting in union to the same end. — *n.* That which unites in action with something else; in mathematics, a known quantity put before quantities, known or unknown, to show how many times they are to be taken. — **Co-ef-fi'cien-cy** (-fĭsh'en-sў), *n.* Joint efficiency; coöperation.

Cœ'li-ac (sē'lĭ-ăk), **Ce-li-ac**, *a.* Pertaining to the belly or intestinal canal.

Co-e'qual (kō-ē'kwal), *a.* Equal with another. — *n.* One who is equal. — **Co'e-qual'i-ty** (kō'ē-kwŏl'ĭ-tў), *n.* State of being coequal.

Co-erce' (kō-ērs'), *v. t.* [Coerced (-ērst'); Coercing (-ēr'sĭng).] To restrain by force; to constrain; to repress; to compel. — **Co-er'ci-ble** (-ēr'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being coerced. — **Co-er'cion** (-shŭn), *n.* Compulsion; restraint. — **Co-er'cive** (-ēr'sĭv), *a.* Compelling; forcing.

Co'es-sen'tial (kō'ĕs-sĕn'shal), *a.* Partaking of the same essence.

Co'e-ta'ne-ous (kō'ē-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Of the same age.

Co'e-ter'nal (kō'ē-tĕr'nal), *a.* Equally eternal. — **Co'e-ter'ni-ty** (-nĭ-tў), *n.* Equal eternity with another.

Co-e'val (kō-ē'val), *a.* Of the same age. — *n.* One of equal age with another; a contemporary.

Co'ex-ist' (kō'ĕgz-ĭst'), *v. i.* To exist together. — **Co'ex-ist'ence** (-ens), *a.* Existence at the same time with another. — **Co'ex-ist'ent** (-ent), *a.* Existing at the same time.

Co'ex-tend' (kō'ĕks-tĕnd'), *v. t.* To extend through the same space with another. — **Co'ex-ten'sion** (-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* Joint extension. — **Co'ex-ten'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Equally extensive.

Cof'fee (kŏf'fē), *n.* The kernel of the berry of a tropical tree; a beverage decocted from it. — **Cof'fee-house'** (-hous'), *n.* A house of entertainment. — **Cof'fee-pot'** (-pŏt'), *n.* A covered pot in which coffee is boiled or is served.

Coffee.

Cof'fer (kŏf'fĕr), *n.* A chest, esp. one for money; a panel; a caisson. — *v. t.* To put into, or furnish with, coffers. — **Cof'fer-dam'** (-dăm'), *n.* An inclosure in the bed of a river, etc., to exclude water during the construction of piers, etc.

Cof'fin (kŏf'fĭn), *n.* The case inclosing a body for burial; the hollow part of a horse's hoof. — *v. t.* To inclose in a coffin.

Cog (kŏg), *v. t. & i.* [Cogged (kŏgd); Cogging.] To wheedle; to deceive; to cheat. — *n.* A trick; deception; falsehood.

Cog (kŏg), *n.* A tooth on a wheel for transmitting motion; a tenon. — *v. t.* To furnish with cogs. — **Cog'wheel'** (-hwēl'), *n.* A wheel with cogs for transmitting motion; a gear wheel.

Cog (kŏg), **Cog'gle** (kŏg'g'l), *n.* A fishing boat.

Co'gent (kō'jĕnt), *a.* Having great force; urgent; convincing; resistless. — **Co'gent-ly**, *adv.* — **Co'gen-cy** (-jĕn-sў), *n.* Strength; force.

Cog'i-tate (kŏj'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To reflect; to meditate. — *v. t.* To plan; to consider. — **Cog'i-ta-ble** (-tà-b'l), *a.* Capable of being thought upon; conceivable. — **Cog'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Thought; meditation. — **Cog'i-ta'tive** (-tā'tĭv), *a.* Able to think; contemplative.

Co'gnac' (kō'nyak'), *n.* A kind of French brandy.

Cog'nate (kŏg'nāt), *a.* Born together; allied by blood, birth, origin, etc.; akin. — *n.* One of a number of related things. — **Cog-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Kindred; relationship.

Cog'nize (kŏg'nīz), *v. t.* [Cognized (-nīzd); Cognizing.] To know; to perceive; to recognize. — **Cog-ni'tion** (-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of knowing; thing known; knowledge; apprehension. — **Cog'ni-tive** (-nĭ-tĭv), *a.* Knowing; apprehending. — **Cog'ni-zant** (kŏg'nĭ-zant *or* kŏn'ĭ-), *a.* Having knowledge; aware. — **Cog'ni-zance** (-zans), *n.* Knowledge; jurisdiction; badge.

Cog-no'men (kŏg-nō'mĕn), *n.* A family name; a surname. — **Cog-nom'i-nal** (-nŏm'ĭ-nal), *a.* Pertaining to a surname.

Cog'wheel', *n.* See under Cog, a tooth.

Co-hab'it (kō-hăb'ĭt), *v. i.* To live together as man and wife. — **Co-hab'i-ta'tion** (-ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* A living together.

Co-heir' (kō-ār'), *n.* A joint heir. — **Co-heir'ess** (-ār'ĕs), *n.* A joint heiress.

Co-here' (kō-hēr'), *v. i.* [Cohered (-hērd'); Cohering.] To stick together; to unite; to adhere; to suit; to fit. — **Co-her'ent** (-hēr'ent), *a.* Sticking together; consistent. — **Co-her'ent-ly**, *adv.* — **Co-her'ence** (-ens), **Co-her'en-cy** (-ensў), *n.* A sticking together; consistency.

Co-he'sion (kō-hē'zhŭn), *n.* The act of sticking together; union. — **Co-he'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Having power of cohering. — **Co-he'sive-ness**, *n.*

Co'hort (kō'hôrt), *n.* A body of soldiers.

Coif (koif), *n.* A headdress; cap. — *v. t.* To cover with a coif. — **Coif'fure** (koif'fûr), *n.* A headdress.

Coil (koil), *v. t.* [Coiled (koild); Coiling.] To wind in rings, as a rope. — *n.* A ring into which a rope is wound; a circle; a convolution.

Coin (koin), *n.* A piece of metal stamped as money. — *v. t.* [Coined (koind); Coining.] To make (metal) into money by stamping it; to mint; to fabricate; to invent. — **Coin'age** (-ăj), *n.* The act, art, or cost of coining; invention; fabrication. — **Coin'er**, *n.*

Co'in-cide' (kō'ĭn-sīd'), *v. i.* To agree; to concur; to correspond; to be consistent or identical. — **Co-in'ci-dent** (kō-ĭn'sĭ-dent), *a.* Agreeing; corresponding. — **Co-in'ci-dence** (-dens), *n.* Agreement; concurrence of events at the same time.

Coir (koir), *n.* Fiber of cocoanut husks, used for cordage, matting, etc.

Co-i'tion (kō-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Sexual intercourse; copulation.

Coke (kōk), *n.* Mineral coal charred. — *v. t.* To convert into coke.

Col'chi-cum (kŏl'kĭ-kŭm), *n.* Saffron, a plant; a medicinal preparation from the roots or seeds of saffron.

Colander.

Col'an-der (kŭl'an-dĕr), *n.* A perforated vessel for straining liquors.

Cold (kōld), *a.* Without warmth; frigid; chill; reserved. — *n.* Absence of heat; chilliness; catarrh. — **Cold'ly**, *adv.* — **Cold'ness**, *n.* — **Cold chisel.** A hard chisel for cutting cold metal.

Cole (kōl), *n.* A plant of the Cabbage family; — called also *rape*, and *coleseed*. — **Cole'slaw'**

(-slą'), *n.* A salad made of sliced cabbage. — **Cole'wort'** (-wûrt'), *n.* A cabbage cut before the head has become firm, or of a kind which does not form a compact head.

Co'le-op'te-ra (kŏ'lē-ŏp'tē-rȧ), *n. pl.* An order of insects having horny wing cases. — **Co'le-op'ter-al** (-*al*), **Co'le-op'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Having sheathed wings.

Col'ic (kŏl'ĭk), *n.* Pain in the bowels. — **Col'ick-y** (-ĭk-ĭ), *a.* Pertaining to colic.

Col-lapse' (kŏl-lăps'), *v. i.* [COLLAPSED (-lăpst'); COLLAPSING.] To fall together suddenly; to shrink up. — *n.* A sudden falling together; complete prostration. — **Col-lap'sion** (-lăp'shŭn), *n.* State of shrinking up.

Col'lar (kŏl'lẽr), *n.* Something worn round the neck; a band; a ring. — *v. t.* [COLLARED (-lẽrd); COLLARING.] To put a collar on; to seize by the collar.

Col-late' (kŏl-lāt'), *v. t.* To compare; to place in order. — **Col-la'tor** (-lā'tẽr), *n.*

Col-lat'er-al (kŏl-lăt'ẽr-*al*), *a.* On the side of; indirect. — **Col-lat'er-al-ly**, *adv.*

Col-la'tion (kŏl-lā'shŭn), *n.* A comparing or bestowing; a repast or lunch.

Col'league (kŏl'lēg), *n.* One united with another; a partner; an associate.

Col-lect' (kŏl-lĕkt'), *v. t.* To gather or bring together; to infer as a consequence. — *v. i.* To be assembled together; to accumulate; to infer; to conclude. — **Col'lect** (kŏl'lĕkt), *n.* A short, comprehensive prayer. — **Col-lect'ed** (-lĕkt'ĕd), *a.* Not disconcerted; cool; composed. — **Col-lect'ed-ness**, *n.* — **Col-lect'or** (-lĕk'tẽr), *n.* One who collects; a receiver of taxes, duties, etc. — **Col-lect'or-ship**, **Col-lect'or-ate** (-ăt), *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a collector. — **Col-lect'i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being collected. — **Col-lec'tion** (-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* The act of collecting; thing gathered; contribution; assemblage; group; meeting; mass; selection. — **Col-lect'ive** (-tĭv), *a.* Formed by gathering; inferring; comprehending many. — **Col-lect'ive-ly**, *adv.* In a mass, or body; unitedly.

Col'lege (kŏl'lĕj), *n.* An assemblage or society; a learned body; a seminary of learning. — **Col-le'gi-al** (kŏl-lē'jĭ-*al*), **Col-le'gi-ate** (-ăt), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a college. — *n.* A member of a college. — **Col-le'gi-an** (-jĭ-*an*), *n.* A collegiate.

Col'let (kŏl'lĕt), *n.* A small band or ring; part of a ring in which a gem is set.

Col-lide' (kŏl-līd'), *v. i.* To strike or dash together.

Col'lie (kŏl'lĭ), **Col'ly**, **Col'ley**, *n.* The Scotch shepherd dog.

Collie.

Col'lier (kŏl'yẽr), *n.* A digger of coal; a dealer in coal; a vessel employed in the coal trade. — **Col'lier-y** (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* COLLIERIES (-ĭz). A place where coal is dug; the coal trade.

Col-li'sion (kŏl-lĭzh'ŭn), *n.* A colliding or striking together; a state of opposition; a clash; antagonism.

Col'lo-cate (kŏl'lŏ-kāt), *v. t.* To set or place; to station. — **Col'lo-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of placing; disposition; arrangement.

Col-lo'di-on (kŏl-lō'dĭ-ŏn), *n.* An adhesive solution of gun cotton in ether, used in photography and to close up wounds.

Col'lop (kŏl'lŭp), *n.* A small slice or piece.

Col'lo-quy (kŏl'lŏ-kwĭ), *n.* Mutual discourse of two or more persons; dialogue; conference. — **Col-lo'qui-al** (-lō'kwĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, or used in, conversation; conversational; informal. — **Col-lo'qui-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Col-lo'qui-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* An expression used in free conversation, but not in formal discourse or writing. — **Col'lo-quist** (-lŏ-kwĭst), *n.* A speaker in a dialogue.

Col-lude' (kŏl-lūd'), *v. i.* To conspire in a fraud; to act in concert. — **Col-lud'er**, *n.* — **Col-lu'sion** (-lū'zhŭn), *n.* Secret agreement and coöperation for a fraudulent purpose; deceit; connivance. — **Col-lu'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Fraudulently concerted; deceitful. — **Col-lu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Col-lu'sive-ness**, *n.* — **Col-lu'so-ry** (-sŏ-rĭ), *a.* Characterized by collusion; collusive.

Co-logne' (kŏ-lōn'), *n.* Perfumed alcoholic liquid used in the toilet.

Co'lon (kō'lŏn), *n.* The largest of the large intestines; a character used in punctuation [:], marking a pause greater than a semicolon, and less than a period.

Colo'nel (kûr'nel), *n.* The commander of a regiment. — **Colo'nel-cy** (-sĭ), **Colo'nel-ship** (-shĭp), *n.* The office, rank, or commission of a colonel.

Co-lo'ni-al, etc. See under COLONY, *n.*

Col'on-nade' (kŏl'ŏn-nād'), *n.* A row or range of columns.

Col'o-ny (kŏl'ŏ-nĭ), *n.* A company of people transplanted to a remote country, and subject to the parent state; a country planted or colonized. — **Co-lo'ni-al** (kŏ-lō'nĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to a colony. — **Col'o-nist** (kŏl'ŏ-nĭst), *n.* A member or inhabitant of a colony. — **Col'o-nize** (-nīz), *v. t.* To establish a colony in; to people by colonies. — *v. i.* To settle in a strange country. — **Col'o-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A colonizing, or state of being colonized; formation of colonies; a populating by means of colonies.

Col'or (kŭl'ẽr), *n.* A property of light; hue; tint; paint or pigment; false show; pretense; *pl.* a banner; flag; ensign. — *v. t.* [COLORED (-ẽrd); COLORING.] To tint; to dye; to stain; to make plausible. — *v. i.* To blush. — **Col'ored** (-ẽrd), *a.* Having color; dyed or stained; of some color other than black or white; negro. — **Col'or-a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Designed to cover or conceal; specious; plausible; ostensible. — **Col'or-a-ble-ness**, — **Col'or-a-bly**, *adv.* — **Col'or-ist**, *n.* A painter who excels in giving color to his designs. — **Col'or-less**, *a.* Destitute of color; transparent.

Col'o-ra'do bee'tle (kŏl'ŏ-rä'dō bē't'l). A yellowish beetle, destructive to the potato plant; the potato bug.

Co-los'sus (kŏ-lŏs'ŭs), *n.* A gigantic statue. — **Co-los'sal** (-săl), *a.* Gigantic.

Colossus.

Colt (kōlt), *n.* The young of the horse. — **Colt'ish**, *a.* Like a colt; frisky; wanton.

Col'ter (kōl'tĕr), **Coul'ter**, *n.* The sharp fore iron of a plow, to cut the sod.

Col'u-brine (kŏl'ū-brĭn), *a.* Relating to serpents; cunning; artful.

Col'um-ba-ry (kŏl'ŭm-bā-rȳ), *n.* A dovecot; a pigeon house.

Co-lum'bi-ad (kŏ-lŭm'bĭ-ăd), *n.* A heavy cannon.

Col'um-bine (kŏl'ŭm-bĭn), *n.* A flowering plant of several species; the sweetheart of Harlequin in pantomimes.

Col'umn (kŏl'ŭm), *n.* A cylindrical support for a roof, ceiling, etc.; a pillar; a body of troops drawn up in files; a perpendicular set of lines in a book or newspaper. — **Co-lum'nar** (kŏ-lŭm'nĕr), *a.* Having the form of columns.

Co-lure' (kŏ-lūr'), *n.* One of two great circles intersecting at right angles in the poles of the equator.

Col'za (kŏl'zȧ), *n.* A cabbage whose seeds afford an oil used in lighting and lubricating.

‖**Co'ma** (kō'mȧ), *n.* Propensity to sleep; lethargy. — **Co'ma-tose'** (kō'mȧ-tōs' *or* kŏm'ȧ-), **Co'ma-tous** (-tŭs), *a.* Lethargic; drowsy.

‖**Co'ma** (kō'mȧ), *n.* The envelope of a comet. — **Co'mate** (-măt), *a.* Hairy; bushy.

Comb (kōm), *n.* A toothed implement for cleansing or adjusting hair, wool, flax, etc.; the crest of a cock, also of a wave; the waxen framework of the cells in which bees store honey, etc. — *v. t.* [COMBED (kōmd); COMBING.] To disentangle, cleanse, or adjust (hair, etc.), with a comb. — *v. i.* To roll over, or break in foam, as waves. — **Comb'er**, *n.* — **Comb'ing**, *n.* Act or process of using a comb; *pl.* hair, etc., collected by a comb; coamings, or borders of a ship's hatches.

Com'bat (kŏm'bȧt *or* kŭm'-), *v. i.* [COMBATED; COMBATING.] To struggle; to contend. — *v. t.* To fight with; to oppose; to contest; to resist. — *n.* A battle; conflict; encounter; strife. — **Com'bat-ant** (-ȧnt), *a.* Contending; disposed to contend. — *n.* One who engages in combat. — **Com'bat-ive** (kŏm'bȧt-ĭv *or* kŏm-bȧt'-), *a.* Pugnacious. — **Com'bat-ive-ness**, *n.*

Com-bine' (kŏm-bīn'), *v. t.* & *i.* [COMBINED (-bīnd'); COMBINING.] To unite; to join; to agree. — **Com'bi-na'tion** (kŏm'bĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Union; association; alliance; conspiracy; cabal. — **Com-bin'ed-ly** (-bīn'ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* Jointly.

Com-bus'ti-ble (kŏm-bŭs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of taking fire and burning; inflammable; quick; irascible. — *n.* A substance that will burn. — **Com-bus'ti-ble-ness**, **Com-bus'ti-bil'i-ty** (-tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Com-bus'tion** (-bŭs'chŭn), *n.* A burning; a conflagration.

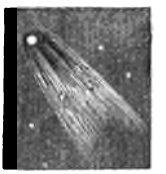
Come (kŭm), *v. i.* [*imp.* CAME (kām); *p. p.* COME (kŭm); *p. pr.* COMING.] To move toward; to approach; to draw near. — **Com'er**, *n.*

Com'e-dy (kŏm'ĕ-dȳ), *n.* An amusing drama. — **Co-me'di-an** (kŏ-mē'dĭ-ȧn), *n.* An actor in comedy; a writer of comedy.

Come'ly (kŭm'lȳ), *a.* Handsome; graceful; well-proportioned. — *adv.* In a becoming manner. — **Come'li-ness**, *n.*

Co-mes'ti-ble (kŏ-mĕs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Eatable; esculent. — *n. pl.* Eatables; food.

Com'et (kŏm'ĕt), *n.* A member of the solar system, with luminous train and eccentric orbit. — **Com'et-a-ry** (-ă-rȳ), **Co-met'ic** (kŏ-mĕt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to comets.


Comet.

Com'fit (kŭm'fĭt), **Com'fi-ture** (-fĭ-tūr), *n.* A dry sweetmeat.

Com'fort (kŭm'fĕrt), *v. t.* To cheer under affliction or depression; to solace; to console; to encourage; to strengthen. — *n.* Relief from pain; ease; consolation; quiet enjoyment; cheer. — **Com'fort-er**, *n.* — **Com'fort-a-ble**, *a.* Affording or enjoying comfort. — *n.* A bedquilt. — **Com'fort-a-bly**, *adv.* — **Com'fort-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Com'fort-less**, *a.* Without comfort; miserable; forlorn.

Com'frey (kŭm'frȳ), *n.* A medicinal plant.

Com'ic (kŏm'ĭk), **Com'ic-al** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Relating to comedy; droll; laughable; ridiculous. — **Com'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Com'ic-al-ness**, **Com'i-cal'i-ty** (-kăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being comical; something funny.

Com'ing (kŭm'ĭng), *a.* Approaching; future; the next. — *n.* Approach; advent; arrival.

Com'i-ty (kŏm'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Courtesy of intercourse; civility; good breeding.

Com'ma (kŏm'mȧ), *n.* A character [,] marking the smallest division of a sentence.

Com-mand' (kŏm-mȧnd'), *v. t.* To order; to direct; to govern; to claim. — *v. i.* To have supreme authority. — *n.* An order; injunction; sway; naval or military force under an officer. — **Com'man-dant'** (-mȧn-dănt'), *n.* Commanding officer. — **Com-mand'er** (-mȧnd'ĕr), *n.* A chief; a leader; a naval officer next below a captain. — **Com-mand'er-y** (-ĕr-ȳ), **Com-mand'ry** (-rȳ), *n.* District attached to a manor; preceptory of an order of knights. — **Com-mand'ing**, *a.* Fitted to impress or control; authoritative; imperious.

Com-mand'ment (kŏm-mȧnd'ment), *n.* An order; an injunction; a charge; a precept; one of the ten laws given by God at Mount Sinai.

Com-meas'ur-a-ble (kŏm-mĕzh'ŭr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Reducible to the same measure; commensurate.

Com-mem'o-rate (kŏm-mĕm'ŏ-rāt), *v. t.* To celebrate by a solemn act. — **Com-mem'o-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Celebration. — **Com-mem'o-ra-tive** (-mĕm'ŏ-rȧ-tĭv), **Com-mem'o-ra-to-ry** (-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Serving to commemorate.

Com-mence' (kŏm-mĕns'), *v. i.* & *t.* [COMMENCED (-mĕnst'); COMMENCING.] To begin; to originate. — **Com-mence'ment** (-ment), *n.* First

existence of anything; rise; origin; beginning; the day when degrees are conferred by colleges.

Com-mend' (kŏm-mĕnd'), *v. t.* To praise; to recommend. — **Com-mend'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Laudable; praiseworthy. — **Com-mend'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Com-mend'a-bly**, *adv.* — **Com'men-da'tion** (-mĕn-dā'shŭn), *n.* Praise; approbation; laudation. — **Com-mend'a-to-ry** (-mĕnd'ā-tō-rỹ), *a.* Serving to commend.

Com-men'su-rate (kŏm-mĕn'shụ-rāt), *a.* Having a common measure; equal in measure or extent; proportional. — **Com-men'su-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **Com-men'su-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* The state of being commensurate; reduction to a common measure. — **Com-men'su-ra-ble** (-rā-b'l), *a.* Having a common measure. — **Com-men'su-ra-bil'i-ty** (-rā-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), **Com-men'su-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Com-men'su-ra-bly**, *adv.*

Com'ment (kŏm'mĕnt), *v. i.* To explain by remarks, observations, or criticisms. — *n.* An explanatory remark or criticism; an observation; a stricture; an explanation.

Com'men-ta-ry (-mĕn-tā-rỹ), *n.* Annotation; explanation; memoir of particular transactions. — **Com'men-ta'tor** (-tā'tĕr), **Com'ment'er** (kŏm'mĕnt'ĕr), *n.* One who comments.

Com'merce (kŏm'mĕrs), *n.* Interchange of commodities; trade; traffic; personal intercourse. — **Com-mer'cial** (-mĕr'shal), *a.* Pertaining to, or engaged in, commerce; mercantile. — **Com-mer'cial-ly**, *adv.*

Com'mi-na'tion (kŏm'mĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Threat; denunciation. — **Com-min'a-to-ry** (-mĭn'ā-tō-rỹ), *a.* Threatening.

Com-min'gle (kŏm-mĭn'g'l), *v. t. & i.* To mix; to mingle; to unite; to blend.

Com'mi-nute (kŏm'mĭ-nūt), *v. t.* To reduce to minute particles; to pulverize; to grind. — **Com'mi-nu'tion** (-nū'shŭn), *n.* Pulverization.

Com-mis'er-ate (kŏm-mĭz'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* To feel sorrow, pain, or regret for; to pity; to lament; to condole. — **Com-mis'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Pity; sympathy; condolence. — **Com-mis'er-a-tive** (-mĭz'ĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Feeling or expressing commiseration. — **Com-mis'er-a'tor** (-ā'tĕr), *n.*

Com'mis-sa-ry (kŏm'mĭs-sā-rỹ), *n.* A deputy; a commissioner; a military officer having charge of a special department, especially that of subsistence. — **Com'mis-sa'ri-at** (-sā'rĭ-āt), *n.* The organized system of food supply for armies, etc.; a body of officers charged with this service.

Com-mis'sion (kŏm-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* The act of committing, doing, or perpetrating; charge; trust; body of persons intrusted with the exercise of some duty; warrant; authority; thing to be done as agent for another; compensation to a factor or agent. — *v. t.* To give a commission to; to authorize; to empower; to depute. — **Com-mis'sion-er**, *n.* One empowered to act. — ‖**Com-mis'sion-naire'** (-mĭsh'ŭn-ār'; F. kō-mē'-syō-nār'), *n.* An agent or factor; a guide or messenger.

Com'mis-sure (kŏm'mĭ-shụr *or* kŏm-mĭsh'ŭr), *n.* A joint, seam, or line of junction.

Com-mit' (kŏm-mĭt'), *v. t.* [COMMITTED; COMMITTING.] To give in trust; to do; to perform; to consign; to pledge. — **Com-mit'ment**, *n.* Act of committing, esp. to prison. — **Com-mit'tal** (-tal), *n.* Act of committing; a pledge.

Com-mit'tee (kŏm-mĭt'tē), *n.* A body of persons appointed to attend to any business.

Com-mix' (kŏm-mĭks'), *v. t. & i.* To mix; to mingle; to blend. — **Com-mix'ture** (-mĭks'chụr), *n.* Act of mixing; a mixed mass; a compound.

Com-mode' (kŏm-mōd'), *n.* An article of furniture.

Com-mo'di-ous (kŏm-mō'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* Affording ease and convenience; comfortable. — **Com-mo'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Com-mo'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

Com-mod'i-ty (kŏm-mŏd'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Interest; advantage; an article of merchandise.

Com'mo-dore' (kŏm'mō-dōr'), *n.* The commander of a squadron.

Com'mon (kŏm'mŭn), *a.* Belonging to many; general; frequent; usual; public; vulgar; mean. — *n.* A tract of ground uninclosed or belonging to the public. — *v. t.* To use together; to board together. — **Com'mons** (-mŭnz), *n. pl.* Common people; the lower house of the British parliament; food at a common table; fare. — **Com'mon-er**, *n.* One not noble. — **Com'mon-age** (-ĕj), *n.* Right of pasturing on a common, or of using anything in common with others. — **Com'mon-al-ty** (-ăl-tỹ), *n.* The common people; the mass of the public. — **Com'mon-ly**, *adv.* Usually; generally. — **Com'mon-ness**, *n.* — **Com'mon-place'** (kŏm'mŭn-plās'), *a.* Common; hackneyed; ordinary. — *n.* A trite remark; a platitude.

Com'mon-weal' (kŏm'mŭn-wēl'), **Com'mon-wealth'** (-wĕlth'), *n.* Public government; state; body politic.

Com-mo'tion (kŏm-mō'shŭn), *n.* Violent motion; agitation; tumult.

Com-mune' (kŏm-mūn'), *v. i.* [COMMUNED (-mūnd'); COMMUNING.] To converse familiarly; to confer; to receive the communion; to partake of the Lord's supper. — **Com-mu'nicant** (-mū'nĭ-kant), *n.* One who partakes of the Lord's supper.

Com'mune (kŏm'mūn), *n.* A small territorial district in France, its people, or its government. — **Com'mu-nal**, *a.* Pertaining to a commune. — **Com'mu-nal-ism**, *n.* A French political doctrine that each commune forms a state, largely independent of the national government. — **Com'mu-nal-ist**, *n.* An advocate of communalism. — **Com'mu-nal-is'tic**, *a.* Pertaining to communalism.

Com-mu'ni-cate (kŏm-mū'nĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To impart; to reveal. — *v. i.* To share; to participate; to have or afford means of intercourse. — **Com-mu'ni-ca'tor** (-kā'tĕr), *n.* — **Com-mu'ni-ca-ble** (-kā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being communicated or imparted. — **Com-mu'ni-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of communicating; intercourse; thing communicated or imparted; correspondence; a letter; intelligence; news. — **Com-mu'ni-ca-tive** (-kā-tĭv), *a.* Inclined to communicate; unreserved. — **Com-mu'ni-ca-tive-ness**, *n.*

Com-mun'ion (kŏm-mūn'yŭn), *n.* Intercourse; fellowship; concord; unity; a body of Christians united in faith and discipline; celebration of the Lord's supper.

Com'mu-nism (kŏm'mŭ-nĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of community of property among all citizens of a state or society; a scheme for equalizing social conditions. — **Com'mu-nist**, *n.* An advocate of communism. — **Com'mu-nis'tic** (-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to communism or communists; living in common, as certain birds, etc.

Com-mu'ni-ty (kŏm-mū'nĭ-tў), *n.* Common possession or enjoyment; society at large; the public; a number of persons living under similar conditions.

Com-mute' (kŏm-mūt'), *v. t.* To exchange; to lessen; to diminish. — *v. i.* To bargain for exemption or substitution; to pay in gross, instead of part by part. — **Com-mut'er**, *n.* — **Com-mut'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being commuted. — **Com-mut'a-ble-ness, Com-mut'a-bil'i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* — **Com'mu-ta'tion**, *n.* Exchange; substitution. — **Com-mut'a-tive** (-mū'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Relative to exchange; reciprocal. — **Com'mu-ta'tor** (kŏm'mū-tā'tẽr), *n.* An appliance for reversing the direction of an electric current.

Com-pact' (kŏm-pȧkt'), *a.* Closely and firmly united; succinct; solid; dense. — *v. t.* To press together; to consolidate; to league with. — **Com'pact** (kŏm'pȧkt), *n.* An agreement between parties; a covenant; a contract. — **Com-pact'ly** (-pȧkt'lў), *adv.* — **Com-pact'ness**, *n.*

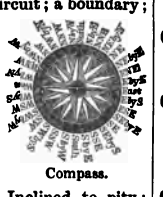
Com-pan'ion (kŏm-pȧn'yŭn), *n.* An associate; a comrade; a mate; an accomplice. — **Com-pan'ion-a-ble**, *a.* Agreeable as a companion; sociable. — **Com-pan'ion-ship**, *n.* Fellowship; association.

Com'pa-ny (kŭm'pȧ-nў), *n.* The state of being a companion; fellowship; persons assembled or acting together; a band; a crew; a firm.

Com-pare' (kŏm-pâr'), *v. t.* [COMPARED (-pârd'); COMPARING.] To examine the mutual relations of; to liken; to inflect (an adjective, according to degrees of comparison). — *v. i.* To be like; to admit of comparison. — **Com'pa-ra-ble** (kŏm'pȧ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* Worthy, or capable, of being compared. — **Com'pa-ra-bly**, *adv.* — **Com-par'a-tive** (-pâr'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Estimated by comparison; not positive. — **Com-par'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Com-par'i-son** (-ĭ-sŭn *or* -s'n), *n.* A comparing; comparative estimate; a simile.

Com-part' (kŏm-pärt'), *v. t.* To divide. — **Com-part'ment** (-ment), *n.* One of the separate parts into which anything is divided.

Com'pass (kŭm'pȧs), *n.* A circuit; a boundary; extent; capacity; a magnetic instrument, indicating the north; *pl.* drawing instrument for measuring, describing circles, etc. — *v. t.* [COMPASSED (-pȧst); COMPASSING.] To surround; to contrive; to obtain; to grasp; to plot.



Compass.

Com-pas'sion (kŏm-pȧsh'ŭn), *n.* A suffering with another; pity; sympathy. — **Com-pas'sion-ate** (-ȧt), *a.* Inclined to pity; merciful; kind. — **Com-pas'sion-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **Com-pas'sion-ate** (-ȧt), *v. t.* To pity; to commiserate.

Com-pat'i-ble (kŏm-pȧt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Consistent; accordant; agreeable; fit. — **Com-pat'i-bly**, *adv.* — **Com-pat'i-bil'i-ty** (-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Com-pa'tri-ot (kŏm-pā'trĭ-ŭt), *n.* One of the same country.

Com-peer' (kŏm-pẽr'), *n.* An equal; a companion.

Com-pel' (kŏm-pĕl'), *v. t.* [COMPELLED (-pĕld'); COMPELLING.] To drive by force; to constrain; to coerce. — **Com-pel'la-ble** (-lȧ-b'l), *a.*

Com'pel-la'tion (kŏm'pĕl-lā'shŭn), *n.* Manner of address or salutation; appellation.

Com'pend (kŏm'pĕnd), *n.* A brief compilation; an abridgment; a summary. — **Com-pen'di-ous** (-pĕn'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* Summed up briefly; short; concise; comprehensive. — **Com-pen'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Com-pen'di-um** (-pĕn'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* An abridgment or epitome.

Com'pen-sate (kŏm'pĕn-sāt *or* kŏm-pĕn'sāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To recompense; to requite; to counterbalance. — **Com'pen-sa'tion** (kŏm'pĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* Recompense; reward; amends; satisfaction. — **Com-pen'sa-tive** (kŏm-pĕn'sȧ-tĭv), **Com-pen'sa-to-ry** (-tŏ-rў), *a.* Affording satisfaction.

Com-pete' (kŏm-pēt'), *v. i.* To contend; to rival. — **Com'pe-ti'tion** (kŏm'pĕ-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A competing; a contest; a strife for the same object or for superiority; emulation; rivalry. — **Com-pet'i-tive** (-pĕt'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to competition; emulous. — **Com-pet'i-tor** (-tẽr), *n.* A rival.

Com'pe-tent (kŏm'pĕ-tent), *a.* Adequate; sufficient; qualified; fit. — **Com'pe-tent-ly**, *adv.* — **Com'pe-tence** (-tens), **Com'pe-ten-cy** (-ten-sў), *n.* Sufficiency; adequacy.

Com'pe-ti'tion, Com-pet'i-tor, etc. See under COMPETE, *v. i.*

Com-pile' (kŏm-pīl'), *v. t.* [COMPILED (-pīld'); COMPILING.] To collect from other authors; to compose out of materials from other books, etc. — **Com-pil'er**, *n.* — **Com'pi-la'tion** (kŏm'pĭ-lā'-shŭn), *n.* A compiling; work compiled.

Com-pla'cent (kŏm-plā'sent), *a.* Gratified; displaying satisfaction. — **Com-pla'cent-ly**, *adv.* — **Com-pla'cence** (-sens), **Com-pla'cen-cy** (-sen-sў), *n.* Pleasure; satisfaction; civility.

Com-plain' (kŏm-plān'), *v. i.* [COMPLAINED (-plānd'); COMPLAINING.] To murmur; to lament; to repine; to bring accusation. — **Com-plain'er**, *n.* — **Com-plain'ant** (-ant), *n.* A plaintiff. — **Com-plaint'** (-plānt'), *n.* Expression of grief, pain, censure, or resentment; cause or subject of complaining; malady; disease.

Com'plai-sance' (kŏm'plĭ-zăns'), *n.* Civility; courtesy; urbanity; good breeding. — **Com'plai-sant'** (-zănt'), *a.* Desirous to please; kindly attentive; affable.

Com'ple-ment (kŏm'plē-ment), *n.* That which completes something else; the full number. — **Com'ple-men'tal** (-mĕn'tal), **Com'ple-men'ta-ry** (-mĕn'tȧ-rў), *a.* Serving to complete.

Com-plete' (kŏm-plēt'), *a.* Finished; perfect; entire; whole. — *v. t.* To fulfill; to accomplish; to finish; to end. — **Com-plete'ly**, *adv.* — **Com-plete'ness**, *n.* — **Com-ple'tion** (-plē'shŭn), *n.* A completing; state of being complete; accomplishment.

Com'plex (kŏm'plĕks), *a.* Of many parts; intricate; composite. — *n.* Assemblage; collection. — **Com'plex-ly**, *adv.* — **Com-plex'i-ty** (-plĕks'ĭ-tў), *n.* State of being complex; intricacy.

Com-plex'ion (-plĕk'shŭn), *n.* Color or hue of the skin, esp. of the face; appearance; aspect. — **Com-plex'ion-al** (-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to the complexion.

Com-pli'ance (kŏm-plī'ans), *n.* The act of complying; disposition to yield; assent. — **Com-pli'ant** (-ant), *a.* Yielding; submissive; obliging. — **Com-pli'ant-ly**, *adv.*

Com'pli-cate (kŏm'plĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To twist together; to interweave; to render complex; to involve. — *a.* Composed of two or more parts united; complex; intricate. — **Com'pli-cate-ly**

(-kĭt-lȳ), *adv.* — **Com'pli-cate-ness**, *n.* — **Com'pli-ca-cy** (kŏm'plĭ-kā-sȳ), **Com'pli-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A confused blending of parts; entanglement; complexity.

Com-plic'i-ty (kŏm-plĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Condition of being an accomplice.

Com'pli-ment (kŏm'plĭ-ment), *n.* An act or expression of approbation, regard, or admiration; delicate flattery. — *v. t. & i.* To praise; to flatter; to commend. — **Com'pli-men'tal** (-mĕn'tal), **Com'pli-men'ta-ry** (-mĕn'tā-rȳ), *a.* Expressive of civility or praise; congratulatory; flattering.

Com'pline (kŏm'plĭn), **Com'plin**, *n.* Evening prayer.

Com'plot (kŏm'plŏt), *n.* A conspiracy; cabal. — **Com-plot'** (kŏm-plŏt'), *v. t. & i.* [COMPLOTTED; COMPLOTTING.] To plot together; to conspire.

Com-ply' (kŏm-plī'), *v. i.* [COMPLIED (-plīd'); COMPLYING.] To yield assent; to accord; to agree; to acquiesce.

Com-po'nent (kŏm-pō'nent), *a.* Serving or helping to form; constituting. — *n.* A constituent part; an ingredient.

Com-port' (kŏm-pōrt'), *v. i.* To agree; to accord; to suit. — *v. t.* To behave; to conduct (one's self). — **Com-port'ment** (-ment), *n.* Demeanor; behavior.

Com-pose', *v. t.* [COMPOSED (-pōzd'); COMPOSING.] To put together (thoughts in writing, type for printing, etc.); to originate; to constitute; to form; to soothe; to allay; to quiet. — **Com-posed'** (-pōzd'), *a.* Calm; quiet; tranquil. — **Com-pos'ed-ly** (-ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* — **Com-pos'ed-ness**, *n.* — **Com-pos'er**, *n.* One who composes; an author (esp. of music). — **Com-pos'ite** (-pŏz'ĭt), *a.* Made up of parts; compounded. — **Com'po-si'tion** (-pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A composing; a mixture; combination; production; adjustment; written work. — **Com-pos'i-tor** (-pŏz'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* One who composes; one who sets type.

Com'post (kŏm'pōst), *n.* A mixture for fertilizing land. — *v. t.* To manure.

Com-po'sure (kŏm-pō'zhur), *n.* Calmness; sedateness; order.

Com-pound' (kŏm-pound'), *v. t.* To put together; to mix in one mass; to combine; to unite. — *v. i.* To come to an agreement. — **Com'pound** (kŏm'pound), *a.* Composed of elements, ingredients, or parts. — *n.* A mixture.

Com'pre-hend' (kŏm'prē-hĕnd'), *v. t.* To contain; to include; to comprise; to understand. — **Com'pre-hen'si-ble** (-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Intelligible. — **Com'pre-hen'si-ble-ness**, **Com'pre-hen'si-bil'i-ty** (-hĕn'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Com'pre-hen'sion** (-hĕn'shŭn), *n.* A comprehending; capacity; perception. — **Com'pre-hen'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Including much in small space; large; full; capacious. — **Com'pre-hen'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Com'pre-hen'sive-ness**, *n.*

Com-press' (kŏm-prĕs'), *v. t.* [COMPRESSED (-prĕst'); COMPRESSING.] To press together; to squeeze; to condense. — **Com'press** (kŏm'prĕs), *n.* A pad used by surgeons. — **Com-pres'i-ble** (-prĕs'ĭ-b'l) *a.* Capable of being pressed together. — **Com-pres'i-ble-ness**, **Com-pres'i-bil'i-ty** (-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Com-pres'sion** (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of pressing; state of being compressed. — **Com-pres'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Having power to compress. — **Com-pres'sor** (-sẽr), *n.* — **Com-pres'sure** (-prĕsh'ur), *n.* Pressure.

Com-prise' (kŏm-prīz'), *v. t.* [COMPRISED (-prīzd'); COMPRISING.] To comprehend; to include; to involve; to imply. — **Com-pris'al** (-prī'zal), *n.* A comprising; comprehension.

Com'pro-mise (kŏm'prō-mīz), *n.* Agreement in which mutual concessions are made. — *v. t.* To adjust by mutual concessions; to commit; to put to hazard. — *v. i.* To make an agreement.

Com'pro-mit' (kŏm'prō-mĭt'), *v. t.* [COMPROMITTED; COMPROMITTING.] To promise; to pledge; to compromise.

Comp-trol'ler (kŏn-trōl'lẽr), *n.* A controller; — an officer who examines and certifies accounts.

Com-pul'sion (kŏm-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* The act of compelling; force applied; constraint. — **Com-pul'sa-to-ry** (-sā-tō-rȳ), **Com-pul'so-ry** (-sō-rȳ), **Com-pul'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Having power to compel; forcing. — **Com-pul'so-ri-ly** (-sō-rĭ-lȳ), **Com-pul'sive-ly**, *adv.*

Com-punc'tion (kŏm-pŭnk'shŭn), *n.* Remorse; reproach of conscience. — **Com-punc'tious** (-shŭs), *a.* Having compunction; repentant.

Com-pute' (kŏm-pūt'), *v. t.* To determine by calculation; to reckon; to estimate. — **Com-put'er**, **Com'pu-tist** (kŏm'pū-tĭst), *n.* — **Com'pu-ta'tion** (kŏm'pū-tā'shŭn), *n.* A reckoning; calculation.

Com'rade (kŏm'rād *or* -răd), *n.* A mate, companion, or associate.

Con (kŏn), *v. t.* [CONNED (kŏnd); CONNING.] To study over; to peruse; to memorize.

Con-cat'e-nate (kŏn-kăt'ē-nāt), *v. t.* To link together; to unite in a successive series. — **Con-cat'e-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A series of links united, or of things depending on each other.

Con'cave (kŏn'kāv *or* kŏn'-), *a.* Hollow and curved or rounded. — *n.* A hollow; an arch; a vault. — **Con-cav'i-ty** (kŏn-kăv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Hollowness of a rounded body.

Con-ceal' (kŏn-sēl'), *v. t.* [CONCEALED (-sēld'); CONCEALING.] To hide; to disguise; to dissemble; to secrete. — **Con-ceal'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being concealed. — **Con-ceal'ment**, *n.* A hiding; hiding place; disguise.

Con-cede' (kŏn-sēd'), *v. t.* To yield; to grant; to admit to be true; to surrender. — *v. i.* To make concession; to yield.

Con-ceit' (kŏn-sēt'), *n.* Fancy; vanity; pride of opinion. — *v. t.* To fancy; to imagine. — **Con-ceit'ed**, *a.* Vain; egotistical. — **Con-ceit'ed-ly** (-ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* — **Con-ceit'ed-ness**, *n.*

Con-ceive' (kŏn-sēv'), *v. t.* [CONCEIVED (-sēvd'); CONCEIVING.] To form (a plan, idea, etc.), in the mind); to apprehend; to suppose; to think. — *v. i.* To become pregnant; to think. — **Con-ceiv'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being conceived or comprehended; intelligible. — **Con-ceiv'a-bly** (-blȳ), *adv.*

Con-cen'ter (kŏn-sĕn'tẽr), **Con-cen'tre**, *v. i. & t.* [CONCENTERED (-tẽrd) or CONCENTRED; CONCENTERING (-tẽr-Ing) or CONCENTRING (-trĭng).] To come or bring to a point.

Con-cen'trate (kŏn-sĕn'trāt *or* kŏn'sĕn-), *v. t.* To bring to a common center; to unite more closely; to combine. — **Con'cen-tra'tion** (kŏn'sĕn-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act of concentrating; state of being concentrated. — **Con-cen'tra-tive** (-sĕn'trā-tĭv), *a.* Serving to concentrate. — **Con-cen'tra-tive-ness**, *n.* — **Con'cen-tra'tor** (kŏn'sĕn-trā'tẽr), *n.*

Con-cen'tric (kŏn-sĕn'trĭk), **Con-cen'tric-al** (-trĭ-kal), *a.* Having a common center. — **Con-cen'tric-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Con'cen-tric'i-ty** (-trĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Con'cept (kŏn'sĕpt), *n.* An abstract general conception; notion. — **Con-cep'tion** (kŏn-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* A conceiving; state of being conceived; formation in the mind of an image, idea, or notion; apprehension. — **Con-cep'tive** (-sĕp'tĭv), *a.* Capable of conceiving.

Con-cern' (kŏn-sĕrn'), *v. t.* [CONCERNED (-sĕrnd'); CONCERNING.] To belong or relate to; to affect; to disturb. — *n.* An affair; care; anxiety; regard; a business; a firm. — **Con-cern'ing**, *prep.* Pertaining to; regarding; with respect to. — **Con-cern'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* Affair; interest; importance; anxiety.

Con-cert' (kŏn-sĕrt'), *v. t. & i.* To plan together; to devise; to contrive. — **Con'cert** (kŏn'sĕrt), *n.* Agreement; plan; harmony; a musical entertainment. — **Con'cer-ti'na** (-sĕr-tē'nȧ), *n.* A musical instrument of the accordion species.

Con-ces'sion (kŏn-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A conceding or granting; a thing yielded; a grant; a boon. — **Con-ces'sive** (-sĕs'sĭv), *a.* Implying concession.

Conch.

Conch (kŏnk), *n.* A marine shell. — **Con'choid** (kŏn'koid), *n.* A peculiar geometrical curve. — **Con-choid'al** (kŏn-koid'ȧl), *a.* Formed like a shell. — **Con-chol'o-gy** (-kŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* Science of shells; malacology. — **Con-chol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* One versed in conchology. — **Con'cho-log'ic-al** (kŏn'kŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to conchology.

‖**Con'cierge'** (kŏn'sў-ĕrzh'), *n.* A doorkeeper; a janitor.

Con-cil'i-ate (kŏn-sĭl'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* To gain by favor; to win over; to propitiate; to pacify. — **Con-cil'i-a'tor** (-ā'tĕr), *n.* — **Con-cil'i-a-to-ry** (-ȧ-tŏ-rў), *a.* Tending to conciliate. — **Con-cil'i-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A conciliating; reconciliation.

Con-cise' (kŏn-sīs'), *a.* Expressing much in few words; terse; brief; comprehensive; succinct. — **Con-cise'ly**, *adv.* — **Con-cise'ness**, *n.* — **Con-ci'sion** (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* A cutting off; a division; a faction.

Con'clave (kŏn'klāv *or* kŏn'-), *n.* A private apartment; a private meeting; a meeting of the cardinals to elect a pope.

Con-clude' (kŏn-klūd'), *v. t.* To bring to an end; to finish; to determine; to decide; to infer. — *v. i.* To come to an end; to close; to terminate. — **Con-clud'er**, *n.* — **Con-clu'sion** (-klū'zhŭn), *n.* End; decision; inference. — **Con-clu'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Final; ultimate; definitive. — **Con-clu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-clu'sive-ness**, *n.*

Con-coct' (kŏn-kŏkt'), *v. t.* To digest; to ripen; to devise; to contrive; to plan; to plot. — **Con-coct'er**, *n.* — **Con-coc'tion** (-kŏk'shŭn), *n.* Digestion; a bringing to perfection or maturity; contrivance. — **Con-coct'ive** (-kŏk'tĭv), *a.* Tending to mature; digestive.

Con-com'i-tant (kŏn-kŏm'ĭ-tȧnt), *a.* Accompanying; concurrent; attending. — *n.* One connected with another; a companion; an accompaniment. — **Con-com'i-tant-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-com'i-tance** (-tȧns), **Con-com'i-tan-cy** (-tan-sў), *n.* A being together; accompaniment.

Con'cord (kŏn'kôrd), *n.* Agreement; harmony; union; a dark blue American grape. — **Con-cord'ance** (kŏn-kôrd'ȧns), *n.* Agreement; consonance; a minute verbal index to a book. — **Con-cord'ant** (-ȧnt), *a.* Agreeing; harmonious. — **Con-cord'ant-ly**, *adv.*

Con'course (kŏn'kôrs), *n.* A moving or running together; an assembly; a crowd.

Con'cre-ment (kŏn'krē-mĕnt), *n.* A mass formed by concretion, or natural union.

Con-cres'cence (kŏn-krĕs'sĕns), *n.* A growing by spontaneous union, or by coalescence. — **Con-cres'cive** (-sĭv), *a.* Growing together.

Con'crete (kŏn'krēt *or* kŏn'-), *a.* United in growth; formed by coalition of particles into one body; not abstract. — *n.* A compound; a mass; artificial stone. — **Con-crete'** (kŏn-krēt'), *v. i. & t.* To unite in a mass. — **Con-crete'ly**, *adv.* — **Con-crete'ness**, *n.* — **Con-cre'tion** (-krē'shŭn), *n.* A concreting; a mass; a lump. — **Con-cre'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Promoting concretion.

Con'cu-bine (kŏn'kū-bīn), *n.* A woman who cohabits with a man without marriage. — **Con-cu'bi-nage** (kŏn-kū'bĭ-nâj), *n.* Cohabitation without marriage. — **Con-cu'bi-nal**, **Con-cu'bi-na-ry** (-nā-rў), *a.* Pertaining to a concubine or to concubinage.

Con-cu'pis-cent (kŏn-kū'pĭs-sĕnt), *a.* Lustful. — **Con-cu'pis-cence** (-sĕns), *n.* Lust.

Con-cur' (kŏn-kûr'), *v. i.* [CONCURRED (-kûrd'); CONCURRING.] To meet in the same point; to act jointly; to unite in opinion; to assent. — **Con-cur'rence** (-kŭr'rens), *n.* Union; conjunction; agreement. — **Con-cur'rent** (-rent), *a.* Acting in conjunction; coöperating; associate. — **Con-cur'rent-ly**, *adv.* Unitedly.

Con-cus'sion (kŏn-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* A shaking; a shock; a jar. — **Con-cus'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Imparting concussion.

Con-demn' (kŏn-dĕm'), *v. t.* [CONDEMNED (-dĕmd'); CONDEMNING (-dĕm'nĭng *or* -dĕm'ĭng).] To pronounce to be wrong; to censure, to doom; to sentence. — **Con-dem'ner** (-dĕm'nĕr *or* -dĕm'ĕr), *n.* — **Con-dem'na-ble** (-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of condemnation; blameworthy; culpable. — **Con'dem-na'tion** (kŏn'dĕm-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of condemning; blame; sentence. — **Con-dem'na-to-ry** (-dĕm'nȧ-tŏ-rў), *a.* Expressing or implying condemnation.

Con-dense' (kŏn-dĕns'), *v. t. & i.* [CONDENSED (-dĕnst'); CONDENSING.] To make or become more dense; to consolidate; to thicken. — **Con-dens'er** (-dĕn'sĕr), *n.* — **Con-den'sa-ble** (-dĕn'sȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being condensed. — **Con-den'sate** (kŏn-dĕn'sāt), *v. t. & i.* To condense. — **Con'den-sa'tion** (kŏn'dĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* Consolidation. — **Con-den'sa-tive** (kŏn-dĕn'sȧ-tĭv), *a.* Tending to condense.

Con'de-scend' (kŏn'dē-sĕnd'), *v. i.* To let one's self down; to waive a privilege of rank or position; to deign; to vouchsafe. — **Con'de-scend'ing-ly**, *adv.* By way of condescension. — **Con'de-scen'sion** (-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* Complaisance; courtesy; affability.

Con-dign' (kŏn-dīn'), *a.* Deserved; merited; suitable. — **Con-dign'ly** (-dīn'lў), *adv.* — **Con-dign'ness**, *n.*

Con'di-ment (kŏn'dĭ-mĕnt), *n.* Something to give relish to food; seasoning.

Con-di'tion (kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* State; quality; term or article of agreement. — *v. i. & t.* [CONDITIONED (-dĭsh'ŭnd); CONDITIONING.] To contract; to stipulate. — **Con-di'tion-al** (-al), *a.* Containing, implying, or depending on, conditions; not absolute. — **Con-di'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

Con'di-to-ry (kŏn'dĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.* A repository for holding things.

Con-dole' (kŏn-dōl'), *v. i.* [CONDOLED (-dōld'); CONDOLING.] To grieve; to express sorrow. — **Con-dol'er**, *n.* — **Con-dole'ment** (-dōl'ment), **Con-do'lence** (-dō'lens), *n.* Expression of grief or sympathy.

Con-done' (kŏn-dōn'), *v. t.* [CONDONED (-dōnd'); CONDONING.] To pardon; to forgive. — **Con'do-na'tion** (kŏn'dō-nā'shŭn), *n.* Forgiveness; pardon.

Con'dor (kŏn'dŏr), *n.* A South American vulture.

Condor.

Con-duce' (kŏn-dūs'), *v. i.* [CONDUCED (-dūst'); CONDUCING.] To tend; to contribute; to promote. — **Con-du'ci-ble** (-dū'sĭ-b'l), **Con-du'cive** (kŏn-dū'sĭv), *a.* Tending to promote. — **Con-du'ci-bil'i-ty** (kŏn-dū-sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **Con-du'ci-ble-ness**, **Con-du'cive-ness**, *n.*

Con'duct (kŏn'dŭkt), *n.* Behavior; deportment; guidance; guard; escort. — **Con-duct'** (kŏn-dŭkt'), *v. t.* To lead; to guide; to direct; to control; to manage; to carry. — *v. i.* To behave. — **Con-duct'or** (-dŭk'tẽr), *n.* — **Con-duct'ress** (-trĕs), *n. fem.*

Con'duit (kŏn'dĭt *or* kŭn'dĭt), *n.* A water pipe; a canal; a duct.

Con-du'pli-cate (kŏn-dū'plĭ-kāt), *a.* Doubled or folded together.

Cone (kōn), *n.* A solid body, tapering to a point from a circular base; the fruit of several evergreen trees, the pine, fir, cedar, etc.

Cone.

Con-fab'u-late (kŏn-făb'ū-lāt), *v. i.* To talk familiarly together; to chat; to prattle. — **Con-fab'u-la'tion** (-făb'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* Familiar talk.

Con'fect (kŏn'fĕkt), **Con-fec'tion** (-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* A preparation of fruit, etc., with sugar; a comfit; a sweetmeat. — **Con-fec'tion-er** (-ẽr), *n.* One who makes or sells confections, candies, etc. — **Con-fec'tion-er-y** (-ẽr-ĭ *or* -ẽr-ў), *n.* Sweetmeats; candies; a place where sweetmeats, etc., are sold.

Con-fed'er-ate (kŏn-fĕd'ẽr-āt), *a.* United in a league; engaged in a confederacy. — *n.* A person or nation engaged in a confederacy; an ally; an accomplice. — **Con-fed'er-ate** (-āt), *v. t. & i.* To unite in a league; to band together. — **Con-fed'er-a-cy** (-ẽr-ā-sў), *n.* A league; a coalition; a conspiracy. — **Con-fed'er-a'tion** (-fĕd'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* A confederating; a league; an alliance. — **Con-fed'er-a'tive** (-fĕd'ẽr-ā'tĭv *or* -ā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to a confederation.

Con-fer' (kŏn-fẽr'), *v. t.* [CONFERRED (-fẽrd'); CONFERRING.] To bestow; to grant; to award. — *v. i.* To discourse seriously; to consult; to advise. — **Con'fer-ence** (kŏn'fẽr-ens), *n.* Serious conversation; a meeting for consultation; an interview.

‖**Con-fer'va** (kŏn-fẽr'vȧ), *n.*; *pl.* CONFERVÆ (-vē). A fresh-water plant.

Con-fess' (kŏn-fĕs'), *v. t. & i.* [CONFESSED (-fĕst'); CONFESSING.] To acknowledge or avow (a fault, crime, debt, etc.); to assert; to attest; to make confession. — **Con-fess'er**, **Con-fes'sor** (-fĕs'sẽr), *n.* — **Con-fess'od-ly** (-fĕs'ĕd-lў), *adv.* By confession; without denial. — **Con-fes'sion** (-fĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Acknowledgment; act of confessing (one's sins to a priest); a formulary stating the articles of one's belief. — **Con-fes'sion-al** (-al), *n.* Place where confession of sins is made. — *a.* Pertaining to a creed or confession of faith.

Con'fi-dant' (kŏn'fĭ-dănt'), *n. m.*, **Con'fi-dante'**, *n. f.* A confidential friend; one to whom secrets are intrusted.

Con-fide' (kŏn-fīd'), *v. i.* To put faith; to believe. — *v. t.* To intrust; to give in charge. — **Con'fi-dence** (kŏn'fĭ-dens), *n.* Act of confiding; trust; boldness; self-reliance; courage. — **Con'fi-dent** (-dent), *a.* Having confidence; secure; self-reliant. — **Con'fi-dent-ly**, *adv.* With confidence; positively. — **Con'fi-den'tial** (-dĕn'shal), *a.* Trusted; trusty; private; secret. — **Con'fi-den'tial-ly**, *adv.* In confidence.

Con-fig'ure (kŏn-fĭg'ūr), *v. t.* To dispose in a certain form, figure, or shape. — **Con-fig'u-ra'tion** (-ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* External form or figure.

Con'fine (kŏn'fĭn), *n.* Common boundary; border; limit. — **Con-fine'** (kŏn-fĭn'), *v. t.* [CONFINED (-fīnd'); CONFINING.] To restrain within limits; to bound; to restrict. — **Con-fin'a-ble** (-fĭn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being confined or limited. — **Con-fine'ment**, *n.* Restraint within limits; imprisonment; childbed.

Con-firm' (kŏn-fẽrm'), *v. t.* [CONFIRMED (-fẽrmd'); CONFIRMING.] To make firm; to verify; to corroborate; to assure; to admit to church privileges by administering the rite of confirmation. — **Con-firm'er**, *n.* — **Con-firm'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being confirmed. — **Con'fir-ma'tion** (kŏn'fẽr-mā'shŭn), *n.* A confirming, or establishing; proof; the rite of admitting a baptized person to full church privileges. — **Con-firm'a-tive** (-fẽrm'ȧ-tĭv), **Con-firm'a-to-ry** (-tō-rў), *a.* Serving to confirm; corroborative.

Con'fis-cate (kŏn'fĭs-kāt *or* kŏn-fĭs'kāt), *v. t.* To forfeit to the public treasury. — (-kāt), *a.* Appropriated, as a penalty, to public use. — **Con-fis'ca-ble** (-fĭs'kȧ-b'l), *a.* Liable to confiscation. — **Con'fis-ca'tion** (-fĭs-kā'shŭn), *n.* Forfeiture. — **Con'fis-ca'tor** (-kā'tẽr), *n.*

Con'fla-gra'tion (kŏn'flȧ-grā'shŭn), *n.* A fire on a great scale.

Con'flict (kŏn'flĭkt), *n.* A contest; struggle; strife; pang. — **Con-flict'** (kŏn-flĭkt'), *v. i.* To strike or dash together; to engage in strife.

Con'flu-ent (kŏn'flū-ent), *a.* Flowing together. — *n.* A stream flowing into a larger one. — **Con'flu-ence** (-ens), *n.* A flowing together; concourse; crowd; multitude. — **Con'flux** (-flŭks), *n.* A flowing together; meeting of currents; crowd; concourse.

Con-form' (kŏn-fôrm'), *v. t.* To make like; to bring into harmony or agreement with. — *v. i.* To comply; to yield. — **Con-form'er**, *n.* — **Con-form'a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Corresponding in form, shape, etc.; similar; like. — **Con-form'a-bil'i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **Con-form'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Con-form'a-bly**, *adv.* — **Con'for-ma'tion** (kŏn'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* A conforming or producing conformity; agreement; structure of a body; form; make; arrangement. — **Con-form'ist** (-fôrm'ĭst), *n.* One who complies with the

worship of the Church of England. — **Con-form'-i-ty** (-ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Correspondence in character or manner; resemblance; congruity.

Con-found' (kŏn-found'), *v. t.* To mix; to mingle; to perplex; to disorder; to abash. — **Con-found'ed**, *a.* Confused; perplexed; enormous; abominable. — **Con-found'ed-ly**, *adv.*

Con'fra-ter'ni-ty (kŏn'frȧ-tẽr'nĭ-tȳ), *n.* A religious brotherhood.

‖**Con'frère'** (kŏn'frâr'), *n.* A fellow member of a fraternity; an intimate associate.

Con-front' (kŏn-frŭnt'), *v. t.* To face; to set face to face; to oppose; to compare. — **Con'fron-ta'tion** (kŏn'frŭn-tā'shŭn), *n.* A confronting.

Con-fuse' (kŏn-fūz'), *v. t.* To confound; to perplex. — **Con-fus'ed-ly** (-zĕd-lȳ), *adv.* — **Con-fus'ed-ness**, *n.* — **Con-fu'sion** (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* Disorder; tumult; indistinctness; perturbation.

Con-fute' (kŏn-fūt'), *v. t.* To put to silence; to disprove; to refute; to oppugn. — **Con-fut'er**, *n.* — **Con-fut'a-ble**, *a.* — **Con'fu-ta'tion** (kŏn'-fū-tā'shŭn), *n.* Disproof.

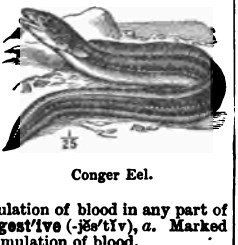
‖**Con'ge'** (kŏn'zhā'; E. kŏn'jē), *n.* Act of taking leave; farewell; a bow or a courtesy.

Con-geal' (kŏn-jēl'), *v. t. & i.* To freeze; to thicken; to stiffen. — **Con-geal'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being congealed. — **Con-geal'ment** (-*ment*), **Con'ge-la'tion** (kŏn'jĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* A congealing; mass congealed; concretion.

Con'ge-ner (kŏn'jĕ-nẽr), *n.* A thing of the same genus, nature, or origin. — **Con-gen'ial** (kŏn-jēn'*yal*), *a.* Of the same nature or disposition; kindred; agreeable; sympathetic. — **Con-ge'ni-al'i-ty** (-jē'nĭ-ăl'ĭ-tȳ *or* -jēn-yăl'ĭ-tȳ), **Con-gen'ial-ness**, *n.*

Con-gen'i-tal (kŏn-jĕn'ĭ-*tal*), **Con-gen'ite** (-ĭt), *a.* Of the same birth; dating from birth.

Con'ger (kŏn'gẽr), *n.*, **Conger eel** (ēl). A large species of eel.



Conger Eel.

Con-ge'ri-es (kŏn-jē'rĭ-ēz), *n. sing. & pl.* A collection of particles or bodies into one mass.

Con-gest' (kŏn-jĕst'), *v. t.* To collect into a mass; to heap up. — **Con-ges'tion** (-jĕs'chŭn), *n.* Unnatural accumulation of blood in any part of the body. — **Con-gest'ive** (-jĕs'tĭv), *a.* Marked by abnormal accumulation of blood.

Con-glo'bate (kŏn-glō'bāt), **Con-glob'u-late** (-glŏb'ū-lāt), **Con-globe'** (-glōb'), *v. i. & t.* To collect or form in a ball, or hard, round substance. — **Con-glo'bate** (-glō'bât), *a.* Formed into a ball. — **Con-glo'bate-ly**, *adv.* In a round form. — **Con'glo-ba'tion** (kŏn'glō-bā'shŭn), *n.* A forming into a ball; a roundish mass.

Con-glom'er-ate (kŏn-glŏm'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* To gather into a ball or round body. — (-ât), *a.* Gathered into a mass; collected; clustered. — *n.* A collection; an accumulation; a rock composed of pebbles cemented together. — **Con-glom'er-a'tion** (-ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* A gathering into a mass; a collection; an accumulation.

Con-glu'ti-nate (kŏn-glū'tĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To glue together. — *v. i.* To coalesce. — (-nât), *a.* United in one mass. — **Con-glu'ti-nant** (-*nant*), *a.* Uniting closely; healing. — *n.* **Medicine** which promotes the healing of wounds by closing them. — **Con-glu'ti-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A gluing together; junction; union. — **Con-glu'ti-na-tive** (-glū'tĭ-nȧ-tĭv), *a.* Able or tending to unite.

Con'gou (kŏn'gōō), **Con'go** (-gō), *n.* A species of black tea.

Con-grat'u-late (kŏn-grăt'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To wish joy to; to felicitate. — **Con-grat'u-lant** (-*lant*), *a.* Rejoicing in participation. — **Con-grat'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* The act of congratulating; a compliment. — **Con-grat'u-la-tor** (-lā'tẽr), *n.* — **Con-grat'u-la-to-ry** (-ū-lȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Expressing satisfaction or joy.

Con'gre-gate (kŏn'grē-gāt), *v. t. & i.* To collect into an assembly or assemblage; to gather. — **Con'gre-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of congregating; assembling; assemblage; assembly of persons, esp. a religious assembly. — **Con'gre-ga'tion-al** (-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to a congregation or to Congregationalism. — **Con'gre-ga'tion-al-ism** (-*al*-ĭz'm), *n.* A system of church government wherein each local church is an independent body; Independency. — **Con'gre-ga'tion-al-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* One who belongs to a Congregational society; an Independent.

Con'gress (kŏn'grĕs), *n.* A meeting; a formal assembly (of deputies, representatives, envoys, etc.); legislative assembly of senators and representatives of the people of a nation, esp. of a republic. — **Con-gres'sion-al** (kŏn-grĕsh'ŭn-*al or* kŏn-), *a.* Pertaining to a congress, esp. to the Congress of the United States. — **Con'gress-man** (-*man*), *n.* A member of the United States Congress, esp. of the House of Representatives. — **Con-gres'sive** (kŏn-grĕs'sĭv), *a.* Encountering or coming together.

Con'gru-ent (kŏn'grụ-ent), *a.* Agreeing; corresponding; consistent. — **Con'gru-ence** (-*ens*), **Con-gru'i-ty** (kŏn-grụ'ĭ-tȳ *or* kŏn-), *n.* Fitness; harmony; correspondence; consistency. — **Con'gru-ous** (kŏn'grụ-ŭs), *a.* Having congruity; fit; appropriate; harmonious; concordant. — **Con'gru-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Con'ic (kŏn'ĭk), **Con'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to or like a cone. — **Con'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* In the form of a cone. — **Con'ic-al-ness**, *n.* — **Con'ics** (-ĭks), *n. sing.* Science of the mathematical properties of a cone; *pl.* curves formed by the intersection of a plane and a cone. — **Co-nif'er-ous** (kō-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Bearing cones, as the pine, fir, cypress, etc. — **Co'ni-form** (kō'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* In form of a cone; conical

Con-jec'ture (kŏn-jĕk'tūr), *n.* Opinion based on imperfect knowledge; presumption; guess. — *v. t. & i.* To surmise; to infer; to suspect. — **Con-jec'tur-er**, *n.* — **Con-jec'tur-al**, *a.* Depending on conjecture.

Con-join' (kŏn-join'), *v. t. & i.* [Conjoined (-joind'); Conjoining.] To connect; to unite; to join; to associate. — **Con-joint'** (-joint'), *a.* United; associated. — **Con-joint'ly**, *adv.*

Con'ju-gal (kŏn'jŭ-*gal*), *a.* Relating to marriage; matrimonial; connubial; nuptial. — **Con'ju-gal-ly**, *adv.*

Con'ju-gate (kŏn'jŭ-gāt), *v. t.* To inflect, as verbs. — (-gât), *n.* One of two or more words of the same stock. — *a.* United in pairs; agreeing in derivation with other words. — **Con'ju-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Inflection (of verbs).

Con-junct' (kŏn-jŭnkt'), *a.* United; conjoined; concurrent. — **Con-junct'ly** (kŏn-jŭnkt'lĭ), *adv.* — **Con-junc'tion** (-jŭnk'shŭn), *n.* Union; connection; a connective or connecting word. — **Con-junc'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Closely united; serving to unite; contingent. — **Con-junc'tive-ly**, *adv.* In union. — **Con-junc'ture** (-jŭnk'tŭr), *n.* Union; combination; critical time; crisis.

Con-jure' (kŭn-jŭr'), *v. t.* [Conjured (-jŭrd'); Conjuring.] To call on or summon solemnly; to adjure. — **Con-jur'er** (-jŭr'ĕr), *n.* — **Con'ju-ra'tion** (-jŭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* Earnest entreaty.

Con'jure (kŭn'jŭr), *v. t.* To charm; to enchant; to bewitch. — *v. i.* To practice magical acts. — **Con'jur-er**, *n.* One who practices magic or legerdemain; an enchanter. — **Con'ju-ra'tion** (kŏn'jŭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* Incantation; magic spell.

Con'nate (kŏn'nāt *or* kŏn-nāt'), *a.* Born with another; united in origin. — **Con-nat'u-ral** (-nāt'ū-răl), *a.* Connected by nature; inborn; inherent; natural. — **Con-nat'u-ral'i-ty** (-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Natural union.

Connate Leaf.

Con-nect' (kŏn-nĕkt'), *v. t. & i.* To knit together; to unite; to join. — **Con-nect'or** (-tĕr), *n.* — **Con-nect'ed-ly** (-nĕkt'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* By connection; unitedly. — **Con-nec'tion, Con-nex'ion** (-nĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act of joining; thing united; relationship; relation by blood or marriage. — **Con-nect'ive** (-nĕk'tĭv), *a.* Serving to connect. — *n.* Anything that connects; a word that connects other words or sentences; a conjunction. — **Con-nect'ive-ly**, *adv.*

Con-nive' (kŏn-nīv'), *v. i.* [Connived (-nīvd'); Conniving.] To close the eyes upon; to wink at; to purposely fail to see. — **Con-niv'er**, *n.* — **Con-niv'ance** (-ans), *n.* Voluntary oversight; collusion.

Con'nois-seur' (kŏn'nĭs-sûr' *or* -sŭr'), *n.* A critical judge of any art, particularly of painting, music, and sculpture.

Con-nu'bi-al (kŏn-nū'bĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to marriage; conjugal; nuptial.

Co'noid (kō'noid), *n.* A figure resembling a cone. — *a.* Nearly conical.

Con'quer (kŏn'kĕr), *v. t. & i.* [Conquered (-kĕrd); Conquering.] To overcome; to subdue; to master. — **Con'quer-a-ble** (-a-b'l), *a.* Capable of being conquered. — **Con'quer-or** (-ẽr), *n.* — **Con'quest** (-kwĕst), *n.* A conquering; thing conquered; victory; subjection; mastery.

Con'san-guin'e-ous (kŏn'săn-gwĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* Of the same blood; related by birth. — **Con'san-guin'i-ty** (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Relation by blood or birth.

Con'science (kŏn'shens), *n.* Self-knowledge; sense of right and wrong; moral sense; truth. — **Con'sci-en'tious** (-shĭ-ĕn'shŭs), *a.* Governed by the dictates of conscience; exact; faithful; just; upright. — **Con'sci-en'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Con'sci-en'tious-ness**, *n.*

Con'scion-a-ble (kŏn'shŭn-a-b'l), *a.* Reasonable; just.

Con'scious (kŏn'shŭs), *a.* Able to know one's own thoughts; aware; sensible. — **Con'scious-ly**, *adv.* — **Con'scious-ness**, *n.*

Con'script (kŏn'skrĭpt), *a.* Enrolled; written; registered. — *n.* An enrolled soldier. — **Con-scrip'tion** (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* An enrolling; registering; draft.

Con'se-crate (kŏn'sĕ-krāt), *v. t.* To dedicate; to declare sacred; to dignify. — (-krāt), *a.* Consecrated; devoted; sacred. — **Con'se-cra'tion** (-krā'shŭn), *n.* Act or ceremony of consecrating; dedication. — **Con'se-cra'tor** (-krā'tẽr), *n.*

Con-sec'u-tive (kŏn-sĕk'ū-tĭv), *a.* Following in order; successive. — **Con-sec'u-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Con-sent' (kŏn-sĕnt'), *v. i.* To agree in opinion; to assent; to comply; to concur. — *n.* Agreement; accord; harmony. — **Con-sent'er**, *n.* — **Con'sen-ta'ne-ous** (kŏn'sĕn-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Consistent; agreeable or accordant; suitable. — **Con'sen-ta'ne-cus-ly**, *adv.* — **Con'sen-ta'ne-ous-ness**, *n.* — **Con-sen'tient** (-sĕn'shent), *a.* Agreeing; accordant.

Con'se-quence (kŏn'sĕ-kwĕns), *n.* That which follows; effect; result; importance. — **Con'se-quent** (-kwĕnt), *a.* Following as a result or inference. — *n.* That which follows; effect; conclusion or inference. — **Con'se-quent-ly**, *adv.* By consequence; therefore. — **Con'se-quen'tial** (-kwĕn'shal), *a.* Following as a consequence or result; assuming an air of consequence; pompous. — **Con'se-quen'tial-ly**, *adv.*

Con-serve' (kŏn-sẽrv'), *v. t.* [Conserved (-sẽrvd'); Conserving.] To save; to protect; to preserve (fruit, etc.) with sugar. — *n.* Thing conserved; sweetmeat. — **Con-serv'or**, *n.* — **Con-serv'ant** (-sẽr'vant), *a.* Preserving; preservative. — **Con-serv'an-cy** (-van-sĭ), *n.* Act of preserving; preservation. — **Con'ser-va'tion** (-sẽr-vā'shŭn), *n.* Preservation from loss or injury. — **Con-serv'a-tive** (-sẽr'vă-tĭv), *a.* Preservative; disposed or calculated to maintain things as they are. — *n.* One opposed to radical changes. — **Con-serv'a-tism** (-tĭz'm), *n.* Opposition to change; desire to preserve what is established. — **Con'ser-va'tor** (kŏn'sẽr-vā'tẽr), *n.* A preserver. — **Con-serv'a-to-ry** (-sẽr'vă-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Preservatory. — *n.* That which preserves; a greenhouse for tender plants; an art school.

Con-sid'er (kŏn-sĭd'ẽr), *v. t. & i.* [Considered (-ẽrd); Considering.] To study; to ponder; to weigh; to examine. — **Con-sid'er-er**, *n.* — **Con-sid'er-a-ble** (-a-b'l), *a.* Worthy of regard; noteworthy; important; moderately large. — **Con-sid'er-a-bly**, *adv.* — **Con-sid'er-ate** (-ẽr-ăt), *a.* Given to reflection; mindful of others; careful; discreet. — **Con-sid'er-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-sid'er-ate-ness**, *n.* — **Con-sid'er-a'tion** (-ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of considering; serious thought; prudence; motive; reason; deference; influence; compensation; equivalent.

Con-sign' (kŏn-sīn'), *v. t.* [Consigned (-sīnd'); Consigning.] To give formally; to assign; to commit; to intrust. — **Con'sign-ee'** (kŏn'sĭ-nē'), *n.* One to whom goods are consigned for sale, etc.; a factor. — **Con-sign'er** (kŏn-sīn'ẽr), **Con-sign'or** (kŏn-sīn'ẽr *or* kŏn'sĭ-nôr'), *n.* — **Con-sign'ment**, *n.* A consigning; goods consigned. — **Con-sig'na-to-ry** (-sĭg'nă-tŏ-rĭ), *n.* One of several joint signers (of a treaty, etc.).

Con-sist' (kŏn-sĭst'), *v. i.* To be made up (of); to be; to exist; to subsist; to be consistent or harmonious. — **Con-sist'ent** (-sĭs'tent), *a.* Accordant; harmonious; compatible; uniform. — **Con-sist'ent-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-sist'ence, Con-sist'en-cy** (-tĕn-sĭ), *n.* Fixed state; agreement; congruity; density.

Con-sis'to-ry (kŏn-sĭs'tŏ-rĭ *or* kŏn'sĭs-tŏ-rĭ), *n.* A solemn assembly; a spiritual court; church

tribunal. — **Con'sis-to'ri-al** (-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to a consistory.

Con-se'ci-ate (kŏn-sē'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* & *i.* To unite in a body. — **Con-se'ci-a'tion** (-sē'shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Intimate union; alliance; association of neighboring churches.

Con-sole' (kŏn-sōl'), *v. t.* To cheer in distress; to comfort; to soothe; to support. — **Con-sol'er**, *n.* — **Con-sol'a-ble** (-sōl'ā-b'l), *a.* Admitting consolation. — **Con'so-la'tion** (kŏn'sō-lā'shŭn), *n.* Comfort; solace; alleviation. — **Con-sol'a-to-ry** (-sōl'ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Affording consolation; comforting.

Cornice supported by Consoles.

Con'sole (kŏn'sōl), *n.* A bracket. — **Console table.** A table which rests on a bracket or brackets, instead of on legs.

A Console Table; *B* Plan of Top of Console Table.

Con-sol'i-date (kŏn-sŏl'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become solid or firm; to unite; to condense. — *a.* Formed into a solid mass. — **Con-sol'i-dant** (-*dant*), *a.* Serving to consolidate. — **Con-sol'i-da'tion** (-ĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act of consolidating; combination of several actions into one. — **Con-sol'i-da'tive** (-sŏl'ĭ-dā'tĭv), *a.* Tending to consolidate; healing.

Con'sols (kŏn'sŏlz *or* kŏn-sŏlz'), *n. pl.* The leading English funded government security.

‖**Con'som'mé'** (kŏn'-sŏ'mā'), *n.* A clear, rich soup; bouillon.

Con'so-nant (kŏn'sō-*nant*), *a.* Agreeable; consistent; accordant. — *n.* A sound less open than a vowel; letter representing such a sound. — **Con'so-nant-ly**, *adv.* In a consonant, consistent, or congruous manner. — **Con'so-nance** (-*nans*), *n.* Accord; agreement; unison. — **Con'so-nan'tal** (-năn'*tal*), *a.* Pertaining to consonants. — **Con'so-nous** (kŏn'sō-nŭs), *a.* Agreeing in sound; symphonious.

Con'sort (kŏn'sôrt), *n.* A companion or partner; wife or husband; spouse. — **Con-sort'** (kŏn-sôrt'), *v. i.* To associate. — *v. t.* To join.

Con-spic'u-ous (kŏn-spĭk'ū-ŭs), *a.* Obvious to the eye; manifest; prominent; eminent; celebrated. — **Con-spic'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-spic'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

Con-spire' (kŏn-spīr'), *v. i.* & *t.* [Conspired (-spīrd'); Conspiring.] To plot; to concert; to contrive. — **Con-spir'er** (-spīr'ẽr), **Con-spir'a-tor** (-spĭr'ā-tẽr), *n.* A plotter. — **Con-spir'a-cy** (-ā-sĭ), *n.* A plot; a cabal.

Con'sta-ble (kŭn'stā-b'l), *n.* An officer of the peace. — **Con'sta-ble-ship**, *n.* Office of a constable. — **Con-stab'u-la-ry** (kŭn-stăb'ū-lā-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to constables. — *n.* Constables, collectively.

Con'stant (kŏn'*stant*), *a.* Firm; unchanging; fixed; steadfast; continual. — *n.* A thing not subject to change. — **Con'stant-ly**, *adv.* — **Con'stan-cy** (-*stan*-sĭ), *n.* Stability; resolution.

Con'stel-la'tion (kŏn'stĕl-lā'shŭn), *n.* A cluster of fixed stars.

Con'ster-na'tion (kŏn'stẽr-nā'shŭn), *n.* Terror; horror.

Con'sti-pate (kŏn'stĭ-pāt), *v. t.* To stop (a passage) by filling it, and preventing motion through it; to render costive. — **Con'sti-pa'tion** (-pā'shŭn), *n.* Costiveness.

Con-stit'u-ent (kŏn-stĭt'ū-*ent*), *a.* Composing; component; essential. — *n.* One who, or that which, establishes, determines, or constructs; an element; an elector. — **Con-stit'u-en-cy** (-*en*-sĭ), *n.* A body of constituents.

Con'sti-tute (kŏn'stĭ-tūt), *v. t.* To establish; to make; to appoint. — **Con'sti-tu'ter** (-tū'tẽr), *n.* — **Con'sti-tu'tion** (-tū'shŭn), *n.* Act of constituting; state of being; natural condition; frame of body, mind, or government. — **Con'sti-tu'tion-al** (-*al*), *a.* Belonging to, inherent in, in accordance with, or authorized by, the constitution. — *n.* Exercise for health. — **Con'sti-tu'tion-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Consistency with the constitution. — **Con'sti-tu'tion-al-ly** (-*al*-lĭ), *adv.* In accordance with the constitution. — **Con'sti-tu'tive** (-tū'tĭv), *a.* Establishing.

Con-strain' (kŏn-strān'), *v. t.* To secure, hold back, or impel by irresistible force; to compel; to urge; to press. — **Con-strain'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being constrained; liable to constraint. — **Con-strain'ed-ly** (-ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* By compulsion. — **Con-strain'er**, *n.* — **Con-straint'** (-strānt'), *n.* Compulsion; violence; urgency.

Con-strict' (kŏn-strĭkt'), *v. t.* To bind; to contract; to cause to shrink. — **Con-stric'tion** (-strĭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of constricting; state of being constricted. — **Con-strict'ive** (-strĭk'tĭv), *a.* Serving to bind. — **Con-strict'or** (-strĭk'tẽr), *n.* That which draws together or contracts; a serpent which secures prey by crushing it within its folds.

Con-stringe' (kŏn-strĭnj'), *v. t.* [Constringed (-strĭnjd'); Constringing.] To draw together; to contract. — **Con-strin'gent** (-strĭn'jent), *a.* Contracting.

Con-struct' (kŏn-strŭkt'), *v. t.* To put together; to build; to form; to arrange; to devise. — **Con-struct'er**, *n.* — **Con-struc'tion** (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* Act or form of constructing; thing constructed; fabrication; conformation; interpretation; sense. — **Con-struc'tion-ist**, *n.* One who construes a writing or public instrument. — **Con-struct'ive** (-strŭk'tĭv), *a.* Able to form; derived by interpretation; inferred. — **Con-struct'ive-ly**, *n.* — **Con-struct'ive-ness**, *n.*

Con'strue (kŏn'strŭ; *Archaic* kŏn'stẽr), *v. t.* [Construed (-strŭd); Construing.] To translate; to interpret; to explain.

Con'sub-stan'tial (kŏn'sŭb-stăn'shal), *a.* Having the same substance. — **Con'sub-stan'ti-ate** (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To unite in one common substance or nature. — **Con'sub-stan'ti-a'tion** (-shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Identity of substance; the

actual presence of Christ's body in the sacramental elements.

Con'sul (kŏn'sŭl), *n.* A chief magistrate in ancient Rome; a commercial agent of a government, in a foreign country. — **Con'su-lar** (-sŭ-lẽr), **Con'su-la-ry** (-lă-rў), *a.* Pertaining to a consul. — **Con'su-late** (-lăt), *n.* Office, jurisdiction, or residence, of a consul. — **Con'sul-ship**, *n.* Consulate; term of office of a consul.

Con-sult' (kŏn-sŭlt'), *v. i.* To seek opinion or advice; to take counsel; to deliberate. — *v. t.* To ask advice of; to seek the opinion of; to act in favor of; to deliberate upon. — **Con-sult'er**, *n.* — **Con'sul-ta'tion** (-sŭl-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of consulting or deliberating; a meeting of persons, especially of lawyers or of doctors, to consult together.

Con-sume' (kŏn-sūm'), *v. t.* [CONSUMED (-sūmd'); CONSUMING.] To destroy; to waste; to dissipate. — *v. i.* To waste away slowly. — **Con-sum'er**, *n.* — **Con-sum'a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being consumed.

Con'sum-mate (kŏn'sŭm-măt *or* kŏn-sŭm'-), *v. t.* To bring to completion; to perfect; to achieve. — **Con-sum'mate** (-sŭm'măt), *a.* Accomplished; complete; perfect. — **Con-sum'mate-ly**, *adv.* — **Con'sum-ma'tion** (kŏn'sŭm-mā'shŭn), *n.* Completion; close; perfection.

Con-sump'tion (kŏn-sŭmp'shŭn), *n.* Act of consuming; state of being consumed, wasted, or diminished; a disease in the lungs, with fever, cough, etc. — **Con-sump'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Destructive; wasting; affected with consumption. — *n.* One ill with consumption. — **Con-sump'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-sump'tive-ness**, *n.*

Con'tact (kŏn'tăkt), *n.* Touch; close union.

Con-ta'gion (kŏn-tā'jŭn), *n.* Communication of disease by contact; pestilential influence. — **Con-ta'gious** (-jŭs), *a.* Communicable by contact; catching; generating contagion; communicable from one to another. — **Con-ta'gious-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-ta'gious-ness**, *n.*

Con-tain' (kŏn-tān'), *v. t.* [CONTAINED (-tānd'); CONTAINING.] To hold; to comprise; to embrace. — *v. i.* To live in chastity. — **Con-tain'a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being contained. — **Con-tain'er**, *n.*

Con-tam'i-nate (kŏn-tăm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To soil; to stain; to corrupt; to pollute; to defile. — **Con-tam'i-nate** (-nāt), *a.* Having defilement; corrupt; tainted. — **Con-tam'i-na-ble** (-ĭ-nă-b'l), *a.* — **Con-tam'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of polluting; defilement; taint.

Con-temn' (kŏn-tĕm'), *v. t.* [CONTEMNED (-tĕmd'); CONTEMNING (-tĕm'nĭng *or* -tĕm'ĭng).] To despise; to scorn. — **Con-tem'ner** (-tĕm'nẽr *or* -tĕm'ẽr), *n.*

Con'tem-plate (kŏn'tĕm-plāt *or* kŏn-tĕm'plāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To study; to ponder; to consider; to plan. — **Con'tem-pla'tor** (-tẽr), *n.* — **Con'tem-pla'tion** (-plā'shŭn), *n.* Act of contemplating; meditation. — **Con-tem'pla-tive** (-tĕm'plă-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, or addicted to, contemplation; studious; thoughtful. — **Con-tem'pla-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-tem'pla-tive-ness**, *n.*

Con-tem'po-ra'ne-ous (kŏn-tĕm'pŏ-rā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Living or transpiring at the same time. — **Con-tem'po-ra'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-tem'po-ra'ne-ous-ness**, *n.* — **Con-tem'po-ra-ry** (-tĕm'pŏ-rā-rў), *a.* Contemporaneous. — *n.* One living at the same time with another.

Con-tempt' (kŏn-tĕmt'), *n.* Act of contemning or despising; state of being despised; disdain; scorn; neglect; slight. — **Con-tempt'i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of contempt; despicable; abject; mean; sorry; pitiful. — **Con-tempt'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Con-tempt'i-bly**, *adv.* — **Con-temp'tu-ous** (-tū-ŭs), *a.* Manifesting contempt; insolent; haughty; disdainful; supercilious; insulting. — **Con-temp'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Con-tend' (kŏn-tĕnd'), *v. i.* To strive; to struggle; to oppose; to dispute; to debate. — **Con-tend'er**, *n.* — **Con-ten'tion** (kŏn-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* Contest; strife; feud; variance; discord. — **Con-ten'tious** (-shŭs), *a.* Apt to contend; involving contention; quarrelsome; perverse. — **Con-ten'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-ten'tious-ness**, *n.*

Con-tent' (kŏn-tĕnt'), *a.* Satisfied; quiet; at rest. — *n.* Satisfaction. — *v. t.* To satisfy; to appease; to gratify. — **Con-tent'ed**, *a.* Content; easy in mind. — **Con-tent'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-tent'ed-ness**, *n.* — **Con-tent'ment**, *n.* Content.

Con'tent (kŏn'tĕnt *or* kŏn-tĕnt'), *n.* That which is contained; — usually in pl.; capacity.

Con-ten'tion (kŏn-tĕn'shŭn), **Con-ten'tious** (-shŭs), etc. See under CONTEND.

Con-ter'mi-na-ble (kŏn-tẽr'mĭ-nă-b'l), **Con-ter'mi-nal** (-mĭ-nal), **Con-ter'mi-nate** (-nāt), **Con-ter'mi-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* Having the same bounds; contiguous.

Con-test' (kŏn-tĕst'), *v. t.* & *i.* To dispute; to debate; to strive. — **Con'test** (kŏn'tĕst), *n.* Earnest dispute; strife; struggle; controversy. — **Con-test'a-ble** (-tĕst'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being contested; disputable. — **Con-test'ant** (*-ant*), *n.* An opponent; disputant; litigant. — **Con'tes-ta'tion** (kŏn'tĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* Strife; dispute.

Con'text (kŏn'tĕkst), *n.* The parts of a discourse which precede or follow a sentence quoted.

Con-tex'ture (kŏn-tĕks'tŭr), *n.* Composition of parts; system; structure; texture.

Con-tig'u-ous (kŏn-tĭg'ū-ŭs), *a.* In actual or close contact; touching; near. — **Con-tig'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* In a manner to touch. — **Con-tig'u-ous-ness**, **Con'ti-gu'i-ty** (kŏn'tĭ-gū'ĭ-tў), *n.* State of contact; close union.

Con'ti-nent (kŏn'tĭ-nent), *a.* Exercising restraint as to indulgence of desires or passions; temperate; chaste. — *n.* One of the larger bodies of land on the globe. — **Con'ti-nen'tal** (-nĕn'tal), *a.* Pertaining to a continent. — **Con'ti-nence** (-nens), **Con'ti-nen-cy** (-nĕn-sў), *n.* Self-restraint; chastity. — **Con'ti-nent-ly**, *adv.* In a continent manner; chastely; temperately.

Con-tin'gent (kŏn-tĭn'jent), *a.* Accidental; possible; casual. — *n.* Chance; quota; proportion. — **Con-tin'gent-ly**, *adv.* Without design; accidentally. — **Con-tin'gence** (-jens), **Con-tin'gen-cy** (-jen-sў), *n.* Casual event; chance; possibility; accident.

Con-tin'ue (kŏn-tĭn'ū), *v. i.* [CONTINUED (-ūd); CONTINUING.] To remain; to be permanent; to stay; to preserve. — *v. t.* To prolong; to protract; to persist in. — **Con-tin'u-er**, *n.* — **Con-tin'u-al** (*-al*), *a.* Uninterrupted; incessant; constant. — **Con-tin'u-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-tin'u-ance** (*-ans*), *n.* Permanence; perseverance; continuation. — **Con-tin'u-a'tion**, *n.* Continued succession; prolongation. — **Con-tin'u-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who continues. — **Con'ti-nu'i-ty** (kŏn'tĭ-nū'ĭ-tў), *n.* State of being continuous;

cohesion. — **Con-tin'u-ous** (-tĭn'ū-ŭs), *a.* Without break, cessation, or interruption. — **Con-tin'u-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Con-tort' (kŏn-tôrt'), *v. t.* To twist; to writhe. — **Con-tor'tion** (-tôr'shŭn), *n.* A twisting; wry motion. — **Con-tor'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Writhing.

Con-tour' (kŏn-tōōr'), *n.* Bounding line; outline.

Con'tra- (kŏn'trā-). A Latin adverb and preposition, used as a prefix to signify *against*, *contrary*, *in opposition*, etc.

Con'tra-band (kŏn'trā-bănd), *a.* Prohibited by law or treaty; forbidden. — *n.* Illegal trade. — **Con'tra-band'ist** (-bănd'ĭst), *n.* A smuggler.

Con-tract' (kŏn-trăkt'), *v. t.* To draw together or nearer; to reduce to a less compass; to be liable to; to make a bargain for. — *v. i.* To shrink; to bargain. — (kŏn'trăkt), *n.* A bargain; agreement; compact; obligation. — **Con-tract'or** or (-trăk'tĕr), *n.* One who contracts, esp. one who bargains to do certain work at a specified price or rate. — **Con-tract'ed** (-trăkt'ĕd), *a.* Drawn together; narrow; selfish; illiberal; mean. — **Con-tract'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-tract'ed-ness**, *n.* **Con-tract'i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of contraction. — **Con-tract'i-bil'i-ty** (-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **Con-tract'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Con-tract'ile** (-trăk'tĭl), *a.* Tending to contract; capable of contraction. — **Con'trac-til'i-ty** (kŏn'trăk-tĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality of shrinking or contracting. — **Con-trac'tion** (-trăk'shŭn), *n.* A drawing together; a shrinking; a shortening. — **Con-tract'ive** (-trăk'tĭv), *a.* Tending or serving to contract.

Con'tra-dance' (kŏn'trā-dăns'), *n.* A dance in which partners are arranged in opposite lines.

Con'tra-dict' (kŏn'trā-dĭkt'), *v. t.* & *i.* To assert the contrary of; to gainsay; to deny; to oppose. — **Con'tra-dict'er**, *n.* — **Con'tra-dic'tion** (-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* A gainsaying; denial; opposition; contrariety. — **Con'tra-dic'tious** (-shŭs), *a.* Filled with contradictions; inclined to contradict. — **Con'tra-dict'ive** (-dĭk'tĭv), *a.* Containing contradiction; contradictory. — **Con'tra-dict'o-ry** (-tŏ-rў), *a.* Affirming the contrary; repugnant. — *n.* A proposition or thing which denies or opposes another in all its terms; inconsistency. — **Con'tra-dict'o-ri-ly** (-tŏ-rĭ-lў), *adv.* — **Con'tra-dict'o-ri-ness**, *n.*

Con'tra-dis-tinc'tion (kŏn'trā-dĭs-tĭnk'shŭn), *n.* Distinction by contrast. — **Con'tra-dis-tinct'ive** (-tĭnk'tĭv), *a.* Distinguishing by contrast. — **Con'tra-dis-tin'guish** (-tĭn-gwĭsh), *v. t.* To distinguish by opposites.

Con'tra-in'di-ca'tion (kŏn'trā-ĭn'dĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A symptom that forbids the treatment usually adopted for any disease.

Con-tral'to (kŏn-trăl'tō *or* -trăl'tō), *n.* & *a.* Alto or counter tenor.

Con'tra-ry (kŏn'trā-rў *or* -trā-rў), *a.* Opposite; opposing; contradictory; perverse. — *n.* A person or thing of opposite qualities. — **Con'tra-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lў), *adv.* In a contrary manner; in opposition; in opposite ways. — **Con'tra-ri-ness**, **Con'tra-ri'e-ty** (kŏn'trā-rĭ'ĕ-tў), *n.* Opposition; inconsistency; discrepancy; repugnance. — **Con'tra-ri-wise'** (-rĭ-wīz'), *adv.* On the contrary; on the other hand; in a contrary order; conversely.

Con-trast' (kŏn-trăst'), *v. t.* & *i.* To stand in opposition. — **Con'trast** (kŏn'trăst), *n.* Opposition of things or qualities; comparison by contrariety of qualities.

Con'tra-vene' (kŏn'trā-vēn'), *v. t.* To contradict; to cross; to obstruct; to oppose. — **Con'tra-ven'tion** (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* Opposition; obstruction.

‖**Con'tre-temps'** (kŏn'tr'-tăn'), *n.* A mishap; an accident.

Con-trib'ute (kŏn-trĭb'ūt), *v. t.* To participate in giving. — *v. i.* To give a part; to assist. — **Con-trib'u-tor** (-tĕr), *n.* — **Con'tri-bu'tion** (kŏn'trĭ-bū'shŭn), *n.* Act of contributing; sum given. — **Con-trib'u-tive** (-trĭb'ū-tĭv), **Con-trib'u-to-ry** (-tŏ-rў), *a.* Contributing to the same purpose; promoting the same end.

Con'trite' (kŏn'trīt'), *a.* Broken down with grief; penitent; humble; sorrowful. — **Con'trite'ly**, *adv.* — **Con'trite'ness**, **Con-tri'tion** (-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Deep sorrow for sin; remorse; penitence.

Con-trive' (kŏn trīv'), *v. t.* & *i.* [CONTRIVED (-trīvd'); CONTRIVING.] To devise; to plan; to project. — **Con-triv'er**, *n.* — **Con-triv'a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* — **Con-triv'ance** (-trīv'ans), *n.* Scheme; device; plan; design; invention.

Con-trol' (kŏn-trōl'), *n.* Power to check or govern; restraint; direction; superintendence. — *v. t.* [CONTROLLED (-trōld'); CONTROLLING.] To restrain; to check; to influence; to curb. — **Con-trol'la-ble** (-lă-b'l), *a.* — **Con-trol'ler**, *n.* One who controls; an officer whose duty is to keep a counter register of accounts, or to oversee or verify the accounts of other officers. [More commonly written *comptroller*.] — **Con-trol'ler-ship**, *n.* Office of a controller. — **Con-trol'ment**, *n.* Superintendence; restraint.

Con'tro-ver'sy (kŏn'trŏ-vĕr'sў), *n.* Dispute; debate; discussion; strife; hostility. — **Con'tro-ver'sial** (-vĕr'shăl), *a.* Relating to controversy; disputatious. — **Con'tro-ver'sial-ly**, *adv.* — **Con'tro-ver'sial-ist**, *n.* A disputant.

Con'tro-vert (kŏn'trŏ-vĕrt), *v. t.* To dispute; to debate; to contest. — **Con'tro-ver'ter** (-vĕr'tĕr), **Con'tro-ver'tist** (-vĕr'tĭst), *n.* — **Con'tro-ver'ti-ble** (-vĕr'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being controverted; disputable. — **Con'tro-ver'ti-bly**, *adv.*

Con'tu-ma-cy (kŏn'tū-mă-sў), *n.* Persistent obstinacy; stubborn perverseness. — **Con'tu-ma'cious** (-mā'shŭs), *a.* Exhibiting contumacy; perverse; unyielding; headstrong. — **Con'tu-ma'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Con'tu-ma'cious-ness**, *n.*

Con'tu-me-ly (kŏn'tū-mē-lў), *n.* Insolent contempt; reproach; disdain; disgrace. — **Con'tu-me'li-ous** (-mē'lĭ-ŭs *or* -mēl'yŭs), *a.* Contemptuous; reproachful. — **Con'tu-me'li-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Con'tu-me'li-ous-ness**, *n.*

Con-tuse' (kŏn-tūz'), *v. t.* [CONTUSED (-tūzd'); CONTUSING.] To beat; to pound; to bruise; to injure by beating. — **Con-tu'sion** (-tū'zhŭn), *n.* A beating; a bruising; state of being bruised.

Co-nun'drum (kŏ-nŭn'drŭm), *n.* A riddle suggesting resemblance between things quite unlike; a quibble; a puzzle.

Con'va-lesce' (kŏn'vă-lĕs'), *v. i.* [CONVALESCED (-lĕst'); CONVALESCING.] To recover health and strength after sickness. — **Con'va-les'cence** (-lĕs'sens), **Con-va-les'cen-cy** (-sen-sў), *n.* Recovery of health; state of a body renewing its vigor after sickness. — **Con'va-les'cent** (-sent), *a.* Recovering health. — *n.* One recovering from sickness.

Con-vene' (kŏn-vēn'), *v. i.* & *t.* [CONVENED (-vēnd'); CONVENING.] To collect; to assemble; to unite. — **Con-ven'ient** (-vēn'yent), *a.* Fit; suitable; commodious. — **Con-ven'ient-ly**,

adv. — **Con-ven'ience** (kŏn-vēn'yens), **Con-ven'ien-cy** (-yen-sȳ), *n.* Fitness; commodiousness.

Con'vent (kŏn'vĕnt), *n.* A community of religious recluses; a body of monks or nuns; a house occupied by such a community; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery. — **Con-ven'tu-al** (-vĕn'tū-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to a convent; monastic.

Con-ven'ti-cle (kŏn-vĕn'tĭ-k'l), *n.* An assembly, especially for religious worship.

Con-ven'tion (kŏn-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* Act of coming together; custom; usage; an assembly of representatives for deliberative purpose; a temporary treaty. — **Con-ven'tion-al** (-*al*), *a.* Agreed upon; stipulated; depending on custom; sanctioned by usage. — **Con-ven'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-ven'tion-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), **Con-ven'tion-al-ism** (-*al*-ĭz'm), *n.* That which is received by tacit agreement.

Con-verge' (kŏn-vĕrj'), *v. i.* [CONVERGED (-vĕrjd'); CONVERGING.] To tend to one point; to incline and approach nearer together. — **Con-ver'gence** (-vĕr'jens), **Con-ver'gen-cy** (-*jen*-sȳ), *n.* Tendency to one point. — **Con-ver'gent** (-*jent*), *a.* Tending to one point; converging.

Con-verse' (kŏn-vĕrs'), *v. i.* [CONVERSED (-vĕrst'); CONVERSING.] To keep company; to talk familiarly; to talk; to chat. — **Con-vers'a-ble** (-vĕr'sa-b'l), *a.* Sociable. — **Con-vers'a-bly**, *adv.* — **Con-vers'er**, *n.* — **Con'verse** (kŏn'vĕrs), *n.* Familiarity; conversation. — **Con'ver-sant** (kŏn'vĕr-*sant*), *a.* Familiar; well acquainted. — **Con'ver-sa'tion** (-sā'shŭn), *n.* Familiar discourse; behavior; talk; conference. — **Con'ver-sa'tion-al** (-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to conversation or informal intercourse; colloquial. — **Con'ver-sa'tion-ist, Con'ver-sa'tion-al-ist**, *n.* One skilled in conversation.

Con'verse (kŏn'vĕrs), *a.* Converted or reversed in order or relation; turned about; reciprocal. — *n.* A reversed or inverted proposition. — **Con'verse-ly**, *adv.* In a converse manner; reciprocally. — **Con-ver'sion** (-vĕr'shŭn), *n.* Change. See under CONVERT.

Con-vert' (kŏn-vĕrt'), *v. t.* & *i.* To change to another form or state; to turn; to alter. — **Con'vert** (kŏn'vĕrt), *n.* One who has changed his opinions or religion; a proselyte. — **Con-vert'er** (-vĕr'tẽr), *n.* — **Con-ver'sion** (-vĕr'shŭn), *n.* A turning or changing from one state to another; transformation. — **Con-vert'i-ble** (-vĕr'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being converted, exchanged, or interchanged; reciprocal. — **Con-vert'i-bil'i-ty** (-tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Con-vert'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Con-vert'i-bly**, *adv.*

Con'vex (kŏn'vĕks), *a.* Rising or swelling into a rounded form. — *n.* A convex body. — **Con'vex-ness, Con-vex'ed-ness** (-vĕks'ĕd-nĕs), **Con-vex'i-ty** (-ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being convex; exterior surface of a convex body. — **Con'vex-ly**, *adv.* In a convex form.

Con-vey' (kŏn-vā'), *v. t.* [CONVEYED (-vād'); CONVEYING.] To carry; to bear; to transmit; to transfer. — **Con-vey'ance** (-vā'*ans*), *n.* Act of conveying; transmission; instrument or means of conveying. — **Con-vey'an-cer** (-vā'*an*-sẽr), *n.* One who draws up conveyances of property. — **Con-vey'an-cing** (-sĭng), *n.* Business of a conveyancer.

Con-vict' (kŏn-vĭkt'), *v. t.* To prove or find guilty; to confute; to detect; to confound. — **Con'vict** (kŏn'vĭkt), *n.* One proved guilty of crime; a malefactor; a culprit; a felon; a criminal. — **Con-vic'tion** (-vĭk'shŭn), *n.* A convicting; state of being convinced; sense of guilt.

Con-vince' (kŏn-vĭns'), *v. t.* [CONVINCED (-vĭnst'); CONVINCING.] To satisfy by evidence; to persuade. — **Con-vin'ci-ble** (-vĭn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being convinced.

Con-viv'i-al (kŏn-vĭv'ĭ-*al*), *a.* Festive; jovial; social; gay. — **Con-viv'i-al'i-ty** (-ĭ-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Good humor; mirth.

Con-voke' (kŏn-vōk'), **Con'vo-cate** (kŏn'vō-kāt), *v. t.* To call together; to summon; to assemble; to convene. — **Con'vo-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Assembly or meeting; a congress; a diet; a convention; a council.

Con'vo-lute (kŏn'vō-lūt), **Con'vo-lu'ted** (-lū'tĕd), *a.* Curved or rolled together. — **Con'vo-lu'tion** (-lū'shŭn), *n.* A rolling or winding together.

Con-volve' (kŏn-vŏlv'), *v. t.* [CONVOLVED (-vŏlvd'); CONVOLVING.] To roll or wind together; to twist.

Con-vol'vu-lus (kŏn-vŏl'vū-lŭs), *n.* A kind of twining plant; bindweed.

Con-voy' (kŏn-voi'), *v. t.* [CONVOYED (-void'); CONVOYING.] To accompany for protection. — **Con'voy** (kŏn'voi), *n.* Act of attending for protection; escort.

Con-vulse' (kŏn-vŭls'), *v. t.* To draw or contract violently; to agitate; to shake; to rend. — **Con-vul'sion** (-vŭl'shŭn), *n.* A violent spasm; violent and irregular motion or agitation; commotion; tumult. — **Con-vul'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Producing, or attended with, convulsion. — **Con-vul'sive-ly**, *adv.*

Co'ny (kō'nȳ *or* kŭn'ȳ), *n.* A rabbit.

Coo (kōō), *v. i.* [COOED ('kōōd); COOING.] To make a low sound, as doves.

Cook (kŏŏk), *n.* One who prepares food for the table. — *v. t.* & *i.* [COOKED (kŏŏkt); COOKING.] To prepare (food for eating). — **Cook'er-y** (kŏŏk'ẽr-ȳ), *n.* The art of preparing food.

Cook'y (kŏŏk'ȳ), *n.* A small, hard, sweet cake.

Cool (kōōl), *a.* Somewhat cold; chilling; indifferent. — *n.* A moderate state of cold. — *v. t.* & *i.* [COOLED (kōōld); COOLING.] To make or grow cool; to allay; to quiet; to moderate. — **Cool'er**, *n.* — **Cool'ly**, *adv.* — **Cool'ness**, *n.* — **Cool'ish**, *a.* Somewhat cool.

Coo'ly (kōō'lȳ), **Coo'lie**, *n.* An East Indian or Chinese porter or transported laborer.

Coom (kōōm), *n.* Dirty, refuse matter; wheel grease.

Coomb (kōōm), *n.* A dry measure of four bushels. [Written also *comb.*]

Coomb (kōōm), **Coombe**, *n.* A valley on a hillside.

Coop (kōōp), *n.* A barrel or cask; a grated inclosure for small animals or poultry. — *v. t.* [COOPED (kōōpt); COOPING.] To confine in a coop or in a narrow compass; to crowd; to confine; to imprison. — **Coop'er** (kōōp'ẽr), *n.* One who makes barrels, tubs, and the like. — *v. t.* To do the work of a cooper upon. — **Coop'er-age** (-ẽr-ĕj), *n.* Price paid for cooper's work; a cooper's shop; the business of a cooper.

Co-ŏp'er-ate (kō-ŏp'ẽr-āt), *v. i.* To act or operate jointly with others; to work together. — **Co-ŏp'er-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.* — **Co-ŏp'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A coöperating; joint operation. — **Co-ŏp'er-a-tive** (-ŏp'ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Promoting the same end.

Co-ör'di-nate (kō-ôr'dĭ-nāt), *a.* Equal in rank or order; not subordinate. — (-nāt), *v. t.* To make coördinate; to harmonize. — **Co-ör'di-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **Co-ör'di-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* State of being coördinate; the bringing different parts or objects into similarity or harmony.

Coot (kōōt), *n.* A kind of waterfowl; a simpleton.

Coot.

Cop (kŏp), *n.* A ball of thread formed on the spindle of a wheel.

Co-pai'ba (kō-pā'bā), **Co-pai'va** (-vā), *n.* The medicinal resinous juice of a South American tree.

Co'pal (kō'pal), *n.* A resinous substance used in making varnishes.

Co-par'ce-na-ry (kō-pär'sē-nā-rȳ), **Co-par'ce-ny** (-nȳ), *n.* Partnership in inheritance; joint heirship. — **Co-par'ce-ner**, *n.* A joint heir.

Co-part'ner (kō-pärt'nĕr), *n.* A joint partner; associate. — **Co-part'ner-ship**, *n.* Joint interest in any matter; an unincorporated association of persons to carry on business.

Cope (kōp), *n.* A covering for the head; a cloak worn by priests; the top part of a flask in foundry work; coping.

Cope (kōp), *v. i.* & *t.* [COPED (kōpt); COPING (kō'pĭng).] To combat; to encounter.

Co'peck (kō'pĕk), *n.* A kopeck; a Russian copper coin.

Cop'i-er (kŏp'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who copies; imitator.

Cop'ing (kō'pĭng), *n.* The top course of a wall.

Co'pi-ous (kō'pĭ-ŭs), *a.* Large in quantity or amount; abundant; full. — **Co'pi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Co'pi-ous-ness**, *n.*

Cop'per (kŏp'pẽr), *n.* A familiar metal of reddish color, ductile, malleable, and tenacious; a coin, also a boiler, made of copper. — **Cop'per-ish**, **Cop'per-y** (-pẽr-ȳ), *a.* Containing or resembling copper. — *v. t.* [COPPERED; COPPERING.] To cover or sheathe with sheets of copper. — **Cop'per-head'** (-hĕd'), *n.* A poisonous American serpent. — **Cop'per-plate'** (-plāt'), *n.* A plate of copper engraved, or a print taken therefrom. — **Cop'per-smith'** (-smĭth'), *n.* A worker in copper.

Cop'per-as (kŏp'pẽr-*as*), *n.* Sulphate of iron; green vitriol.

Cop'pice (kŏp'pĭs), *n.* A wood of small growth; underwood or brushwood.

Copse (kŏps), *n.* A coppice; a thicket.

Cop'u-la (kŏp'ū-lȧ), *n.* A word uniting the subject and predicate of a proposition. — **Cop'u-late** (-lāt), *v. t.* To unite in sexual embrace. — **Cop'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of coupling; coition. — **Cop'u-la-tive** (kŏp'ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Serving to unite or connect; uniting the sense as well as the words in a sentence. — *n.* A conjunction noting connection of ideas.

Cop'y (kŏp'ȳ), *n.* A writing like another writing; a transcript; a manuscript to be printed from; a model; pattern. — *v. t.* & *i.* [COPIED (-ĭd); COPYING.] To transcribe; to imitate; to mimic. — **Cop'y-er** (-ĭ-ẽr), **Cop'y-ist** (-ĭ-ĭst), *n.* One who copies, transcribes, or plagiarizes. — **Copy book.** A book containing copies for learners to imitate. — **Cop'y-graph** (-grăf), *n.* A contrivance for producing manifold copies of a writing or drawing. — **Cop'y-right'** (-rīt'), *n.* The exclusive right of an author to publish his own works. — *v. t.* To secure by copyright (a book, drama, picture, etc.).

Co-quet' (kō-kĕt'), *v. t.* [COQUETTED; COQUETTING.] To attempt to attract admiration or love, with intent to disappoint. — *v. i.* To trifle in love; to flirt. — **Co-quet'ry** (-rȳ), *n.* Affectation of amorous advances; propensity to coquet. — **Co-quette'** (-kĕt'), *n.* A woman given to coquetry; a jilt. — **Co-quet'tish** (-tĭsh), *a.* Practicing or exhibiting coquetry; befitting a coquette. — **Co-quet'tish-ly**, *adv.*

‖**Co-qui'na** (kō-kē'nȧ), *n.* A soft, whitish coral-like stone.

Cor'a-cle (kŏr'ȧ-k'l), *n.* A Welsh fishing boat, having a wicker frame covered with leather, etc.

Cor'al (kŏr'*al*), *n.* The solid secretion of zoöphytes, consisting almost purely of carbonate of lime. — **Cor'al-line** (-lĭn *or* -līn), *a.* Of, like, or containing, coral.

Cor'ban (kôr'bȧn), *n.* An alms basket; a gift; alms; oblation.

Cor'bel (kôr'bĕl), *n.* A short piece of timber, iron, etc., in a wall, jutting out like a bracket. — *v. t.* To furnish with corbels.

Cord (kôrd), *n.* A string, or small rope; a solid measure, equivalent to 128 cubic feet; a pile 18 feet long, 4 feet high, and 4 feet broad. — *v. t.* To bind with a cord; to pile up (wood) for measurement and sale by the cord. — **Cord'age** (-ĕj), *n.* Ropes or cords; — used collectively.

Cor'date (kôr'dāt), *a.* Heart-shaped.

Cor'dial (kôr'*jal or* kôrd'*yal*), *a.* Proceeding from the heart; tending to revive, cheer, or invigorate; hearty; warm; affectionate. — *n.* Anything that comforts; a medicine which does so; aromatized and sweetened spirit, employed as a beverage. — **Cor'dial-ly**, *adv.* — **Cor-dial'i-ty** (kôr-jĭl'ĭ-tȳ *or* kôr'dĭ-ăl'-), **Cor'dial-ness**, *n.* Hearty good will.

Cor'don (kôr'dŏn; F. kôr'dôN'), *n.* A ribbon borne as a badge of honor; a line of military posts.

Cor'du-roy' (kôr'dū-roi' *or* kôr'dū-roi'), *n.* A thick cotton stuff, corded or ribbed on the surface. — **Corduroy road.** A roadway formed of logs laid side by side across it.

Cord'wain-er (kôrd'wān-ẽr), *n.* A shoemaker.

Core (kōr), *n.* The heart or inner part of a thing, esp. of fruit; the internal mold which forms a hollow in casting, as in a tube or pipe. — *v. t.* [CORED (kōrd); CORING.] To take out the core or inward parts of. — **Cor'er**, *n.*

Co'ri-a'ceous (kō'rĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* Consisting of or resembling leather; leathery.

Co'ri-an'der (kō'rĭ-ăn'dẽr), *n.* A plant bearing spicy medicinal seeds.

Co-rin'thi-an (kō-rĭn'thĭ-*an*), *a.* Pertaining to Corinth, or to Corinthian architecture.

Cork (kôrk), *n.* The outer bark of the cork-tree; a stopper for a bottle or cask, cut out of cork. — *v. t.* [CORKED (kôrkt); CORKING.] To stop with corks; to furnish with cork. — **Cork'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Consisting of, or like, cork. — **Cork'screw'** (-skrŭ'), *n.* A kind of screw for drawing corks from bottles.

Cor'mo-rant (kôr'mŏ-*rant*), *n.* A web-footed sea bird, of the Pelican family; a glutton.

Corn (kôrn), *n.* A seed of certain plants, as wheat, rye, barley, and maize; grain. — *v. t.* [CORNED (kôrnd); CORNING.] To preserve or cure with salt; to granulate; to feed with corn; to intoxicate. — **Corn'cob'** (-kŏb'), *n.* The axis on which the kernels of maize grow. — **Corn'-shuck'** (-shŭk'), *n.* The husk covering an ear of maize. — **Corn'stalk'** (-stąk'), *n.* A stalk of maize. — **Corn'starch'** (-stärch'), *n.* Starch made from maize, used for puddings, etc.

Corn (kôrn), *n.* A hard, hornlike excrescence on the feet. — **Cor'ne-ous** (kôr'nē-ŭs), **Corn'y**, *a.* Hard, like horn.

Cor'ne-a (kôr'nē-ą), *n.*; *pl.* CORNEAS (-ąs). The horny, transparent membrane covering the pupil of the eye.

Cor'nel (kôr'nĕl), *n.* A shrub and its fruit.

Cor-nel'ian (kôr-nēl'*yan*), *n.* Carnelian.

Cor'ner (kôr'nĕr), *n.* An angle; space between two converging lines or walls which meet in a point; a secret or retired place; an embarrassing position. — *v. t.* [CORNERED (-nĕrd); CORNERING.] To drive into a corner, or into a position of difficulty or necessary surrender; to get control of (stocks). — **Cor'ner-wise'** (-wīz'), *adv.* From corner to corner; with the corner in front; diagonally. — **Corner stone.** A stone at the corner of two walls, and uniting them; a thing of great importance or indispensable.

Cor'net (kôr'nĕt), *n.* A musical wind instrument; the standard bearer of a troop of cavalry. — **Cor'net-cy** (-sȳ), *n.* The commission or rank of a cornet.

Cor'nice (kôr'nĭs), *n.* The molding at the top of a wall or column.

Cor'nu-co'pi-a (kôr'nŭ-kō'pĭ-ą), *n.* The horn of plenty; — an emblem of abundance.

Cor'ol (kŏr'ŏl), } *n.* The inner part of a
Co-rol'la (kŏ-rŏl'lą), } flower, composed of leaves, called *petals*.

a

Cor'ol-la-ry (kŏr'ŏl-lą-rȳ), *n.* An inference derived incidentally; a consequent truth.

Co-ro'na (kŏ-rō'nä), *n.* Crown; halo. — **Cor'o-nal** (kŏr'ŏ-*nal* *or* kŏ-rō'*nal*), *a.* Pertaining to a crown, a coronation, or the top of the head. — *n.* A crown; a wreath; the frontal bone. — **Cor'o-na-ry** (kŏr'ŏ-nä-rȳ), *a.* Relating to or resembling a crown. — **Cor'o-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* The act or solemnity of crowning (a sovereign).

Corolla.
a Many-petaled; *b* Single-petaled.

Cor'o-ner (kŏr'ŏ-nĕr), *n.* An officer who inquires into the manner of a violent death.

Cor'o-net (kŏr'ŏ-nĕt), *n.* A crown worn by noblemen; upper part of a horse's hoof.

Cor'po-ral (kôr'pŏ-*ral*), *n.* The lowest officer of a military company of infantry.

Coronet.

Cor'po-ral (kôr'pŏ-ral), *a.* Pertaining to the body; having a body or substance; not spiritual; material; bodily. — **Cor'po-ral'i-ty** (-răl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being a body or embodied; materiality. — **Cor'po-ral-ly** (kôr'pŏ-*ral*-lȳ), *adv.* In or with the body; bodily. — **Cor'po-rate** (-rāt), *a.* United in an association; incorporated; belonging to a corporation. — **Cor'po-rate-ly**, *adv.* In a corporate capacity. — **Cor'po-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* A society legally authorized to act as a single person. — **Cor'po-ra'tor** (-rā'tẽr), *n.* A member of a corporation. — **Cor-po're-al** (kôr-pō'rē-*al*), *a.* Having a body; material. — **Cor-po're-al-ist**, *n.* One who denies the reality of spiritual existences; a materialist. — **Cor-po're-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being corporeal. — **Cor-po're-al-ly** (-pō'rē-*al*-lȳ), *adv.* In a bodily form or manner. — **Cor'po-re'i-ty** (kôr'pŏ-rē'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Materiality.

Corps (kôr, *pl.* kôrz), *n. sing. & pl.* A body of troops.

Corpse (kôrps), *n.* A dead human body.

Cor'pu-lent (kôr'pū-lent), *a.* Having an excessive quantity of flesh; fleshy; fat; pursy; obese. — **Cor'pu-len-cy**, *adv.* — **Cor'pu-lence** (-lens), **Cor'pu-len-cy** (-*len*-sȳ), *n.* Fleshiness.

Cor'pus-cle (kôr'pŭs-s'l), *n.* A minute particle; an atom. — **Cor-pus'cu-lar** (kôr-pŭs'kŭ-lẽr), *a.* Pertaining to, or composed of, corpuscles.

Cor-rect' (kŏr-rĕkt'), *a.* Right; proper; free from error; accurate; exact; precise; regular. — *v. t.* To make or set right; to reprove or punish for faults; to amend; to rectify; to improve; to chastise; to punish; to chasten. — **Cor-rect'ly**, *adv.* — **Cor-rect'ness**, *n.* — **Cor-rect'or** (-ẽr), *n.* — **Cor-rec'tion** (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* A correcting; amendment; punishment; discipline. — **Cor-rec'tion-al** (-*al*), **Cor-rect'ive** (-rĕk'tĭv), *a.* Tending to correct.

Cor're-late' (kŏr'rē-lāt' *or* kŏr'rē-lāt'), *v. t.* To have reciprocal or mutual relations; to be mutually related. — **Cor're-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Reciprocal or mutual relation. — **Cor-rel'a-tive** (-rĕl'ą-tĭv), *a.* Having or indicating reciprocal relation; reciprocal. — *n.* One that stands in reciprocal relation to another; the antecedent of a pronoun. — **Cor-rel'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Cor're-spond' (kŏr'rē-spŏnd'), *v. i.* To suit; to agree; to fit; to have intercourse; to interchange letters. — **Cor're-spond'ence** (-spŏn'dens), **Cor're-spond'en-cy** (-*den*-sȳ), *n.* Mutual adaptation of one thing to another; fitness; intercourse; letters between correspondents. — **Cor're-spond'ent** (-*dent*), *a.* Having or indicating correspondence or fitness; suitable; answerable. — *n.* One who corresponds; one with whom intercourse is carried on by letters. — **Cor're-spond'ent-ly**, **Cor're-spond'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Cor'ri-dor (kŏr'rĭ-dŏr *or* -dŏr), *n.* A gallery leading to independent apartments.

Cor'ri-gi-ble (kŏr'rĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being set right; punishable. — **Cor'ri-gi-ble-ness**, *n.*

Cor-ri'val (kŏr-rī'*val*), *n.* A fellow-rival; a competitor. — *a.* Having contending claims; emulous.

Cor-rob'o-rate (kŏr-rŏb'ŏ-rāt), *v. t.* To make more certain; to confirm. — **Cor-rob'o-rant** (-*rant*), *a.* Strengthening. — *n.* A medicine that strengthens the body when weak; a tonic. — **Cor-rob'o-ra'tion** (-ŏ-rā'shŭn), *n.* A corroborating or confirming; a confirmation. — **Cor-rob'o-ra-tive** (-rą-tĭv), *a.* Corroborating; confirmatory. — *n.* A corroborant. — **Cor-rob'o-ra-to-ry** (-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Tending to strengthen; corroborative.

Cor-rode' (kŏr-rōd'), *v. t.* To eat away or consume by degrees; to canker; to gnaw; to rust; to wear away. — **Cor-rod'ent** (-rō'*dent*), *n.* Any substance that corrodes. — **Cor-rod'i-ble** (-dĭ-b'l), **Cor-ro'si-ble** (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being corroded or eaten away. — **Cor-ro'sion** (-rō'zhŭn),

n. An eating or wearing away slowly. — **Cor-ro'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Eating away; acrimonious. — *n.* Anything that corrodes, frets, or irritates.

Cor'ru-gate (kŏr'rụ-gāt), *v. t.* To form into wrinkles or folds. — (-gāt), *a.* Wrinkled; furrowed; contracted. — **Cor'ru-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* A contraction into wrinkles.

Cor-rupt' (kŏr-rŭpt'), *v. t.* To change from a sound to a putrid state; to change from good to bad; to vitiate; to deprave; to defile; to entice; to bribe. — *v. i.* To putrefy; to rot; to lose purity. — *a.* Spoiled; tainted; depraved; debased; perverted. — **Cor-rupt'ly**, *adv.* — **Cor-rupt'ness**, *n.* — **Cor-rupt'er** (-rŭp'tẽr), *n.* — **Cor-rupt'i-ble** (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being corrupted. — *n.* That which may decay and perish; the human body. — **Cor-rupt'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Cor-rupt'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Cor-rupt'i-bly**, *adv.* — **Cor-rup'tion** (-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* A corrupting; putrefaction; pollution; debasement; adulteration; depravity; wickedness; taint. — **Cor-rupt'ive** (-tĭv), *n.* Having the quality of corrupting.

Cor'sage (kôr'săj), *n.* The bodice of a dress.

Cor'sair (kôr'sâr), *n.* A pirate; a piratical vessel.

Corse (kôrs *or* kŏrs), *n.* A corpse.

Corse'let (kôrs'lĕt), *n.* A light breastplate.

Cor'set (kôr'sĕt), *n.* A bodice worn by women to support the figure; stays.

‖**Cor'tége'** (kôr'tăzh'), *n.* A train of attendants.

Cor'tes (kôr'tĕs), *n. pl.* The legislative assembly of Spain or Portugal.

Cor'ti-cal (kôr'tĭ-*kal*), *a.* Belonging to, or consisting of, bark; external. — **Cor'ti-cate** (-kāt), **Cor'ti-ca'ted** (-kā'tĕd), *a.* Having or resembling the bark or rind of a tree.

Cor'us-cate (kŏr'ŭs-kāt *or* kŏ-rŭs'kant), *v. i.* To throw off flashes of light; to glitter; to gleam; to sparkle. — **Co-rus'cant** (kŏ-rŭs'*k*ant), *a.* Flashing. — **Cor'us-ca'tion** (kŏr'ŭs-kā'shŭn), *n.* A sudden flash; blaze; radiation.

Cor'vet (kôr'vĕt), **Cor-vette'** (kôr-vĕt'), *n.* A sloop of war.

Cor'vine (kôr'vīn), *a.* Pertaining to the crow or raven.

Cor'ymb (kôr'ĭmb *or* -ĭm), *n.* A species of inflorescence.

Co'sey (kō'zȳ), *a.* See Cozy.

Cos-met'ic (kŏz-mĕt'ĭk), *a.* Improving the complexion. — *n.* An external application to improve the complexion.

Cos'mic (kŏz'mĭk), **Cos'mic-al** (kŏz'mĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to the cosmos, or universe, or solar system; rising or setting with the sun.

Cos-mog'o-ny (kŏz-mŏg'ŏ-nȳ), *n.* Science of the formation of the world.

Cos-mog'ra-phy (kŏz-mŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* A description of the world or universe. — **Cos-mog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **Cos'mo-graph'ic** (-mō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to cosmography.

Cos-mol'o-gy (kŏz-mŏl'ŏ-jȳ), *n.* Science of the world or universe. — **Cos-mol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

Cos'mo-pol'i-tan (kŏz'mŏ-pŏl'ĭ-*tan*), **Cos-mop'o-lite** (-mŏp'ŏ-lit), *n.* One who has no fixed residence, but is at home in every place; a citizen of the world.

Cos'mo-ra'ma (kŏz'mŏ-rā'mȧ *or* -rä'mȧ), *n.* An optical exhibition of paintings of parts of the world.

‖**Cos'mos** (kŏz'mŏs), *n.* The universe; system of law, harmony, and truth combined within the universe.

Cos'set (kŏs'sĕt), *n.* A lamb reared by hand; a pet. — *v. t.* To fondle; to coddle.

Cost (kôst), *v. t.* To require to be given, expended, or laid out for; to cause to be suffered. — *n.* Amount paid; price; loss; suffering. — **Cost'ly**, *a.* Of great cost or high price; expensive; sumptuous. — **Cost'li-ness**, *n.*

Cos'tal (kŏs'tal), *a.* Pertaining to the ribs.

Cos'tive (kŏs'tĭv), *a.* Retaining fecal matter in the bowels; constipated. — **Cos'tive-ness**, *n.*

Cost'li-ness, *n.*, **Cost'ly**, *a.* See under Cost.

Cos'tume' (kŏs'tūm' *or* kŏs-tūm'), *n.* Style or mode of dress. — **Cos'tum'er** (-tūm'ẽr), *n.* One who makes or provides costumes, for theaters, balls, etc.

Co'sy (kō'zȳ), *a.* See Cozy.

Cot (kŏt), **Cote** (kōt), *n.* A small house; a cottage; a hut; an inclosure for beasts; a cover for a sore finger.

Cot, Cott (kŏt), *n.* A small sleeping place; a little bed; a cradle; a folding bedstead.

Co-tem'po-ra'ne-ous, Co-tem'po-ra-ry, etc. See Contemporary.

‖**Co'te-rie'** (kō'*te*-rē'), *n.* A set of persons who meet familiarly; a club; a clique.

‖**Co'til'lon'** (kō'tĭl'yŏn' *or* kō'tĭl'yŏn'), **Co-til'lion** (kō-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* A briak dance of eight persons; a quadrille; woolen dress material.

a Cotter.

Cot'tage (kŏt'tăj), *n.* A small dwelling; a cot; a hut. — **Cot'ta-ger** (-tă-jẽr), **Cot'ter** (-tẽr), *n.* One who lives in a cottage.

Cot'ter (kŏt'tẽr), *n.* A wedge of wood, iron, etc., for fastening together parts of a machine or structure; a key. — *v. t.* To secure with a cotter.

Cot'ton (kŏt't'n), *n.* A plant growing in warm climates; soft, downy, wool-like fiber produced by it; cloth or thread made of this fiber. — *a.* Made of cotton. — *v. i.* To rise with nap, as cloth does; to unite; to adhere; to agree. — **Cot'ton-y** (-t'n-ȳ), *a.* Soft; downy.

Cotton Plant.

Cot'y-le'don (kŏt'ĭ-lē'dŭn), *n.* Seed lobe of a plant. — **Cot'y-led'on-al** (-lĕd'ŭn-*al*), **Cot'y-led'on-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to cotyledons; having a seed lobe.

Couch (kouch), *n.* A place for rest or sleep; a layer or stratum. — *v. i.* [Couched (koucht); Couching.] To lay down upon a bed, or resting-place; to compose to rest; to put in language; to express; to phrase; to state; to remove (a cataract from the eye). — *v. t.* To lie down; to recline; to repose; to hide. — **Couch'ant** (-*ant*), *a.* Lying down; squatting.

Cou'gar (kōō'gär), *n.* An American feline quadruped; a puma; a panther; a catamount.

Cough (kaf), *v. i.* & *t.* [Coughed (kaft); Coughing.] To expel (air or irritating matter) from the lungs or throat. — *n.* Noisy expulsion of air from the chest.

Could (kŏŏd), *imp.* of CAN.
Coul'ter, *n.* Same as COLTER.
Coun'cil (koun'sĭl), *n.* An assembly for consultation or advice. — **Coun'cil-or** (-ẽr), *n.* A member of a council.
Coun'sel (koun'sĕl), *n.* Interchange of opinions; consultation; prudence; advice; purpose; plan; one who advises; a legal advocate or body of lawyers managing a case. — *v. t.* [COUNSELED (-sĕld) *or* COUNSELLED; COUNSELING *or* COUNSELLING.] To advise; to admonish. — **Coun'sel-or** (-ẽr), *n.* An adviser; a barrister; a lawyer.
Count (kount), *v. t.* To number; to reckon; to compute; to esteem; to ascribe. — *v. i.* To number; to add strength or influence; to depend; to rely. — *n.* Act of numbering; ascertained amount; reckoning; part of a declaration. — **Count'er**, *n.* One who counts or keeps an account; a piece of metal, etc., used in keeping accounts or tallies; a table on which to count money or exhibit goods. — **Count'less** (-lĕs), *a.* Numberless; innumerable.
Count (kount), *n.* A European nobleman, equal in rank to an English earl. — **Count'ess** (-ĕs), *n.* The wife of an earl or count.
Coun'te-nance (koun'tē-nans), *n.* Appearance; look; mien; the face; aid; encouragement. — *v. t.* To encourage; to favor; to support.
Count'er, *n.* See under COUNT, *v. t.*
Coun'ter (koun'tẽr), *a.* Contrary; opposite; contrasted; antagonistic. — *adv.* In opposition; contrariwise; in the wrong way.

☞ This word is prefixed to many verbs and nouns, expressing *opposition*.

— *a.* The after body of a ship; a high tenor in music; the heel part of a shoe.
Coun'ter-act' (koun'tẽr-ăkt'), *v. t.* To act in opposition to; to hinder; to defeat; to frustrate. — **Coun'ter-ac'tion** (-ăk'shŭn), *n.* Action in opposition; hindrance.
Coun'ter-bal'ance (koun'tẽr-băl'ans), *v. t.* To oppose with an equal weight; to act against. — **Coun'ter-bal'ance** (koun'tẽr-băl'ans), *n.* Equal opposing weight; equivalent.
Coun'ter-charm' (koun'tẽr-chärm'), *v. t.* To destroy the effect of a charm upon. — **Coun'ter-charm'** (koun'tẽr-chärm'), *n.* That which dissolves a charm.
Coun'ter-check' (koun'tẽr-chĕk'), *v. t.* To check; to oppose. — **Coun'ter-check'** (koun'tẽr-chĕk'), *n.* A check; a stop; a rebuke.
Coun'ter-claim' (koun'tẽr-klām'), *n.* A claim that one makes to offset a claim made upon him.
Coun'ter-cur'rent (koun'tẽr-kŭr'rent), *a.* Running in an opposite direction. — *n.* A current running opposite to the main current.
Coun'ter-feit (koun'tẽr-fĭt), *a.* Resembling; made like something else, in order to defraud; false; spurious. — *v. t.* To put on a semblance of; to imitate with a view to deceive or defraud; to forge. — *v. i.* To dissemble; to feign. — *n.* Likeness; counterpart; a forgery; a cheat; an impostor. — **Coun'ter-feit'er** (-fĭt'ẽr), *n.*
Coun'ter-mand' (koun'tẽr-mând'), *v. t.* To revoke (a former command). — **Coun'ter-mand** (koun'tẽr-mând), *n.* A contrary order.
Coun'ter-march' (koun'tẽr-märch'), *v. t.* To march back, or in a reversed order. — **Coun'ter-march'** (koun'tẽr-märch'), *n.* A marching back; change of the wings or face of a battalion.
Coun'ter-mine' (koun'tẽr-min'), *n.* An underground gallery made to intercept and destroy the mines of a besieging enemy; measures for opposition or counteraction. — **Coun'ter-mine'** (koun'tẽr-min'), *v. t.* & *i.* To frustrate by secret and opposing measures.
Coun'ter-pane' (koun'tẽr-pān'), *n.* A coverlet for a bed.
Coun'ter-part' (koun'tẽr-pärt'), *n.* A part corresponding to another part; a copy; a duplicate; an opposite.
Coun'ter plea' (koun'tẽr plē'). A replication.
Coun'ter-plot' (koun'tẽr-plŏt'), *v. t.* To oppose (another plot) by plotting. — **Coun'ter-plot'** (koun'tẽr-plŏt'), *n.* A plot or artifice opposed to another.
Coun'ter-point' (koun'tẽr-point'), *n.* An opposite point; the art of composing music in parts.
Coun'ter-poise' (koun'tẽr-poiz'), *v. t.* To act against with equal weight; to counterbalance. — **Coun'ter-poise'** (koun'tẽr-poiz'), *n.* A weight sufficient to balance another; equilibrium; equiponderance.
Coun'ter-scarp' (koun'tẽr-skärp'), *n.* The exterior slope of the ditch in fortifications; also, the whole covered way, with its parapet and glacis.
Coun'ter-sign' (koun'tẽr-sīn'), *v. t.* To sign (as secretary) opposite the signature of a principal, to attest authenticity. — *n.* The signature of a secretary, to attest authenticity; a private signal, which must be given in order to pass a sentry.
Coun'ter-sink' (koun'tẽr-sĭnk'), *v. t.* To form a depression around the top of (a hole in wood, metal, etc.), to receive the head of a screw or bolt below the surface; to sink (a screw or bolt) even with or below the surface. — *n.* A cavity for receiving the head of a bolt; a tool for forming such a depression.
Coun'ter ten'or (koun'tẽr tĕn'ẽr). A middle part in music, between tenor and treble.
Coun'ter-vail' (koun'tẽr-vāl'), *v. t.* [COUNTERVAILED (-vāld'); COUNTERVAILING.] To act against with equal force or effect; to balance.
Count'ess (kount'ĕs), *n.* Wife of an earl or count.
Count'ing-house' (kount'ĭng-hous'), **Count'ing-room'** (-rōōm'), *n.* A house or room for keeping books, papers, and accounts.
Count'less (kount'lĕs), *n.* Innumerable; numberless.
Coun'try (kŭn'trў), *n.* A region; a rural region, as opposed to a city; a state; native land. — *a.* Rural; rustic; unrefined; rude. — **Coun'tri-fied** (-trĭ-fid), *a.* Rustic in manner or appearance; uncouth. — **Coun'try-man**, **Coun'try-wom'an**, *n.* An inhabitant of the country; a rustic; a citizen of one's own country; a compatriot.
Coun'ty (koun'tў), *n.* Orig., an earldom; an administrative district of a state; a shire.
‖**Cou'pé'** (kōō'pā'), *n.* A compartment of a European railway carriage; a four-wheeled close carriage.

Coupé.

Cou'ple (kŭp'l), *n.* Two things of the same kind; a pair; a brace. — *v. t.* & *i.* [COUPLED (kŭp'ld); COUPLING (-lĭng).] To link or connect together; to join; to embrace; to marry. — **Cou'pler** (-lẽr), *n.* — **Coup'let** (-lĕt), *n.* Two verses that

rhyme; a pair. — **Coup'ling** (-lĭng), *n.* Connection; sexual union; that which connects one thing with another, as a hook, chain, etc.

Cou'pon (kōō'pŏn; F. kōō'pôN'), *n.* An interest certificate attached to a bond; a section of a ticket, showing the accommodation due to the holder.

Cour'age (kŭr'ăj), *n.* Boldness in meeting danger or suffering; bravery; daring; firmness. — **Cour-a'geous** (kŭr-ā'jŭs), *a.* Possessing, or characterized by, courage; heroic; intrepid; fearless; stout; enterprising. — **Cour-a'geous-ly**, *adv.* — **Cour-a'geous-ness**, *n.*

Cou'ri-er (kōō'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* A messenger sent in haste; an attendant on travelers.

Course (kōrs), *n.* A passing or running; ground traversed; line of progress; direction; stated action; method; conduct; portion of a meal served at one time; horizontal range of stone, brick, etc., in a building. — *v. t.* & *i.* [COURSED (kōrst); COURSING.] To run; to hunt; to chase. — **Cours'er**, *n.* One who courses or hunts; a swift horse; a racer.

Court (kōrt), *n.* An inclosed space; yard; the residence of a sovereign, nobleman, etc.; a palace; the retinue of a sovereign; conduct designed to gain favor; politeness; addresses; seat of justice; a judge in any case, as distinguished from the counsel; a session of a judicial assembly. — *v. t.* To seek the favor of; to solicit; to ask in marriage; to woo; to allure; to attract. — **Court'ly**, *a.* Relating to a court; polite; elegant; obsequious. — **Court'li-ness**, *n.* — **Court'ier** (-yẽr), *n.* One who frequents courts, or who solicits favors. — **Court'ship**, *n.* Solicitation of favor; wooing in love. — **Court card.** See COAT CARD, under COAT, *n.* — **Court hand.** Handwriting used in records and judicial proceedings.

Cour'te-ous (kûr'tē-ŭs), *a.* Of courtlike or elegant and condescending manners; manifesting courtesy; obliging; polite; civil; complaisant. — **Cour'te-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Cour'te-ous-ness**, *n.*

Cour'te-san (kûr'tē-zăn), *n.* A prostitute; a harlot; a strumpet.

Cour'te-sy (kûr'tē-sy), *n.* Elegance of manners; act of civility or respect; favor or indulgence, as distinguished from right.

Courte'sy (kûrt'sy), *n.* A gesture of respect by women. — *v. i.* [COURTESIED (-sĭd); COURTESYING.] To bow the body slightly, with bending of the knees, as an expression of civility.

Court'house' (kōrt'hous'), *n.* A house in which established courts are held; a county town.

Court'-mar'tial (kōrt'mär'shal), *n.*; *pl.* COURTS-MARTIAL. A court of officers, for trial of offenses against military or naval laws. — *v. t.* To subject to trial by a court-martial.

Court'-plas'ter (kōrt'plăs'tẽr), *n.* Sticking plaster made of silk.

Cous'in (kŭz''n), *n.* One collaterally related; a child of an uncle or aunt. — **Cous'in-ger'man** (-jẽr'măn), *n.*; *pl.* COUSINS-GERMAN. A first cousin; a cousin in the first generation.

Cove (kōv), *n.* A small creek or bay; a recess in a mountain side. — *v. t.* To arch over.

Cov'e-nant (kŭv'ẽ-nant), *n.* An agreement; a contract; a bargain. — (-nănt), *v. i.* & *t.* To stipulate; to contract. — **Cov'e-nant-er** (-ẽr), *n.* One who makes an agreement. — **Cov'e-nant-or'** (-ôr'), *n.* The party who makes a legal covenant.

Cov'er (kŭv'ẽr), *v. t.* [COVERED (-ẽrd); COVERING.] To spread over; to clothe; to conceal; to screen; to hide; to comprehend. — *n.* Shelter; disguise. — **Cov'er-ing**, *n.* Anything spread over. — **Cov'er-let** (-lĕt), *n.* A bedspread.

Cov'ert (kŭv'ẽrt), *a.* Covered over; hid; sheltered; private; disguised. — *n.* A hiding place; a thicket; a shelter; a defense; feathers at the base of the quills in bird's wings and tails. — **Cov'ert-ly**, *adv.* Secretly; privately.

Cov'er-ture (kŭv'ẽr-tûr), *n.* Covering; shelter; condition of a woman during marriage.

Cov'et (kŭv'ĕt), *v. t.* [COVETED; COVETING.] To wish for inordinately, unreasonably, or unlawfully; to hanker after; to lust after. — **Cov'et-ous** (-ĕt-ŭs), *a.* Inordinately desirous; excessively eager; avaricious; miserly; niggardly. — **Cov'et-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Cov'et-ous-ness**, *n.*

Cov'ey (kŭv'y) *n.* A brood of young birds; a company; a set.

Cow (kou), *n.*; *pl.* Cows (kouz); *old pl.* KINE (kin). The female of horned cattle, also of some large mammals, as the whale, seal, etc.

Cow (kou), *v. t.* [COWED (koud); COWING.] To depress with fear; to overawe; to daunt.

Cow'ard (kou'ẽrd), *n.* One who lacks courage to meet danger; a craven; poltroon; dastard. — *a.* Destitute of courage; timid; base. — **Cow'ard-ice** (-ĭs), *n.* Want of courage; pusillanimity. — **Cow'ard-ly** (-lỹ), *a.* Wanting courage; timorous; dastardly; mean; base. — *adv.* In the manner of a coward. — **Cow'ard-li-ness**, *n.*

Cow'er (kou'ẽr), *v. i.* [COWERED (-ẽrd); COWERING.] To sink by bending the knees; to crouch through fear.

Cow'herd' (kou'hẽrd'), *n.* One who tends cows.

Cow'hide' (kou'hīd'), *n.* The hide of a cow; leather, or a whip, made from it.

Cowl (koul), *n.* A monk's hood; a cap for the top of a chimney.

Cow'lick' (kou'lĭk'), *n.* A tuft of hair turned up over the forehead.

Cow'pox' (kou'pŏks'), *n.* The vaccine disease.

Cow'rie (kou'rỹ), **Cow'ry**, *n.* A small shell, used for money in the East Indies.

Cow'slip' (kou'slĭp'), *n.* A species of primrose, growing in moist places.

Cox'comb' (kŏks'kōm'), *n.* A coxcomb.

Coy (koi), *a.* Shrinking from familiarity; shy; bashful; distant. — **Coy'ly**, *adv.* — **Coy'ness**, *n.*

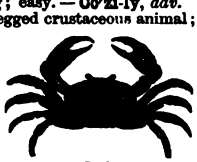
Coy-o'te (koi-ō'tā *or* koi-ōt'), *n.* A dog-like animal of Western North America; a prairie wolf.

Coz (kŭz), *n.* Contraction of COUSIN.

Coz'en (kŭz''n), *v. t.* [COZENED (-'nd); COZENING.] To cheat; to beguile; to deceive. — **Coz-en-age** (-ăj), *n.* Trick; fraud. — **Coz'en-er**, *n.*

Co'zy (kō'zỹ), *a.* Snug; easy. — **Co'zi-ly**, *adv.*

Crab (krăb), *n.* A ten-legged crustaceous animal; a wild apple; a machine for hoisting, holding, etc. — **Crab'bed** (krăb'bĕd), *a.* Harsh; rough; cross; morose. — **Crab'bed-ly**, *adv.* — **Crab'bed-ness**, *n.*



Crab.

Crack (krăk), *v. t.* & *i.* [CRACKED (krăkt); CRACKING.] To break; to snap. — *n.* A partial separation; a fissure; a crevice; a sudden sharp noise; craziness; insanity. — *a.* Particularly

excellent. [*Colloq.*] — **Crack'er** (krăk'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, cracks; a hard biscuit; a small, noisy firework; a nickname for a poor white in the Southern States.

Crac'kle (krăk'k'l), *v. i.* To make slight cracks; to make small, abrupt, snapping noises. — *n.* A crackling; a glazing on pottery which causes it to seem cracked in all directions. — **Crac'kling** (-klĭng), *n.* Small, abrupt cracks or reports; the rind of roasted pork.

Cra'dle (krā'd'l), *n.* A rocking bed for infants; framework attached to scythes, to catch grain when mown. — *v. t.* To lay (a child) in a cradle; to nurse; to cut (grain) with a cradle.

Craft (krăft), *n.* Dexterity in manual employment; a trade; cunning; guile; vessels of any kind. — **Craft'y** (krăf'tĭ), *a.* Cunning; sly; shrewd; tricky. — **Craft'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Craft'i-ness**, *n.* — **Crafts'man** (krăfts'măn), *n.*; *pl.* CRAFTSMEN (-men). An artificer; a mechanic.

Crag (krăg), *n.* A steep, rugged rock. — **Crag'-ged** (-gĕd), **Crag'gy** (-gĭ), *a.* Full of crags. — **Crag'ged-ness, Crag'gi-ness**, *n.*

Cram (krăm), *v. t.* & *i.* [CRAMMED (krămd); CRAMMING.] To eat greedily; to stuff; to fill; to prepare for examination, by reviewing studies.

Cram'bo (krăm'bō), *n.* A game at finding rhymes.

Cramp (krămp), *n.* A restraint; a spasm of the muscles; an iron implement to hold objects together. — *v. t.* [CRAMPED (krămt); CRAMPING.] To hold tightly together; to restrain; to hinder.

Cram-poons' (krăm-pōōnz'), *n. pl.* Hooked pieces of iron, for holding or hoisting heavy materials.

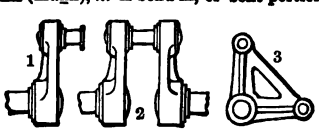
Cran'ber-ry (krăn'bĕr-rĭ) *n.* A red, sour berry, growing in swamps.

Crane (krān), *n.* A wading bird; a machine for moving heavy weights; a siphon.

Crane, 2.

Cra'ni-um (krā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. CRANIUMS (-ŭmz), L. CRANIA (-ȧ). The skull; the brainpan. — **Cra'ni-al** (-nĭ-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to the cranium. — **Cra'ni-ol'o-gy** (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* The science of, or a treatise on, the skull or brain; phrenology.

Crank (krăngk), *n.* A bend in, or bent portion of,



1 Single Crank; 2 Double Crank; 3 Bell Crank.

an axis; bend, turn, or winding; a verbal conceit; a person full of crotchets, or of perverted judgment. — *a.* Infirm; top-heavy; liable to overset (said of a ship); brisk; lively; opinionated.

Cran'kle (krăng'k'l), *v. i.* & *t.* To run in a winding course; to bend, wind, and turn. — *n.* A bend or turn.

Cran'ny (krăn'nĭ), *n.* A crevice; a crack; a narrow fissure.

Crape (krāp), *n.* A thin, transparent stuff, used for mourning garments.

Crash (krăsh), *v. t.* [CRASHED (krăsht); CRASHING.] To break to pieces violently. — *v. i.* To make a loud, clattering sound. — *n.* A loud sound of things falling and breaking; a smash; ruin; failure.

Crash (krăsh), *n.* Coarse linen cloth.

Cras'sa-ment (krăs'sȧ-ment), *n.* The thick part of the blood; clot.

Cras'si-tude (krăs'sĭ-tūd), *n.* Grossness; coarseness; thickness.

Crate (krāt), *n.* A wicker pannier for crockery; a slatted box for fruit. — *v. t.* To pack in a crate.

Cra'ter (krā'tẽr), *n.* The mouth of a volcano.

Craunch (krănch), *v. t.* To crush with the teeth; to chew noisily; to crunch.

Cra-vat' (krȧ-văt'), *n.* A neckcloth.

Crave (krāv), *v. t.* [CRAVED (krāvd); CRAVING.] To ask earnestly; to seek; to beg; to implore. — **Crav'ing**, *n.* Strong desire; longing.

Cra'ven (krā'v'n), *n.* & *a.* Coward; poltroon; dastard; recreant.

Craw (krą), *n.* The crop of a bird; the stomach of an animal.

Craw'fish' (krą'fĭsh'), **Cray'fish'** (krā'fĭsh'), *n.* A small fresh-water crustacean, resembling the lobster.

Crawl (krąl), *v. i.* [CRAWLED (krąld); CRAWLING.] To move as a worm; to creep; to feel as if insects were moving on the body.

Cray'on (krā'ŏn), *n.* A piece of chalk, or other soft substance, for use in drawing; a drawing made with a pencil or crayon; a carbon pencil used in producing electric light. — *v. t.* To sketch, as with a crayon.

Craze (krāz), *v. t.* [CRAZED (krāzd); CRAZING.] To break into pieces; to impair the intellect of; to render insane. — *n.* State of craziness; insanity; strong desire or passion; infatuation; fancy; crotchet; fad. — **Cra'zy** (krā'zĭ), *a.* Deranged; insane; decrepit; broken; weakened. — **Cra'zi-ly**, *adv.* — **Cra'zi-ness**, *n.*

Creak (krēk), *v. i.* & *t.* [CREAKED (krēkt); CREAKING.] To make a sharp, harsh, grating sound, as by friction of hard substances. — *n.* A harsh sound; a creaking.

Cream (krēm), *n.* The oily substance on the surface of milk; the best part of a thing. — *v. i.* [CREAMED (krēmd); CREAMING.] To yield cream. — *v. t.* To skim or take off (cream or the best part of anything). — **Cream'y**, *a.* Full of cream; rich. — **Cream'er-y** (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Place where cream is made into butter or cheese, or is sold.

Crease (krēs), *n.* A mark made by folding. — *v. t.* [CREASED (krēst); CREASING.] To mark by folding or doubling.

Cre'a-sote (krē'ȧ-sōt), *n.* See CREOSOTE.

Cre-ate' (krē-āt'), *v. t.* To bring into being; to originate; to appoint; to make. — **Cre-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who creates; God. — **Cre-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A creating; the bringing the world into existence; formation; the universe. — **Cre-a'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Having power to create; forming. — **Cre-a'tive-ness**, *n.*

Crea'ture (krē'tŭr), *n.* Anything created; an animal; a man; a servile dependent.

‖**Crèche** (krāsh), *n.* A public day nursery for poor children.

Cre'dence (krē'dens), *n.* Belief; faith. — **Cre'dent** (-dent), *a.* Believing; giving credit. — **Cre-den'tial** (-dĕn'shȧl), *a.* Giving a title to credit. — *n.* That which gives credit or a title

to confidence; *pl.* certificates that one deserves credit, or has authority or official powers.

Cred'i-ble (krĕd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being believed; trustworthy. — **Cred'i-bil'i-ty** (-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Cred'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Cred'i-bly**, *adv.*

Cred'it (krĕd'ĭt), *n.* Belief; reputation; esteem; trust; time allowed for payment; mercantile reputation entitling one to be trusted; amount due. — *v. t.* To believe; to trust; to confide in; to set to the credit of. — **Cred'it-or** (-ĭ-tẽr), *n.* One to whom money is due. — **Cred'it-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Deserving or possessing reputation or esteem; reputable; estimable. — **Cred'it-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Cred'it-a-bly**, *adv.*

Cred'u-lous (krĕd'ū-lŭs), *a.* Apt to believe on slight evidence; easily imposed upon; unsuspecting. — **Cred'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **Cred'u-lous-ness**, **Cre-du'li-ty** (krĕ-dū'lĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Creed (krēd), *n.* Belief; summary of the articles of one's faith.

Creek (krēk), *n.* A small inlet, bay, or river.

Creel (krēl), *n.* An osier fishing basket.

Creep (krēp), *v. i.* [Crept (krĕpt); Creeping.] To move like a worm or reptile, or on the hands and feet; to move slowly, stealthily, or insinuatingly; to fawn; to crawl. — **Creep'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Creep'er**, *n.* One who creeps; a creeping thing; a clinging plant.

Creese (krēs), *n.* A Malay dagger.

Cre'mate (krē'māt *or* krē-māt'), *v. t.* To burn; to reduce (a body) to ashes, by fire; to incinerate. — **Cre-ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), *n.* A burning; the burning of the dead. — **Crem'a-to'ri-um** (krĕm'ă-tō'rĭ-ŭm), **Crem'a-to-ry** (krĕm'ă-tō-rȳ), *n.* A furnace for cremating bodies. — *a.* Pertaining to or employed in cremation.

Cre'ole (krē'ōl), *n.* One born of European parents in American colonies of France or Spain.

Cre'o-sote (krē'ō-sōt), *n.* An oily liquid, of smoky smell and antiseptic properties.

Crep'i-tate (krĕp'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.* To burst with a sharp sound; to crackle; to snap. — **Crep'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A snapping or crackling.

Crept, *imp.* & *p. p.* of Creep.

Cre-pus'cu-lar (krĕ-pŭs'kū-lẽr), **Cre-pus'cu-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* Pertaining to twilight; glimmering.

Cres'cent (krĕs'sent), *a.* Increasing; growing. — *n.* The increasing moon; the figure of the new moon, in the Turkish flag; the Turkish power.

Cress (krĕs), *n.* A salad plant of various species, moderately pungent.

Cres'set (krĕs'sĕt), *n.* An open lamp; a beacon.

Crest (krĕst), *n.* A tuft or plume of feathers; comb; hill top; spirited bearing; courage. — *v. t.* & *i.* To form (a crest). — **Crest'ed**, *a.* Wearing a crest. — **Crest'fall'en** (-fąl'n), *a.* With drooping head; dispirited; dejected.

Crest.

Cre-ta'ceous (krē-tā'-shŭs), *a.* Of the nature of chalk; chalky.

Cre'tin (krē'tĭn), *n.* An idiot of a certain kind, frequent in the Alps, generally afflicted also with goiter. — **Cre'tin-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Condition or disease of a cretin.

Cre-tonne' (krē-tŏn'), *n.* A fabric of hemp and flax, or cotton and woolen; chintz with a glossy surface.

‖**Cre'vasse'** (krē'vȧs'), *n.* A deep crevice in a glacier; a ravine; a breach in the embankment of a river.

Crev'ice (krĕv'ĭs), *n.* A narrow split or crack; a cleft; a rent.

Crew (krų), *n.* A company of people associated together; a ship's company.

Crew (krų), *imp.* of Crow.

Crew'el (krų'ĕl), *n.* Worsted yarn slightly twisted, used for embroidery.

Crib (krĭb), *n.* A manger or rack; stall for cattle; an inclosed bedstead for a child; a bin for storing grain, salt, etc.; a literal translation of a classic author; petty theft; cards thrown out at cribbage. — *v. t.* & *i.* [Cribbed (krĭbd); Cribbing.] To crowd together; to pilfer; to purloin. — **Crib'bing**, *n.* Confinement; pilfering; timber framework for lining excavations, etc.; a horse's vicious habit of biting his crib, and drawing air noisily into the stomach.

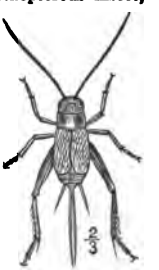
Crib'bage (krĭb'bāj), *n.* A game at cards.

Crib'ble (krĭb'b'l), *n.* A coarse sieve or screen. — *v. t.* To pass through a sieve; to sift.

Crick (krĭk), *n.* A cramp; spasmodic affection of the neck or back.

Crick'et (krĭk'ĕt), *n.* An orthopterous insect, having a chirping note.

Crick'et (krĭk'ĕt), *n.* A game with a bat, ball, and wicket; a low stool. — **Crick'et-er**, *n.* A player at cricket.



Cricket.

Cried (krīd), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Cry.

Cri'er (krī'ẽr), *n.* One who cries; one who gives public notice by proclamation.

Crime (krīm), *n.* Violation of law; outrage; sin; vice.

Crim'i-nal (krĭm'ĭ-*nal*), *a.* Guilty of, involving, or relating to, crime. — *n.* An offender; a guilty person. — **Crim'i-nal-ly**, *adv.* — **Crim'i-nal'i-ty** (-năl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Guilt.

Crim'i-nate (krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To charge with a crime; to convict of guilt; to impeach. — **Crim'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of accusing; conviction. — **Crim'i-na-to-ry** (-ĭ-nă-tō-rȳ), *a.* Relating to, or involving, crimination; accusing; censorious.

Crimp (krĭmp), *a.* Easily crumbled; brittle. — *v. t.* [Crimped (krĭmt); Crimping.] To form into ridges, waves, or plaits; to seize; to make crisp; to form into little ridges; to frizzle. — *n.* One who decoys recruits into the military or naval service. — **Crimp'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Frizzly.

Crim'ple (krĭm'p'l), *v. t.* To cause to shrink or draw together; to contract; to curl; to corrugate.

Crim'son (krĭm'z'n), *n.* A deep red color. — *a.* Dark red. — *v. t.* To dye with crimson. — *v. i.* To become red; to blush.

Cringe (krĭnj), *v. i.* To bow obsequiously; to fawn. — *n.* Servile civility; a mean bow.

Cri'nite (krī'nīt), *a.* Hairlike; bearded.

Crin'kle (krĭn'k'l), *v. t.* & *i.* To bend in turns or flexures. — *n.* A wrinkle; sinuosity. — **Crin'kled** (-k'ld), *a.* Wrinkled; wavy; zigzag.

Crin'o-line (krĭn'ō-lĭn), *n.* A lady's skirt expanded by hoops or by hair cloth; stiffening.

Crip'ple (krĭp'p'l), *n.* One who creeps, halts, or limps. — *a.* Lame. — *v. t.* [CRIPPLED (-p'ld); CRIPPLING.] To lame; to disable.

Cri'sis (krī'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* **CRISES** (-sēz). Critical time; turning point.

Crisp (krĭsp), *a.* Stiffly curled; brittle; wrinkled; brisk. — *v. t.* & *i.* To curl; to wrinkle. — **Crisp'er**, *n.* — **Crisp'ly**, *adv.* — **Crisp'ness**, *n.* — **Crisp'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Crisp.

Cris'pin (krĭs'pĭn), *n.* A shoemaker.

Cri-te'ri-on (krī-tē'rĭ-ŭn), *n.* A standard of judging; a test.

Crit'ic (krĭt'ĭk), *n.* One skilled in judging; a connoisseur; a carper. — **Crit'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Having skill or power to judge; exact; nicely judicious; captious; fault-finding; marking a crisis or turning point; decisive; important; of doubtful issue; attended with risk. — **Crit'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Crit'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Crit'i-cise (krĭt'ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* & *i.* To examine and judge as a critic; to animadvert; to censure. — **Crit'i-cis'er** (-sī'zẽr), *n.* — **Crit'i-cism** (-sĭz'm), *n.* A judging; critical judgment; examination and review. — **Cri-tique'** (krĭ-tēk'), *n.* A critical examination of a work of literature or art.

Croak (krōk), *v. i.* [CROAKED (krōkt); CROAKING.] To make a low, hoarse noise in the throat, as a frog or crow; to forebode evil; to grumble. — *n.* A low, harsh sound. — **Croak'er**, *n.*

Cro-chet' (krō-shā'), *n.* Netting made by a small hook. — *v. t.* [CROCHETED (-shād'); CROCHETING (-shā'ĭng).] To net.

Crock (krŏk), *n.* A wide-mouthed earthen vessel; a pot; a jug.

Crock (krŏk), *n.* Fine black matter collected on pots and kettles; soot; smut. — *v. t.* & *i.* [CROCKED (krŏkt); CROCKING.] To soil; to smudge.

Crock'er-y (krŏk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Earthenware; pottery.

Croc'o-dile (krŏk'ō-dīl), *n.* A large, amphibious, lizardlike reptile.

Crocodile.

Cro'cus (krō'kŭs), *n.* An early-blooming plant and its flower; a polishing powder.

Croft (krŏft), *n.* A small inclosed field.

Crone (krōn), *n.* An old woman.

Cro'ny (krō'nĭ), *n.* Intimate companion; familiar friend.

Crook (krŏŏk), *n.* A bend, turn, or curve; trick or artifice; a shepherd's or bishop's staff; accomplice of thieves. — *v. t.* & *i.* [CROOKED (krŏŏkt); CROOKING.] To turn; to curve; to bend. — **Crook'ed** (-ĕd), *a.* Bent; not straightforward; fraudulent. — **Crook'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Crook'ed-ness**, *n.*

Croon (krōōn), *n.* A murmur; a simple piece of music. — *v. t.* [CROONED (krōōnd); CROONING.] To sing in a low tone; to hum.

Crop (krŏp), *n.* The protuberant upper receptacle of food in a bird; the craw; the highest part of anything, esp. of a plant; fruit; harvest. — *v. t.* [CROPPED (krŏpt); CROPPING.] To reap; to pluck; to cut off; to cut short.

Cro-quet' (krō-kā'), *n.* An outdoor game, played by driving wooden balls with mallets.

Cro'sier (krō'zhẽr), *n.* A bishop's official staff

Cross (krŏs), *n.* A gibbet, consisting of two pieces of timber placed transversely upon one another; the symbol of Christ's death and of Christianity; a trial or misfortune; a mixing of breeds or stock. — *a.* Lying athwart; adverse; peevish; fretful. — *v. t.* [CROSSED (krŏst); CROSSING.] To intersect; to put across; to run counter to; to thwart; to vex; to cancel; to mix the breed of. — *v. i.* To be, move, or pass, across; to interbreed. — **Cross'ly**, *adv.* — **Cross'ness**, *n.* — **Cross'ing**, *n.* Act or place of passing.

Crosiers.

Cross'bar' (krŏs'bär'), *n.* A transverse bar; *pl.* a grating formed of intersecting bars.

Cross'bow' (krŏs'bō'), *n.* A weapon for discharging arrows, — formed by placing a bow crosswise on a stock.

Cross'breed' (krŏs'brēd'), *n.* A breed produced from parents of different breeds; hybrid.

Cross'-ex-am'ine (krŏs'ĕgz-ăm'ĭn), *v. t.* & *i.* To examine (a witness), to elicit facts not brought out in direct examination, or to controvert the direct testimony. — **Cross'-ex-am'i-na'tion** (-ăm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.*

Cross'-eyed' (krŏs'īd'), *a.* Having the eyes turned toward the nose; squinting.

Cross'grained' (krŏs'grānd'), *a.* Having the grain or fibers crossed; contrary; vexatious.

Cross'-pur'pose (krŏs'pûr'pŭs), *n.* Contrary purpose; inconsistency.

Cross'-ques'tion (krŏs'kwĕs'chŭn), *v. t.* To cross-examine.

Cross'road' (krŏs'rōd'), **Cross'way'** (-wā'), *n.* A road crossing another.

Cross'wise' (krŏs'wīz'), *adv.* In the form of a cross; across.

Crotch (krŏch), *n.* A place of division; a fork.

Crotch'et (krŏch'ĕt), *n.* A forked piece of wood; crotch; a note in music, equal to half a minim; in printing, a bracket; a perverse fancy; a whim; conceit. — **Cretch'et-y** (-ĕt-ĭ), *a.* Given to crotchets; whimsical.

Crouch (krouch), *v. i.* [CROUCHED (kroucht); CROUCHING.] To bend down; to stoop or lie low; to fawn; to cringe.

Croup (krōōp), *n.* The buttocks of a quadruped, especially of a horse.

Croup (krōōp), *n.* An inflammatory disease in the throat, with suffocation. — **Croup'y**, *a.* Like or pertaining to croup.

Crow (krō), *n.* A large bird, usually black, with strong beak and a harsh cry or caw; voice of the cock; an iron lever with a claw at the end. — *v. t.* [CROWED (krōd); CROWING.] To make the noise of a cock; to boast; to exult. — **Crow'bar'**, *n.* An iron lever, ending in a claw. — **Crow'foot'** (krō'fŏŏt'), *n.* A plant of many species; a boring tool. — **Crow's'-feet'**, *n.* Wrinkles about the eyes of old persons.

Crow.

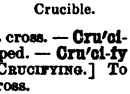
Crowd (kroud), *v. t.* & *i.* To press or drive together; to squeeze. — *n.* A throng; a multitude; the rabble.

Crowd (kroud), *n.* An old style of violin.

Crown (kroun), *n.* A wreath, garland, or ornament encircling the head, especially as a badge of royalty or dignity; the top of the head, also of a hat; a coin; completion; accomplishment. —*v. t.* [Crowned (kround); Crowning.] To invest with a crown; to dignify; to adorn; to perfect. — **Crown'er**, *n.*

Cru'cial (krų'shal), *a.* Like or pertaining to a cross; intersecting; severe; decisive. — **Cru'ci-ate** (krų'shĭ-ăt *or* -shāt), *a.* Cross-shaped.

Cru'ci-ble (krų'sĭ-b'l), *n.* A chemist's melting pot; a severe test.



Crucible.

Cru-cif'er-ous (krų-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Bearing a cross; belonging to the cruciform family of plants; cruciate.

Cru'ci-fix (krų'sĭ-fĭks), *n.* A cross, with the figure of Christ upon it. — **Cru'ci-fix'ion** (-fĭk'shŭn), *n.* A nailing to a cross. — **Cru'ci-form** (-sĭ-fôrm), *a.* Cross-shaped. — **Cru'ci-fy** (-fī), *v. t.* [Crucified (-fīd); Crucifying.] To fasten and put to death on a cross.

Crude (krųd), *a.* In its natural state; not cooked; raw; immature; ill-considered; superficial; roughly or coarsely done. — **Crude'ly**, *adv.* — **Crude'ness, Cru'di-ty** (krų'dĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Cru'el (krų'ĕl), *a.* Disposed to give pain; barbarous; inhuman; pitiless. — **Cru'el-ly**, *adv.* — **Cru'el-ty** (-tĭ), *n.*

Cru'et (krų'ĕt), *n.* A small bottle for sauces.

Cruise (krųz), *n.* A small bottle. See Cruse.

Cruise (krųz), *v. i.* [Cruised (krųzd); Cruising.] To sail back and forth. —*n.* A sailing to and fro. — **Cruis'er**, *n.* One who, or a ship that, cruises.

Crul'ler (krŭl'lẽr), *n.* A crisp sweet cake boiled in fat.

Crumb (krŭm), *n.* [Written also *crum.*] A small fragment or piece, esp. of bread; soft part of bread. —*v. t.* To break into small pieces. — **Crum'my** (-mĭ), *a.* Full of crumbs; soft; not crusty.

Crum'ble (krŭm'b'l), *v. t. & i.* To break into small pieces.

Crump'et (krŭmp'ĕt), *n.* A kind of bread cake or muffin.

Crum'ple (krŭm'p'l), *v. t. & i.* To form into folds; to wrinkle; to rumple.

Crunch (krŭnch), *v. t. & i.* To chew or grind noisily.

Crup'per (krųp'pẽr *in U. S.*; krŭp'pẽr *in Eng.*), *n.* The rump of a horse; a strap passing under a horse's tail, and holding the saddle from slipping forward. — *v. t.* To put a crupper on.

Cru'ral (krų'ral), *a.* Belonging to the leg.

Cru-sade' (krų-sād'), *n.* A military expedition to recover the Holy Land from Mohammedans; any hot-headed or fanatical enterprise. — **Cru-sad'er** (-sād'ẽr), *n.*

Cruse (krųs), *n.* A small cup or bottle.

Cru'set (krų'sĕt), *n.* A goldsmith's crucible or melting pot.

Crush (krŭsh), *v. t.* [Crushed (krŭsht); Crushing.] To bruise and break by pressure; to overwhelm; to subdue; to ruin. —*v. i.* To be condensed or reduced in compass. —*n.* A collision; compression; a crowd. — **Crush'er**, *n.*

Crust (krŭst), *n.* The hard, external coat or covering of anything. —*v. t.* To cover with a hard case; to incrust; to envelop. —*v. i.* To gather or contract into a hard crust. — **Crust'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Like crust; hard; harsh; surly; morose. — **Crust'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **Crust'i-ness**, *n.*

‖**Crus-ta'ce-a** (krŭs-tā'shĕ-ȧ), *n. pl.* Articulated animals, including lobsters, shrimps, and crabs, having jointed, crustlike shells. — **Crus-ta'cean** (-tā'shan), *n.* An animal of this class. — **Crus-ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or having, a crustlike shell; belonging to the Crustacea.

Crust'y, etc. See under Crust, *n.*

Crutch (krŭch), *n.* A staff with a crosspiece at the head, to support the lame or infirm in walking. —*v. t.* To support.

Cry (krī), *v. t. & i.* [Cried (krīd); Crying.] To call; to exclaim; to weep. — *n.* Loud utterance; weeping; clamor; a pack of hounds.

Crypt (krĭpt), *n.* A cell or vault under a church; a hiding place. — **Cryp'to-gram** (krĭp'tō-grăm), **Cryp'to-graph** (-grăf), *n.* A cipher; something written in cipher, or secret characters. — **Cryp-tog'ra-phy** (-tŏg'rȧ-fy), *n.* Act or art of writing in secret characters or cipher. — **Cryp-tol'o-gy** (-tŏl'ō-jy), *n.* Secret or enigmatical language.

Crys'tal (krĭs'tal), *n.* A regular solid mineral body; fine glass; glass covering a watch face. —*a.* Consisting of, or like, crystal; clear; transparent; lucid; crystalline. — **Crys'tal-line** (-tal-lĭn *or* -lĭn), *a.* Consisting of crystals; having a texture produced by crystallization; imperfectly crystallized; clear; transparent; pellucid. — **Crys'tal-lize** (-līz), *v. t. & i.* To form into crystals. — **Crys'tal-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of crystallizing; body formed by the process of crystallizing. — **Crys'tal-log'ra-phy** (-lŏg'rȧ-fy), *n.* Science of, or treatise on, crystallization.

Cub (kŭb), *n.* A young animal, esp. the young of the bear.

Cube (kūb), *n.* A regular solid body, with six equal square sides; product of a number multiplied twice into itself; as, $4 \times 4 = 16$, and $16 \times 4 = 64$, the cube of 4. —*v. t.* [Cubed (kūbd); Cubing.] To raise to the third power. — **Cu'ba-ture** (kū'bȧ-tūr), *n.* The determining the solid or cubic contents of a body. — **Cu'bic** (kū'bĭk), **Cu'bic-al** (-bĭ-kal), *a.* Having the form or properties of a cube.

Cube.

Cu'beb (kū'bĕb), *n.* The spicy berry of a kind of pepper.

Cu'bit (kū'bĭt), *n.* The forearm; measure from elbow to extremity of middle finger, or about 20 inches. — **Cu'bit-al** (-bĭt-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the length of, a cubit.

Cuck'old (kŭk'kŭld), *n.* A man whose wife is false to him. —*v. t.* To make a cuckold of.

Cuck'oo (kōōk'ōō), *n.* A bird; — so named from its note.

Cu'cul-late (kū'kŭl-lāt *or* kū-kŭl'-), **Cu'cul-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd *or* -lā-tĕd), *a.* Hooded; like a hood.

Cu'cum-ber (kū'kŭm-bẽr), *n.* A creeping plant and its fruit.

Cu-cur'bit (kū-kûr'bĭt), *n.* A chemical vessel, originally gourd-shaped.

Cud (kŭd), *n.* A portion of food brought up into the mouth by ruminating animals, and chewed a second time; piece of chewing tobacco; quid.

Cud'dle (kŭd'd'l), *v. i.* To lie close or snug; to crouch; to snuggle.

Cud'dy (kŭd'dy), *n.* A small cabin in a boat.

Cudg'el (kŭj'ĕl), *n.* A short thick stick; a club. — *v. t.* To beat with a cudgel.

Cue (kū), *n.* An end; a tail; a hint; an intimation; a wooden rod used to impel a ball in playing billiards.

Cuff (kŭf), *n.* A blow with the open hand; a box; a buffet. — *v. t.* [CUFFED (kŭft); CUFFING.] To strike.

Cuff (kŭf), *n.* A fold at the end of a sleeve.

Cui-rass' (kwĕ-răs' *or* kwē'răs), *n.* A breastplate. — **Cui'ras-sier'** (kwē'răs-sēr'), *n.* A soldier armed with a cuirass.

Cuish (kwĭs), *n.* Defensive armor for the thighs.

‖Cui'sine' (kwē'zēn'), *n.* The kitchen; style of cooking; cookery.

‖Cul'-de-sac' (kụ'de-săk' *or* kụl'de-săk'), *n.* A street closed at one end; a trap.

Cu'li-na-ry (kū'lĭ-nā-rў), *a.* Relating to the kitchen or to cookery.

Cull (kŭl), *v. t.* [CULLED (kŭld); CULLING.] To separate, select, or pick out. — **Cull'er**, *n.* — **Culls** (kŭlz), *n. pl.* Refuse stuff.

Cul'len-der (kŭl'lĕn-dĕr), *n.* A strainer. See COLANDER.

Cul'ly (kŭl'ў), *n.* A mean dupe. — *v. t.* To trick, cheat, or deceive.

Culm (kŭlm), *n.* Stem of corn and grasses.

Culm (kŭlm), *n.* Anthracite coal; glance coal; coal dust.

Cul'mi-nate (kŭl'mĭ-nāt), *v. i.* To reach the highest point. — *a.* Growing upward, as distinguished from lateral growth. — **Cul'mi-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Highest point of altitude.

Cul'pa-ble (kŭl'pā-b'l), *a.* Deserving censure; faulty; blameworthy; censurable. — **Cul'pa-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **Cul'pa-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Cul'pa-bly**, *adv.*

Cul'prit (kŭl'prĭt), *n.* One accused or convicted of crime; a criminal.

Cul'ti-vate (kŭl'tĭ-vāt), *v. t.* To till; to foster; to cherish; to civilize; to produce by tillage. — **Cul'ti-va-ble** (-vā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being cultivated. — **Cul'ti-va'tion** (-vā'shŭn), *n.* Art or practice of cultivating; care; civilization; refinement; culture. — **Cul'ti-va'tor** (-vā'tĕr), *n.* One who tills or cultivates; an implement for loosening the surface of the ground.

Cul'ture (kŭl'tŭr), *n.* Act of cultivating; cultivation; physical improvement; refinement of mind or manners. — *v. t.* To cultivate; to educate.

Cul'ver-in (kŭl'vĕr-ĭn), *n.* A long, slender piece of ordnance.

Cul'vert (kŭl'vĕrt), *n.* An arched drain; a small bridge.

Cum'ber (kŭm'bĕr), *v. t.* [CUMBERED (-bĕrd); CUMBERING.] To clog; to burden; to embarrass; to trouble; to impede. — **Cum'ber-some** (-sŭm), *a.* Burdensome. — **Cum'brance** (-*brans*), *n.* An encumbrance; a hindrance. — **Cum'brous** (-brŭs), *a.* Burdensome; vexatious; embarrassing.

Cum'in (kŭm'ĭn), *n.* A dwarf plant, bearing aromatic seeds.

Cu'mu-late (kū'mū-lāt), *v. t.* To heap together; to amass. — **Cu'mu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A heaping together; a heap. — **Cu'mu-la-tive** (kū'mū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Forming a mass; giving force by successive additions.

Cu'ne-al (kū'nē-*al*), **Cu'ne-ate** (kū'nē-āt), **Cu'ne-a'ted** (-ā'tĕd), **Cu'ne-at'ic** (-ăt'ĭk), *a.* Wedge-shaped.

Cu-ne'i-form (kū-nē'ĭ-fôrm), **Cu'ni-form** (kū'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* Cuneate; pertaining to, or versed in, the wedge-shaped characters in ancient Persian and Assyrian inscriptions.

Cun'ning (kŭn'nĭng), *a.* Artful; sly; wily; crafty; skillfully wrought; ingenious; curious. — *n.* The use of stratagem to accomplish a purpose; deceit; art; craft. — **Cun'ning-ly**, *adv.* — **Cun'ning-ness**, *n.*

Cup (kŭp), *n.* A small vessel used to drink from; a cupful; *pl.* excessive drinking; revelry; a glass for cupping. — *v. t.* [CUPPED (kŭpt); CUPPING.] To bleed by scarification. — **Cup'bear'er** (-bâr'ĕr), *n.* One who fills or hands cups at a feast. — **Cup'board** (kŭb'bĕrd), *n.* A closet for cups, plates, etc. — **Cup'ping**, *n.* A mode of bleeding.

Cu'pel (kū'pĕl), *n.* A small cup used in refining metals. — *v. t.* To refine. — **Cu'pel-la'tion** (-pĕl-lā'shŭn), *n.* Process of refining in a cupel.

Cu-pid'i-ty (kū-pĭd'ĭ-tў), *n.* Eager desire, esp. for wealth; covetousness; lust.

Cu'po-la (kū'pō-lä), *n.* A dome; an arched roof.

Cup'ping, *n.* See under CUP.

Cu'pre-ous (kū'prē-ŭs), *a.* Consisting of or resembling copper; coppery.

Cu-pric'er-ous (kū-prĭk'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Containing copper.

Cur (kûr), *n.* A degenerate dog; worthless, snarling fellow. — **Cur'rish**, *a.* Quarrelsome; churlish; morose.

Cur'a-ble (kūr'ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being cured. — **Cur'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Cupola.

Cu'ra-coa' (kō'rä-sō'), *n.* A cordial, flavored with orange peel and spices.

Cu'rate (kū'rāt), *n.* An assistant to a rector or vicar. — **Cu'ra-cy** (-rä-sў), *n.* Office of a curate.

Cur'a-tive (kūr'ä-tĭv), *a.* Tending to cure disease.

Cu-ra'tor (kū-rā'tĕr), *n.* A superintendent; a trustee; a guardian.

Curb (kûrb), *v. t.* [CURBED (kûrbd); CURBING.] To bend to one's will; to restrain; to confine; to control; to check. — *n.* Check; hindrance; part of a bridle; retaining wall or stone. — **Curb'stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* A stone placed edgewise against earth or stone work to prevent its giving way.

Curd (kûrd), *n.* The coagulated part of milk or of any liquid. — *v. t.* To curdle; to congeal. — — *v. i.* To become thickened; to separate into curds and whey. — **Curd'y** (-ў), *a.* Like or full of curd; thickened.

Cur'dle (kûr'd'l), *v. i. & t.* To thicken.

Cure (kūr), *n.* Spiritual charge; care of souls; medical care; treatment of disease; restoration to health; remedy; restorative. — *v. t.* [CURED (kūrd); CURING.] To heal; to restore to health, soundness, or sanity; to remedy; to preserve by drying, salting, etc. — *v. i.* To be healed. — **Cure'less**, *a.* Incurable. — **Cur'er**, *n.*

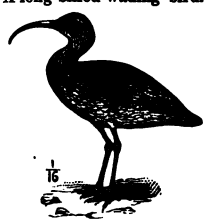
Cur'few (kûr'fū), *n.* An evening bell.

Cu'ri-o (kū'rĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* CURIOS (-ōz). A curiosity or article of virtu. — **‖Cu'ri-o'so** (kō'rē-ō'zō *or* kū'rĭ-ō'sō), *n.* A collection of curiosities; a virtuoso.

Cu'ri-ous (kū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Careful; scrupulous; artfully constructed; habitually inquisitive; singular. — **Cu'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Cu'ri-ous-ness**, *n.* — **Cu'ri-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being curious; accuracy; inquisitiveness; thing fitted to excite or reward attention.

Curl (kûrl), *v. t. & i.* [Curled (kûrld); Curling.] To form or bend into ringlets. — *n.* A ringlet. — **Curl'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Having curls; tending to curl. — **Curl'i-ness**, *n.*

Cur'lew (kûr'lū), *n.* A long-billed wading bird.



Curlew.

Curl'y, *a.* See under Curl, *v.*

Cur-mud'geon (kŭr-mŭd'jŭn), *n.* A churlish fellow; miser.

Cur'rant (kŭr'rant), *n.* A dried grape; a shrub and its acid fruit.

Cur'rent (kŭr'rent), *a.* Running or moving rapidly; now passing or present; generally received; common. — *n.* A stream; general course; ordinary procedure. — **Cur'rent-ly**, *adv.* In a current manner; commonly. — **Cur'rent-ness**, *n.* — **Cur'ren-cy** (-rĕn-sȳ), *n.* State or quality of being current; general acceptance; circulation; general estimation; money.

Cur'ri-cle (kŭr'rĭ-k'l), *n.* A chaise drawn by two horses abreast.

Cur-ric'u-lum (kŭr-rĭk'ū-lŭm), *n.* A race course; a course of study.

Cur'rish, *a.* See under Cur, *n.*

Cur'ry (kŭr'rȳ), *v. t.* [Curried (-rĭd); Currying.] To dress (leather) by scraping, cleansing, smoothing, coloring, etc.; to comb or cleanse the skin of (a horse, etc.). — **Cur'ry-comb'** (-kōm'), *n.* Instrument for cleaning horses. — *v. t.* To dress (a horse's coat).

Cur'ry (kŭr'rȳ), *n.* A sauce used in India, containing strong spices; a stew cooked with curry sauce. — *v. t.* To cook (rice, etc.) with curry.

Curse (kûrs), *v. t.* [Cursed (kûrst) or Curst; Cursing.] To wish evil against; to execrate; to injure; to afflict. — *v. i.* To swear. — *n.* Imprecation of evil; malediction; affliction; torment. — **Curs'ed** (-ĕd), *a.* Execrable; hateful; abominable.

Cur'sive (kûr'sĭv), *a.* Running; rapid; flowing.

Cur'so-ry (kûr'sŏ-rȳ), *a.* Hasty; hurried; slight; superficial. — **Cur'so-ri-ly** (-sŏ-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.*

Curt (kûrt), *a.* Short; concise; abrupt; crusty.

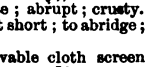
Cur-tail' (kûr-tāl'), *v. t.* To cut short; to abridge; to diminish.

Cur'tain (kûr'tĭn), *n.* A movable cloth screen to darken or conceal. — *v. t.* [Curtained (-tĭnd); Curtaining.] To inclose or furnish with curtains.

Curt'sy (kûrt'sȳ), *n. & v. t.* See Courtesy.

Cu'rule (kū'rŭl), *a.* Belonging to a chariot; — said of the chair of ancient Roman magistrates, borne in a chariot when they went to council.

Curve (kûrv), *a.* Bent without angles; crooked; curved. — *n.* A bending without angles; anything bent. — *v. t. & i.* [Curved (kûrvd); Curving.] To bend; to crook. — **Cur'vate** (kûr'vāt), **Cur'va-ted** (-vā-tĕd), *a.* Bent regularly; curved. — **Cur-va'tion** (-vā'shŭn), *n.* A bending. — **Cur'va-ture** (kûr'vă-tûr), *n.* A bend; a curve; the amount or degree of bending of a mathematical curve.



Curve.

Cur'vet (kûr'vĕt *or* kŭr-vĕt'), *n.* A particular leap of a horse; a prank; a frolic. — *v. i.* [Curvetted or -vetted; Curvetting or -vetting.] To leap and frisk.

Cur'vi-lin'e-al (kûr'vĭ-lĭn'ē-*al*), **Cur'vi-lin'e-ar** (-ar), *a.* Consisting of or bounded by curves.

Cur'vi-ty (kûr'vĭ-tȳ), *n.* Curvature.

Cush'at (kŏŏsh'ăt), *n.* The ringdove or wood pigeon.

Cush'ion (kŏŏsh'ŭn), *n.* A stuffed bag or case; a pillow. — *v. t.* To furnish with cushions.

Cusp (kŭsp), *n.* A projecting point in an arch; the point of the new moon; the meeting point of curves. — **Cus'pi-dal** (kŭs'pĭ-*dal*), **Cus'pi-date** (-dāt), **Cus'pi-da'ted** (-dā'tĕd), *a.* Having a sharp end; acute.

Cus'pi-dor (kŭs'pĭ-dōr), *n.* A spittoon.

Cus'tard (kŭs'tĕrd), *n.* A dish of milk, eggs, sugar, etc.

Cus'to-dy (kŭs'tŏ-dȳ), *n.* A keeping or guarding; confinement; imprisonment. — **Cus-to'di-al** (-tō'dĭ-*al*), *a.* Relating to custody. — **Cus-to'di-an** (-*an*), *n.* A keeper; a superintendent.

Cus'tom (kŭs'tŭm), *n.* Way of acting; habitual practice; business support; patronage; usage; fashion; *pl.* duties on commodities imported into or exported from a country. — **Cus'tom-er**, *n.* A buyer. — **Cus'tom-a-ry** (-ă-rȳ), *a.* According to custom; conventional. — **Cus'tom-a-ri-ly** (-ă-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.* Habitually. — **Cus'tom-house'** (-hous'), *n.* A building where customs and duties are paid, and vessels are entered or cleared.

Cut (kŭt), *v. t. & i.* [Cut; Cutting.] To make an incision (in); to divide; to hew; to carve; to wound. — *n.* A cleft; a gash; a wound; an engraved block or print made from it; division; shape; style; fashion. — **Cut'ter**, *n.* One who cuts; a cutting instrument; a light rowboat; a sloop-rigged, swift-sailing vessel; a one-horse sleigh. — **Cut'ting**, *a.* Severe; pungent. — *n.* Act of one who cuts; a piece cut off or out; an opening cut through. — **Cut'-off'** (kŭt'ôf'), *n.* That which cuts off or shortens; a short cut; a valve gearing which cuts off the steam from entering the cylinder of an engine when the stroke is partly made; a device for changing

Cutter.

or stopping a current of grain, water, etc., in a spout.

Cu-ta'ne-ous (kū-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Belonging to the skin.

Cute (kūt), *a.* Clever; keen; sharp. [*Colloq.*]

Cu'ti-cle (kū'tĭ-k'l), *n.* The outer skin; epidermis; external covering of the bark of a plant. — **Cu-tic'u-lar** (kū-tĭk'ū-lăr), *a.* Pertaining to the cuticle.

Cut'lass (kŭt'las), *n.* A broad, curving sword.

Cut'ler (kŭt'lĕr), *n.* One who deals in cutlery. — **Cut'ler-y** (-lĕr-ў), *n.* The business of a cutler; cutting instruments in general.

Cut'let (kŭt'lĕt), *n.* A piece of meat for broiling.

Cut' throat' (kŭt'thrōt'), *n.* One who cuts throats; a murderer; an assassin. — *a.* Murderous; barbarous.

Cut'ting (kŭt'tĭng), *n.* See under CUT, *v.*

Cut'tle (kŭt't'l), **Cut'tle-fish'** (-fĭsh'), *n.* A molluscous animal, having ten arms, by which it attaches itself to other bodies.

Cut'wa'ter (kŭt'wą'tĕr), *n.* The fore part of a ship's prow; the angle of the pier of a bridge directed up stream.

Cy'cle (sī'k'l), *n.* A circle or orbit; time in which a succession of events is completed, and then returns in the same order; a bicycle, tricycle, or other velocipede. — *v. i.* To pass through a cycle of changes; to recur in cycles; to ride a bicycle, etc. — **Cy'cler** (sī'klĕr), **Cy'clist** (-klĭst), *n.* One who rides a cycle. — **Cyc'lic** (sĭk'lĭk *or* sī'klĭk), **Cyc'lic-al** (sĭk'lĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to a cycle; moving in cycles.

Cy'cloid (sī'kloid), *n.* A geometrical curve generated by a point in a circle rolled along a straight line. — **Cy-cloid'al** (-kloid'al), *a.* Pertaining to a cycloid.

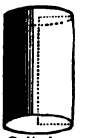
Cy'clone (sī'klōn), *n.* A rotatory storm or whirlwind.

Cy'clo-pe'an (sī'klō-pē'an), *a.* Pertaining to the Cyclops; huge; vast; massive.

Cy'clo-pe'di-a (sī'klō-pē'dĭ-a), **Cy'clo-pæ'di-a**, *n.* The circle or compass of art and science; a dictionary of arts and sciences, or of some one of them; an encyclopedia. — **Cy'clo-ped'ic** (-pĕd'ĭk *or* -pē'dĭk), *a.* Belonging to a cyclopedia; encyclopedic; extended; comprehensive.

Cyg'net (sĭg'nĕt), *n.* A young swan.

Cyl'in-der (sĭl'ĭn-dĕr), *n.* A long circular body of uniform diameter. — **Cy-lin'dric** (sĭ-lĭn'drĭk), **Cy-lin'dric-al** (-drĭ-kal), *a.* Of the form or nature of a cylinder.


Cylinder.

Cym'bal (sĭm'bal), *n.* A musical instrument, consisting of metallic plates, which are clashed together.

Cyme (sīm), *n.* A flat-topped or convex flower cluster.

Cyn'ic (sĭn'ĭk), **Cyn'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Having the qualities of a surly dog; snarling; captious; surly; austere. — **Cyn'ic,** *n.* A morose person; a snarler; a misanthrope. — **Cyn'i-cism** (-sĭz'm), *n.* The conduct of a cynic.

Cyn'o-sure (sī'nō-shŭr *or* sĭn'ō-shŭr), *n.* The constellation of the Lesser Bear, containing the polar star, which serves as a guide to navigators; a center of attraction.

Cy'press (sī'prĕs), *n.* A coniferous tree, anciently used at funerals, and an emblem of mourning.

Cyst (sĭst), *n.* A pouch or sac, in an animal body, and containing morbid matter. — **Cyst'ic** (sĭs'tĭk), *a.* Having the form of, living in, containing, or contained in, a cyst.

Czar (zär), *n.* A king; a chief; a title of the emperor of Russia. [Written also *tzar.*] — **Cza-rī'na** (zä-rē'nä), *n.* The empress of Russia. — **Czar'o-witz** (zär'ō-wĭts *or* tsär'ō-vĕch), *n.* The eldest son of the czar of Russia.

D.

Dab (dăb), *v. t.* [DABBED (dăbd); DABBING.] To strike gently, as with the hand or something soft or moist. — *n.* A light blow with the hand or a soft substance; a small mass of something soft or moist. — **Dab'ber,** *n.*

Dab (dăb), *n.* A dabster; an expert.

Dab (dăb), *n.* A saltwater fish of the flounder kind.

Dab'ble (dăb'b'l), *v. t.* To wet; to spatter; to sprinkle. — *v. i.* To play in water; to work slightly or superficially; to tamper; to meddle. — **Dab'bler,** *n.*

Dab'ster (dăb'stĕr), *n.* One skilled; an adept.

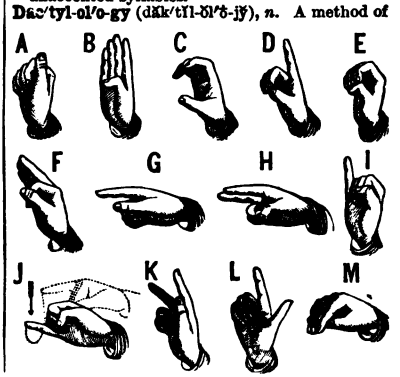
Dace (dās), *n.* A small river fish.

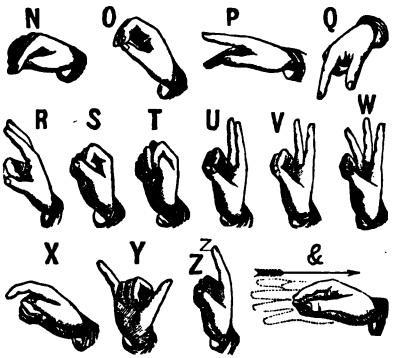
Dace.

‖**Dachs'hund'** (dăks'hunt'), *n.* A small dog, with short crooked legs and long body; a badger dog.

Dac'tyl (dăk'tĭl), *n.* A poetical foot of one long and two short syllables, or one accented and two unaccented syllables.

Dac'tyl-ol'o-gy (dăk'tĭl-ŏl'ō-jў), *n.* A method of





Dactylology.

talking by motions of the hand and fingers; chirology.

Dad (dăd), **Dad'dy** (dăd'dy), *n.* Father; — a child's word. — **Dad'dy long'legs'** (lŏng'lĕgz'). An insect having a small body, and very long, slender legs; the crane fly.

Da'do (dā'dō *or* dā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* **Dadoes** (-dōz). The square part in the pedestal of a column; the base of a wall decorated with moldings.

Daf'fo-dil (dăf'fō-dĭl), *n.* A bulbous plant, bearing flowers, usually yellow; narcissus.

Daft (dăft), *a.* Delirious; insane; foolish; stupid; idiotic.

Dag (dăg), *n.* A dagger; a kind of pistol.

Dag (dăg), *n.* A loose end; a lock of wool.

Dag'ger (dăg'gĕr), *n.* A short sword; in printing, a reference mark [†]; — called also *obelisk*.

Dag'gle (dăg'g'l), *v. t.* & *i.* To trail in dirt; to draggle; to soil.

Da'go (dā'gō), *n.* Southwestern American nickname for one of Spanish or Portuguese descent.

Da-guerre'o-type (dȧ-gĕr'ō-tīp), *n.* A kind of photograph, on silvered copper. — *v. t.* To take such a picture of.

Dah'lia (dăl'yȧ *or* dāl'yȧ), *n.* A Mexican flowering plant.

Dai'ly (dā'lȳ), *a.* Happening or belonging to each successive day; diurnal. — *n.* A publication which appears every day. — *adv.* Every day; day by day.

Dai'mi-o (dī'mĭ-ō), *n.* The title of a Japanese feudal nobleman.

Dain'ty (dān'tȳ), *a.* Delicious to the taste; elegant; nice; overnice; fastidious; squeamish. — *n.*; *pl.* Dainties (-tĭz). Anything delicious; a delicacy. — **Dain'ti-ly**, *adv.* — **Dain'ti-ness**, *n.*

Dai'ry (dā'rȳ), *n.* A place for keeping milk and making it into butter or cheese; the business of making butter and cheese.

Da'is (dā'ĭs), *n.* A raised floor in a dining hall; an upper table; a seat with a high back, and sometimes a canopy.

Dai'sy (dā'zȳ), *n.* A low, flowering herb.

Daisy.

Dale (dāl), *n.* A low place between hills; vale; valley.

Dal'ly (dăl'ȳ), *v. i.* [Dallied (-lȳd); Dallying.] To linger; to delay; to interchange caresses; to fondle. — **Dal'li-er**, *n.* — **Dal'li-ance** (-lĭ-ans), *n.* Act of dallying; an embrace; wantonness.

Dam (dăm), *n.* A female parent; — used of beasts.

Dam (dăm), *n.* A mole or frame to obstruct the flow of water. — *v. t.* [Dammed (dămd); Damming.] To restrain the flow of (water, etc.) by a dam; to shut up; to confine.

Dam'age (dăm'ăj), *n.* Injury or harm; hurt; loss; *pl.* compensation for a wrong or injury done to another. — *v. t.* To hurt; to injure; to impair. — **Dam'age-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being damaged or impaired.

Dam'as-cene (dăm'ȧs-sēn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Damascus. — *n.* A kind of plum; — usually called *damson*.

Dam'ask (dăm'ȧsk), *a.* Pertaining to, or originating at, the city of Damascus; having the pink color of the damask rose. — *n.* A woven fabric (silk, linen, or woolen), having a pattern, but uncolored; the steel made in ancient Damascus, also its peculiar marking. — *v. t.* To decorate (linen, silk, steel, etc.) with ingrained figures.

Dame (dām), *n.* A mistress of a family; a matron; a lady; a mistress of a school.

Damn (dăm), *v. t.* [Damned (dămd *or* dăm'nĕd); Damning (dăm'nĭng *or* dăm'nĭng).] To condemn; to adjudge to punishment or death; to condemn to eternal punishment; to censure. — **Damned** (dămd; *in serious discourse* dăm'nĕd), *a.* Hateful; detestable; sentenced to future punishment. — **Dam'na-ble** (-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of, or liable to, damnation; odious; detestable. — **Dam'na-bly** (-blȳ), *adv.* — **Dam'na-tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Condemnation to everlasting punishment in the future state. — **Dam'na-to-ry** (-nȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Condemnatory.

Damp (dămp), *a.* Moderately wet; moist; humid. — *n.* Moisture; humidity; depression; discouragement. — *v. t.* [Damped (dămt); Damping.] To moisten; to render chilly; to depress; to deject; to discourage. — **Damp'en** (dămp'n), *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become damp or moist. — **Damp'er** (dăm'pĕr), *n.* That which damps or checks, as a valve to regulate the draught of air or check action in a machine. — **Damp'ness**, *n.*

Dam'sel (dăm'zĕl), *n.* A young, unmarried woman.

Dam'son (dăm'z'n), *n.* A small black plum.

Dance (dȧns), *v. i.* [Danced (dȧnst); Dancing (dȧn'sĭng).] To move with measured steps, or to musical accompaniment; to caper; to frisk. — *v. t.* To cause to dance; to dandle. — *n.* A moving to the sound of music; a tune by which dancing is regulated. — **Dan'cer** (dȧn'sĕr), *n.*

Dan'de-li'on (dăn'dē-lī'ŭn), *n.* A plant, with yellow compound flowers.

Dan'der (dăn'dĕr), *n.* Dandruff or scurf; anger; vexation.

Dan'dle (dăn'd'l), *v. t.* To toss (a child) on the knee; to fondle; to pet. — **Dan'dler**, *n.*

Dan'druff (dăn'drŭf), *n.* Scurf on the head.

Dan'dy (dăn'dȳ), *n.* A fop; a coxcomb. — **Dan'dy-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Foppishness; coxcombry.

Dan'ger (dān'jĕr), *n.* Peril; hazard; risk; jeopardy. — **Dan'ger-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Attended with danger; perilous; unsafe; causing danger;

threatening death. — **Dan'ger-ous-ly** (dān'jĕr-ŭs-lȳ), *adv.* — **Dan'ger-ous-ness**, *n.*

Dan'gle (dăn'g'l), *v. i.* To hang loosely, or with a waving or jerking motion. — *v. t.* To swing. — **Dan'gler** (-glĕr), *n.* One who hangs about or follows others, especially women.

Dank (dăngk), *a.* Damp; moist; humid; wet. — **Dank'ish**, *a.* Somewhat damp.

‖**Dan'seuse'** (dăn'sĕz'), *n.* A professional female dancer.

Daph'ne (dăf'nē), *n.* The laurel, a diminutive shrub, with fragrant flowers.

Dap'per (dăp'pĕr), *a.* Little and active; nimble; lively; spruce; smart.

Dap'ple (dăp'p'l), *n.* One of the spots on a dapple animal. — *a.* Marked with spots of different shades of color; variegated; mottled. — *v. t.* To variegate with spots.

Dare (dâr), *v. t.* [*imp.* Durst (dûrst) or Dared (dârd); *p. p.* Dared; Daring.] To have courage; to venture. — *v. t.* To challenge; to defy; to provoke; to brave.

Dark (dârk), *a.* Wanting light; obscure; opaque; hidden; wicked. — *n.* Absence of light; obscurity; ignorance; secrecy. — **Dark'ly**, *adv.* — **Dark'ness**, *n.* — **Dark'en** (dârk'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become dark. — **Dark'ish**, *a.* Somewhat dark; dusky. — **Dark'ling**, *a.* In the dark; without light. — **Dark'some** (-sŭm), *a.* Gloomy; obscure. — **Dark'y** (-ȳ), *n.* A negro.

Dar'ling (dâr'lĭng), *n.* One dearly beloved; a favorite. — *a.* Dearly beloved.

Darn (dârn), *v. t.* [Darned (dârnd); Darning.] To mend (a rent or hole) by imitating the texture of the cloth with thread and a needle. — *n.* A place mended by darning.

Dar'nel (dâr'nĕl), *n.* A grass, including rye grass.

Dart (dârt), *n.* A pointed missile weapon; a fish, the dace. — *v. t.* To throw; to shoot; to emit; to hurl. — *v. i.* To fly, as a dart; to issue suddenly; to shoot rapidly.

Dash (dăsh), *v. t.* [Dashed (dăsht); Dashing.] To throw violently. — *v. i.* To rush violently; to collide. — *n.* A collision; crash; ruin; a sudden onset; flourish; parade; a printer's mark [—], indicating a break or stop in a sentence.

Das'tard (dăs'tĕrd), *n.* One who meanly shrinks from danger; a poltroon. — *a.* Cowardly. — **Das'tard-ly**, *a.* Meanly timid; sneaking.

‖**Da'ta** (dā'tă), *n. pl.* Propositions given or admitted; premises.

Date (dāt), *n.* Time of an event; epoch. — *v. t.* To fix the time of. — *v. i.* To have beginning. — **Date'less**, *a.* Having no date.

Date (dāt), *n.* The fruit of the date palm; also, the tree itself. — **Date palm, Date tree.** A tropical tree, bearing dates.

Da'tive (dā'tĭv), *a.* Relating to the dative case. — *n.* A case of Greek and Latin nouns which expresses the remoter object, indicated in English by *to* or *for* with the objective.

Daub (dȧb), *v. t. & i.* [Daubed (dȧbd); Daubing.] To paint coarsely; to smear; to disguise; to conceal. — *n.* A sticky application; a smear; a coarse painting. — **Daub'er**, *n.* — **Daub'er-y** (-ĕr-ȳ), *n.* A daubing; anything artful; an imposition.

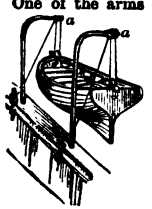
Daugh'ter (dȧ'tĕr), *n.* A female child or descendant. — **Daugh'ter-in-law'** (-ĭn-lȧ'), *n.* The wife of one's son. — **Daugh'ter-ly**, *a.* Becoming a daughter; filial.

Daunt (dânt), *v. t.* To repress or subdue the courage of; to dismay; to intimidate. — **Daunt'less**, *a.* Bold; fearless; intrepid. — **Daunt'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Daunt'less-ness**, *n.*

Dau'phin (dȧ'fĭn), *n.* The eldest son of the king of France. — **Dau'phin-ess** (-fĭn-ĕs), **Dau'phine** (dȧ'fēn), *n.* The wife of the dauphin.

Dav'en-port (dăv'ĕn-pōrt), *n.* A writing table.

Dav'it (dăv'ĭt *or* dā'vĭt), *n.* One of the arms projecting from a ship's side, for hoisting a boat, anchor, etc.



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Daw (dȧ), *n.* A European bird of the Crow family; a jackdaw.

Daw'dle (dȧ'd'l), *v. i. & t.* To waste time in trifling employment; to trifle. — **Daw'dler** (-dlĕr), *n.*

Dawn (dȧn), *v. i.* [Dawned (dȧnd); Dawning.] To begin to grow light in the morning; to begin to open and give promise. — *n.* The break of day; first opening or expansion; beginning; rise.

Day (dā). *n.* The time from sunrise to sunset; the period of the earth's revolution on its axis, — divided into 24 hours; a specified time or period; day of battle; a successful contest; a victory. — **Day'book'** (-bo͝ok'), *n.* A book recording the accounts of the day. — **Day'break'** (-brāk'), *n.* The first appearance of light in the morning; dawn. — **Day'light'** (-līt'), *n.* The light of day, or of the sun. — **Days'man** (dāz'măn), *n.* An umpire; an arbiter; a mediator. — **Day'-spring'** (dā'sprĭng'), *n.* Beginning of the day; dawn. — **Day'star'** (-stär'), *n.* The morning star. — **Day'time'** (-tīm'), *n.* The time between sunrise and sunsetting.

Daze (dāz), *v. t.* [Dazed (dāzd); Dazing.] To overpower with light; to dazzle; to bewilder.

Daz'zle (dăz'z'l), *v. t.* To overpower with light; to surprise with brilliancy, or display. — *v. i.* To be overpoweringly or intensely bright.

Dea'con (dē'k'n), *n.* A subordinate church officer. — **Dea'con-ess** (dē'k'n-ĕs), *n.* A female deacon; a woman who assists in church work. — **Dea'con-ry** (-rȳ), **Dea'con-ship**, *n.* The office or ministry of a deacon or deaconess.

Dead (dĕd), *a.* Destitute of life; inanimate; dull; still; inactive; soundless; unproductive; cheerless; monotonous; sure as death; unerring; complete; deadly; not imparting motion or power. — *adv.* To the last degree; completely; wholly; exactly. — *n.* A period of profound quiet or gloom; *pl.* those who are dead; the departed. — **Dead' beat'** (bēt'). A worthless idler; one who sponges on his friends. — **Dead'head'** (-hĕd'), *n.* A receiver of free admission to theaters, public conveyances, etc. — **Dead'ly** (-lȳ), *a.* Causing death; mortal; fatal; implacable. — *adv.* So as to resemble or occasion death; destructively; mortally. — **Dead'ness**, *n.* The state of being dead; dullness; inertness; coldness; indifference. — **Dead'en** (dĕd'n), *v. t.* [Deadened (-nd); Deadening.] To make dead, lifeless, or spiritless; to blunt; to retard; to obscure.

Deaf (dĕf *or* dēf), *a.* Wanting the sense of hearing; unwilling to hear; not to be persuaded. — **Deaf'ness**, *n.* — **Deaf'en** (dĕf'n *or* dēf' 'n), *v. t.*

[Deafened (-'nd); Deafening.] To make deaf; to stun; to render (a floor, partition, etc.) impervious to sound, by lining it with mortar, etc. — **Deaf'en-ing**, *a.* Distressingly loud. — *n.* The process of rendering (a wall, floor, etc.) impervious to sound; the material used to fill spaces for this purpose. — **Deaf'-mute'** (-mūt'), *n.* One who is deaf and dumb.

Deal (dēl), *n.* Part; portion; share; indefinite quantity, degree, or extent; division or distribution of cards, or portion distributed to each player; division of a piece of timber by sawing; board; plank; wood of pine or fir trees. — *v. t.* [Dealt (dĕlt); Dealing.] To distribute; to divide; to bestow. — *v. i.* To make distribution; to traffic; to trade. — **Deal'er**, *n.* — **Deal'ing**, *n.* The act of one who deals; distribution (of cards, etc.); method of business; traffic; intercourse; transaction.

Dean (dēn), *n.* An ecclesiastical dignitary, subordinate to a bishop; an officer or secretary of a college faculty. — **Dean'er-y** (-ẽr-ỹ), *n.* The office, revenue, residence, or jurisdiction, of a dean. — **Dean'ship**, *n.* The office of a dean.

Dear (dēr), *a.* Beloved; costly; precious. — *adv.* Dearly; at a high rate. — *n.* A dear one; a darling. — **Dear'ly**, *adv.* — **Dear'ness**, *n.*

Dear'born (dēr'bẽrn), *n.* A light four-wheeled carriage, with curtained sides.

Dearth (dẽrth), *n.* Scarcity which renders dear; want; need; poverty.

Death (dĕth), *n.* Extinction of life; decease; manner of dying. — **Death'less**, *a.* Undying; immortal. — **Death'ly**, *a.* Resembling death or a dead body; deadly; fatal. — **Death'bed'**, *n.* The bed of a dying person; the last sickness.

De-ba'cle (dē-bā'k'l *or* dā-bä'k'l), *n.* A bursting forth; a violent rush of waters, sweeping all before it; a confused rout.

De-bar' (dē-bär'), *v. t.* [Debarred; Debarring.] To hinder; to exclude; to deny.

De-bark' (dē-bärk'), *v. i. & t.* To land from a ship or boat; to disembark; to put ashore. — **De'bar-ka'tion** (dē'bär-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of disembarking.

De-base' (dē-bās'), *v. t.* [Debased (-bāst'); Debasing.] To reduce from a higher to a lower state; to abase; to degrade; to lower. — **De-base'ment**, *n.* — **De-bas'er**, *n.* — **De-base'ment**, *n.* Degradation.

De-bate' (dē-bāt'), *v. t. & i.* To dispute; to discuss; to controvert. — *n.* Contention; dispute; controversy. — **De-bat'er**, *n.* — **De-bat'a-ble**, *a.* Liable to be debated; controvertible.

De-bauch' (dē-bạch'), *v. t. & i.* [Debauched (-bạcht'); Debauching.] To corrupt; to mar; to pollute; to seduce. — *n.* Excess; intemperance; lewdness. — **De-bauch'er**, *n.* — **De-bauched'** (-bạcht'), *a.* Dissipated; dissolute. — **De-bauch'er-y** (-ẽr-ỹ), *n.* Intemperance; habitual lewdness. — **Deb'au-chee'** (dĕb'ô-shē' *or* dā'bô-shā'), *n.* One given to debauchery; a libertine; a rake.

De-beige' (*de*-bāzh'), *n.* A woolen or mixed dress goods.

De-ben'ture (dē-bĕn'tūr), *n.* A writing acknowledging a debt; a customhouse certificate entitling an exporter of imported goods to a drawback of duties; a security for money loans.

De-bil'i-ty (dē-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The state of being feeble or weak; want of strength; languor. — **De-bil'i-tate** (dē-bĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To weaken; to enfeeble; to relax. — **De-bil'i-tant** (-tant), *a.* Diminishing energy; reducing excitement.

Deb'it (dĕb'ĭt), *n.* Debt; debtor side of an account. — *v. t.* [Debited; Debiting.] To charge with debt.

Deb'o-nair' (dĕb'ô-nâr'), *a.* Courteous; affable.

De-bouch' (dē-bōōsh'), *v. i.* [Debouched (-bōōshd'); Debouching.] To issue or march out of a confined place, or from defiles. — **‖Dé'bou'chure'** (dā' bōō' shụr'), *n.* The outward opening (of a valley, river, etc.).

‖Dé'bris' (dā'brē'), *n.* Ruins; rubbish; fragments from a rock piled up at the base.

Debt (dĕt), *n.* What is due from one person to another; obligation; liability. — **Debt'or** (-ẽr), *n.*

‖Dé'but' (dā'bụ'), *n.* A beginning or first attempt; a first appearance (of an actor, public speaker, etc.). — **‖Dé'bu-tant'** (-tänṅ'), *n.* One making his first appearance before the public. — **‖Dé'bu-tante'** (-tänṫ'), *n.* A woman making her first public appearance.

Dec'ade (dĕk'ād), *n.* The sum or number of ten.

De-ca'dence (dē-kā'dens), **De-ca'den-cy** (-dens-ỹ), *n.* Decay; fall; deterioration.

Dec'a-gon (dĕk'ä-gŏn), *n.* A plane figure of ten sides and ten angles.

Dec'a-gram (dĕk'ä-grăm), **Dec'a-gramme**, *n.* A weight of the metric system; 10 grams, or about 154.32 grains avoirdupois.

Dec'a-he'dron (dĕk'ä-hē'drŏn), *n.* A solid figure or body having ten sides.

Dec'a-li'ter (dĕk'ä-lē'tẽr *or* dē-kăl'ĭ-tẽr), **Dec'a-li'tre**, *n.* A measure of capacity in the metric system; a cubic volume of 10 liters or 610.24 cubic inches, or 2.642 wine gallons.

Dec'a-logue (dĕk'ä-lŏg), *n.* The ten commandments.

Dec'a-me'ter (dĕk'ä-mē'tẽr), **Dec'a-me'tre**, *n.* A measure of length in the metric system, being 10 meters or 393.71 inches.

De-camp' (dē-kămp'), *v. i.* [Decamped (-kămt'); Decamping.] To move away from a camp; to depart suddenly. — **De-camp'ment**, *n.* Departure.

Dec'a-nal (dĕk'ä-nal), *a.* Pertaining to a dean or deanery.

De-can'drous (dē-kăn'drŭs), *a.* Having ten stamens.

De-cant' (dē-kănt'), *v. t.* To pour off (liquor from its sediment); to pour from one vessel into another. — **De'can-ta'tion** (dē'kăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* A pouring off a fluid from its lees, or from one vessel into another. — **De-cant'er** (-kănt'ẽr), *n.* A vessel for holding decanted liquors.

De-cap'i-tate (dē-kăp'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To cut off the head of; to behead. — **De-cap'i-ta'tion** (-ĭ-tā'-shŭn), *n.* The act of beheading.

Dec'a-pod (dĕk'ä-pŏd), *n.* A crustacean with ten feet or legs, as the crab. — *a.* Having ten legs.

De-car'bon-ize (dē-kär'bŏn-iz), *v. t.* To deprive of carbon. — **De-car'bon-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The depriving a substance of carbon.

De-cay' (dē-kā'), *v. i.* [Decayed (-kād'); Decaying.] To pass from a sound state to one of imperfection or dissolution; to fail; to rot; to perish. — *n.* Failure of health or soundness.

De-cease' (dē-sēs'), *n.* Departure; death. — *v. i.* [Deceased (-sēst'); Deceasing.] To die.

De-ceit' (dē-sēt'), *n.* An attempt or disposition to deceive; fraud; imposition. — **De-ceit'ful** (-sēt'fụl), *a.* Full of deceit; fraudulent. — **De-ceit'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **De-ceit'ful-ness**, *n.*

De-ceive' (dĕ-sēv'), *v. t.* [DECEIVED (dĕ-sēvd'); DECEIVING.] To lead into error; to impose upon; to delude; to disappoint. — **De-ceiv'er**, *n.* — **De-ceiv'a-ble**, *a.* Subject or liable to deceit.

De-cem'ber (dĕ-sĕm'bĕr), *n.* The twelfth (originally the tenth) and last month in the year.

De-cem'vir (dĕ-sĕm'vĕr), *n.*; *pl.* E. **Decemvirs** (-vĕrz), L. **Decemviri** (-vĪ-rī). One of ten magistrates, who had absolute authority in ancient Rome. — **De-cem'vi-ral** (-vĪ-*ral*), *a.* Pertaining to decemvirs. — **De-cem'vi-rate** (-rāt), *n.* The office of decemvirs; a body of ten men in authority.

De'cen-cy (dē'sen-sĭ), *n.* The state or quality of being decent; propriety; fitness; modesty.

De-cen'na-ry (dĕ-sĕn'ná-rỹ), *n.* A period of ten years. — **De-cen'ni-al** (-nĪ-*al*), *a.* Consisting of ten years; happening every ten years.

De'cent (dē'sent), *a.* Suitable or becoming; respectable; fit; proper; seemly. — **De'cent-ly**, *adv.* — **De'cent-ness**, *n.*

De-cep'tion (dĕ-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* The act of deceiving or misleading; the state of being deceived; artifice; cheat; fraud; imposition. — **De-cep'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to deceive; misleading.

De-cide' (dĕ-sīd'), *v. t.* & *i.* To determine; to settle; to conclude. — **De-cid'ed**, *a.* Free from doubt or wavering; determined; positive; undeniable; clear. — **De-cid'ed-ly**, *adv.* In a decided manner; clearly.

De-cid'u-ous (dĕ-sĭd'ū-ŭs), *a.* Falling off every season; not perennial or permanent.

Dec'i-gram (dĕs'Ĭ-grăm), **Dec'i-gramme**, *n.* A weight in the metric system, one tenth of a gram, equal to 1.54 grains avoirdupois.

Dec'i-li-ter (dĕs'Ĭ-lē'tĕr *or* dĕ-sĭl'Ĭ-tĕr), **Dec'i-li'tre**, *n.* A measure of capacity in the metric system, one tenth of a liter, equal to 6.1 cubic inches, or 3.38 fluid ounces.

De-cil'lion (dĕ-sĭl'yŭn), *n.* According to English notation, the tenth power of a million, or 1 with 60 ciphers annexed; in French notation, the eleventh power of a thousand, or 1 with 33 ciphers annexed. — **De-cil'lionth** (-yŭnth), *a.* Pertaining to a decillion; preceded by a decillion less one. — *n.* The quotient of unity divided by a decillion; one of a decillion equal parts.

Dec'i-mal (dĕs'Ĭ-*mal*), *a.* Pertaining to decimals; numbered or proceeding by tens. — *n.* A number expressed in the scale of tens; a decimal fraction. — **Decimal fractions.** Fractions in which the denominator is some power of 10, as $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, and is not expressed, but signified by a point at the left of the numerator, as, .2, .25. — **Dec'i-mal-ly**, *adv.*

Dec'i-mate (dĕs'Ĭ-māt), *v. t.* To take the tenth part of; to tithe; to select by lot and kill every tenth man of; to devastate. — **Dec'i-ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), *n.* The taking of every tenth. — **Dec'i-ma'tor** (-mā'tĕr), *n.*

Dec'i-me'ter, Dec'i-me'tre (dĕs'Ĭ-mē'tĕr *or* dĕ-sĭm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* A measure in the metric system, being the tenth of a meter, or 3.937 inches.

De-ci'pher (dĕ-sī'fĕr), *v. t.* [DECIPHERED (-fĕrd); DECIPHERING.] To translate from a cipher into intelligible terms; to explain; to reveal. — **De-ci'pher-er**, *n.*

De-ci'sion (dĕ-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Determination; settlement; conclusion; report of a legal adjudication; quality of being decided. — **De-ci'sive** (dĕ-sī'sĭv), *a.* Having the power or quality of deciding a question or controversy, etc.; final; conclusive; positive. — **De-ci'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **De-ci'sive-ness**, *n.* — **De-ci'so-ry** (-sō-rỹ), *a.* Able to decide or determine.

Deck (dĕk), *v. t.* [DECKED (dĕkt); DECKING.] To cover; to overspread; to dress; to clothe; to furnish (a vessel) with a deck. — *n.* The floorlike covering or division of a ship; a pack or set of cards.

De-claim' (dĕ-klām'), *v. i.* [DECLAIMED (-klāmd'); DECLAIMING.] To speak rhetorically; to make a formal oration; to harangue; to talk pompously; to rant. — **De-claim'er**, *n.* — **Dec'la-ma'tion** (dĕk'lá-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act or art of declaiming; set speech or harangue; rhetorical display, with more sound than sense. — **De-clam'a-to-ry** (dĕ-klăm'á-tō-rỹ), *a.* Pertaining to declamation; without solid sense or argument.

De-clare' (dĕ-klâr'), *v. t.* & *i.* [DECLARED (-klârd'); DECLARING.] To make known publicly; to proclaim; to affirm; to assert. — **Dec'la-ra'tion** (dĕk'lá-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of declaring; assertion; statement. — **De-clar'a-tive** (dĕ-klăr'á-tĭv), **De-clar'a-to-ry** (-tō-rỹ), *a.* Making declaration, explanation, or exhibition; affirmative. — **De-clar'ed-ly** (-klâr'ĕd-lỹ), *adv.* Avowedly; explicitly.

De-clen'sion (dĕ-klĕn'shŭn), *n.* Act of declining; descent; slope; a falling off from excellence; deterioration; a courteous refusal; an inflection of a word, according to grammatical forms.

De-clin'a-ble, *a.* See under DECLINE.

Dec'li-na'tion (dĕk'lĪ-nā'shŭn), *n.* A bending downward; inclination; deterioration; decay; withdrawal; the angular distance of any object from the celestial equator; the inflection of a word through its various terminations.

De-cline' (dĕ-klīn'), *v. i.* [DECLINED (-klīnd'); DECLINING.] To bend over; to fail; to decay; to deviate; to refuse. — *v. t.* To bend downward; to shun; to refuse; to inflect. — *n.* A falling off; a tendency to a worse state; diminution; decay; consumption. — **De-clin'a-ble**, *a.*

De-cliv'i-ty (dĕ-klĭv'Ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Inclination downward; slope. — **De-cli'vous** (-klī'vŭs), **De-cliv'i-tous** (-klĭv'Ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Gradually descending.

De-coct' (dĕ-kŏkt'), *v. t.* To prepare by boiling; to digest. — **De-coc'tion** (-kŏk'shŭn), *n.* A boiling; a preparation made by boiling.

De-col'late (dĕ-kŏl'lāt), *v. t.* To behead; to decapitate. — **De'col-la'tion** (dē'kŏl-lā'shŭn), *n.* Decapitation.

‖**De'col'le-te'** (dā'kŏl'*le*-tā'), *a.* Leaving the neck and shoulders bare; low-necked, as a dress.

De-col'or (dĕ-kŭl'ĕr), *v. t.* To deprive of color; to bleach. — **De-col'or-a'tion** (-kŭl'ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* Removal or absence of color.

De'com-pose' (dē'kŏm-pōz'), *v. t.* To resolve into original elements. — *v. i.* To undergo dissolution. — **De'com-pos'a-ble** (-pōz'á-b^{l}), *a.* Capable of being decomposed. — **De-com'po-si'tion** (-kŏm'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* The act or process of resolving a compound into its elementary parts; analysis; decay; disintegration.

De'com-pos'ite (dē'kŏm-pŏz'Ĭt), *a.* Compounded more than once. — *n.* Anything decompounded.

De'com-pound' (dē'kŏm-pound'), *v. t.* To compound a second time; to decompose. — *a.* Compounded repeatedly.

Dec'o-rate (dĕk'ō-rāt), *v. t.* To deck; to adorn;

to embellish; to ornament. — **Dec′o-ra′tion** (-rā′shŭn), *n.* Act of decorating; embellishment. — **Dec′o-ra-tive** (dĕk′ŏ-rā-tĭv), *a.* Suited to embellish; adorning. — **Dec′o-ra′tor** (-rā′tŏr), *n.*

De-co′rous (dē-kō′rŭs *or* dĕk′ŏ-), *a.* Becoming; proper; seemly. — **De-co′rous-ly**, *adv.* — **De-co′rous-ness**, *n.*

De-cor′ti-cate (dē-kôr′tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To take off the exterior coating or bark of; to husk; to peel. — **De-cor′ti-ca′tion** (-kôr′tĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* Act of stripping off the bark or husk.

De-co′rum (dē-kō′rŭm), *n.* Propriety of speech or conduct; decency.

De-coy′ (dē-koi′), *v. t.* [DECOYED (-koid′); DECOYING.] To lead or entice into a snare; to deceive; to entrap. — *n.* Allurement; temptation; snare; lure.

De-crease′ (dē-krēs′), *v. t. & i.* [DECREASED (-krēst′); DECREASING.] To diminish; to lessen. — *n.* Diminution; decay; wane.

De-cree′ (dē-krē′), *n.* An order; a regulation; ordinance; edict. — *v. t.* [DECREED (-krēd′); DECREEING.] To determine; to order; to appoint. — *v. i.* To make decrees.

Dec′re-ment (dĕk′rē-ment), *n.* Decrease; waste.

De-crep′it (dē-krĕp′ĭt), *a.* Worn by infirmities of age. — **De-crep′i-tude** (-ĭ-tūd), *n.* Bodily infirmity from old age.

De-crep′i-tate (dē-krĕp′ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To roast, so as to cause crackling. — *v. i.* To crackle, as salts when roasting. — **De-crep′i-ta′tion** (-tā′shŭn), *n.* Act of decrepitating.

De-cre′tal (dē-krē′tal), *a.* Containing, or pertaining to, a decree. — *n.* An authoritative order or decree, esp. by the pope; a collection of decrees or edicts. — **Dec′re-to-ry** (dĕk′rē-tō-rў), *a.* Established by decree; official; critical.

De-cry′ (dē-krī′), *v. t.* [DECRIED (-krīd′); DECRYING.] To cry down; to censure; to depreciate; to detract; to disparage. — **De-cri′er** (-krī′ĕr), *n.* — **De-cri′al** (-*al*), *n.* Censure; disparagement.

De-cum′bent (dē-kŭm′bent), *a.* Bending down; prostrate; recumbent. — **De-cum′bent-ly**, *adv.* — **De-cum′bence** (-bens), **De-cum′ben-cy** (-ben-sў), *n.* A lying down. — **De-cum′bi-ture** (-bĭ-tūr), *n.* Confinement from sickness.

Dec′u-ple (dĕk′ū-p'l), *a.* Tenfold; multiplied by ten. — *n.* A number ten times repeated. — *v. t.* To make tenfold; to multiply by ten.

De-cu′ri-on (dē-kū′rĭ-ŏn), *n.* A Roman officer who commanded ten soldiers.

De-cus′sate (dē-kŭs′sāt), *v. t.* To cross at an acute angle; to intersect in the form of an X. — **De′cus-sa′tion** (dē′kŭs-sā′shŭn), *n.* A crossing at an acute angle.

Ded′i-cate (dĕd′ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To consecrate; to devote; to inscribe. — **Ded′i-ca′tor** (-kā′tŏr), *n.* — **Ded′i-ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.* Act of setting apart, consecrating, or appropriating; address prefixed to a book, commending the work to favor. — **Ded′i-ca-to′ri-al** (-kà-tō′rĭ-*al*), **Ded′i-ca-to-ry** (dĕd′ĭ-kà-tō-rў), *a.* Serving as a dedication; complimentary.

De-duce′ (dē-dūs′), *v. t.* [DEDUCED (dē-dūst′); DEDUCING.] To draw (an inference); to infer. — **De-duce′ment**, *n.* A deducing; inference. — **De-du′ci-ble** (-dū′sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being deduced. — **De-du′cive** (-sĭv), *a.* Performing deduction.

De-duct′ (dē-dŭkt′), *v. t.* To take away; to subtract. — **De-duc′tion** (dē-dŭk′shŭn), *n.* A deducing, inferring, deducting, or taking away; inference; conclusion; a part taken away; abatement. — **De-duct′ive** (-dŭk′tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to deduction; deducible. — **De-duct′ive-ly**, *adv.*

Deed (dēd), *n.* That which is done; act; achievement; exploit; a sealed instrument in writing, conveying property. — *v. t.* To convey or transfer by deed.

Deem (dēm), *v. t. & i.* [DEEMED (dēmd); DEEMING.] To think; to judge; to estimate.

Deep (dēp), *a.* Far to the bottom or to the rear; profound; sagacious; abstruse; artful; intricate; grave; of low tone. — *adv.* To a great depth; far down; profoundly; deeply. — *n.* That which is deep; the depth; the midst; the sea or ocean. — **Deep′ly**, *adv.* — **Deep′ness**, *n.* — **Deep′en** (dēp′'n), *v. t.* To make deep or deeper. — *v. i.* To become deeper.

Deer (dēr), *n. sing. & pl.* A ruminant forest quadruped hunted for venison.

Head of Deer.

De-face′ (dē-fās′) *v. t.* [DEFACED (-fāst′); DEFACING.] To disfigure; to mar; to erase; to destroy. — **De-fa′cer**, *n.* — **De-face′ment** (-fās′ment), *n.* Act of defacing; condition of being defaced; that which defaces.

De-fal′cate (dē-făl′kāt), *v. t.* To cut off; to deduct a part of. — **De′fal-ca′tion** (dē′făl-kā′shŭn), *n.* A cutting off; diminution; deficit; that which is cut off; abstraction of money, etc.; embezzlement.

De-fame′ (dē-fām′), *v. t.* [DEFAMED (-fāmd′); DEFAMING.] To asperse; to slander; to calumniate. — **De-fam′er**, *n.* — **De-fam′a-to-ry** (-făm′à-tō-rў), *a.* Containing defamation; slanderous; calumnious. — **Def′a-ma′tion** (dĕf′à-mā′shŭn), *n.* Slander; detraction.

De-fault′ (dē-fălt′), *n.* Omission; want; failure. — *v. i.* To fail to appear in court; to let a case go by default. — *v. t.* To fail to perform; to call (a defendant, etc.) and record his default, if he fails to appear. — **De-fault′er**, *n.* One who makes default; a delinquent; a peculator.

De-fea′sance (dē-fē′zans), *n.* A rendering null or void. — **De-fea′si-ble** (-zĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being annulled or made void.

De-feat′ (dē-fēt′), *v. t.* To overcome or vanquish; to overpower; to subdue; to foil; to disappoint. — *n.* An overthrow; rout; frustration.

Def′e-cate (dĕf′ē-kāt), *v. t.* To clear (liquor, etc.) from impurities; to clarify; to purify. — *a.* Freed from dregs, lees, etc.; refined; purified. — **Def′e-ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.* Act of separating from impurities, or of voiding excrement from the body.

De-fect′ (dē-fĕkt′), *n.* Want of something necessary for completeness or perfection; imperfection; blemish; deformity. — **De-fec′tion** (-fĕk′shŭn), *n.* Abandonment of a person or

cause; apostasy; backsliding. — **De-fect'ive** (dē-fĕk'tĭv), *a.* Having defects; incomplete; deficient; imperfect; faulty. — **De-fect'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **De-fect'ive-ness**, *n.*

De-fence', *n.* See DEFENSE.

De-fend' (dē-fĕnd'), *v. t.* To guard from injury; to protect. — **De-fend'ant** (-*ant*), *n.* One who makes defense or opposes a complaint or charge. — **De-fend'er**, *n.*

De-fense' (dē-fĕns'), **De-fence'**, *n.* Act of defending, or state of being defended; protection from injury; vindication; justification. — **De-fense'less, De-fence'less**, *a.* Destitute of defense; unprotected. — **De-fen'si-ble** (-fĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being defended. — **De-fen'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Serving to defend. — *n.* That which defends; safeguard; state of defense. — **De-fen'sive-ly**, *adv.*

De-fer' (dē-fĕr'), *v. t.* [DEFERRED (-fĕrd'); DEFERRING.] To put off; to delay; to postpone. — *v. i.* To wait; to yield out of respect. — **De-fer'rer**, *n.* — **Def'er-ence** (dĕf'ĕr-*ens*), *n.* Respect or concession to another; regard; complaisance. — **Def'er-en'tial** (dĕf'ĕr-ĕn'shal), *a.* Expressing deference; accustomed to defer.

De-fi'ance (dē-fī'*ans*), *n.* A defying; a challenge; provocation; opposition; willingness to fight. — **De-fi'ant** (-*ant*), *a.* Full of defiance; bold; insolent.

De-fi'cient (dē-fĭsh'*ent*), *a.* Wanting; inadequate; defective; imperfect; short. — **De-fi'cient-ly**, *adv.* — **De-fi'cience** (-*ens*), **De-fi'ciency** (-fĭsh'*en*-sĭ), *n.* Defect; imperfection.

Def'i-cit (dĕf'ĭ-sĭt), *n.* Deficiency; lack.

De-fi'er (dē-fī'ĕr), *n.* One who defies.

De-file' (dē-fīl' *or* dē'fīl), *n.* A narrow passage or way. — (dē-fīl'), *v. i.* To march off, file by file; to file off.

De-file' (dē-fīl'), *v. t.* To pollute; to corrupt; to soil; to debauch. — **De-file'ment** (-*ment*), *n.* A defiling; uncleanness; pollution. — **De-fil'er**, *n.*

De-fine' (dē-fīn'), *v. t.* To end; to determine the boundaries of; to mark out with distinctness; to exhibit clearly; to explain; to interpret. — **De-fin'er**, *n.* — **De-fin'a-ble**, *a.*

Def'i-nite (dĕf'ĭ-nĭt), *a.* Having certain limits; precise; exact; serving to define or restrict. — **Def'i-nite-ly**, *adv.* — **Def'i-nite-ness**, *n.*

Def'i-ni'tion (dĕf'ĭ-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of defining; description of a thing by its properties; explanation of the meaning of a word or term.

De-fin'i-tive (dē-fĭn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Determinate; positive; final; unconditional; limiting. — *n.* That which ascertains or confirms. — **De-fin'i-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **De-fin'i-tive-ness**, *n.*

Def'la-grate (dĕf'lă-grāt), *v. i. & t.* To burn with a sudden and sparkling combustion. — **Def'la-gra'tion** (-grā'shŭn), *n.* A sudden combustion without explosion. — **De-fla'gra-ble** (dē-flā'grā-b'l *or* dĕf'lă-), *a.* Combustible.

De-flect' (dē-flĕkt'), *v. i. & t.* To turn aside; to deviate. — **De-flec'tion** (-flĕk'shŭn), **De-flex'ure** (-flĕks'ŭr), *n.* A turning aside; deviation.

De-flour' (dē-flour'), *v. t.* [DEFLOURED (-flourd'); DEFLOURING.] To ravish; to seduce. — **Def'lo-ra'tion** (dĕf'lō-rā'shŭn *or* dē'flō-), *n.* Rape.

De-flux'ion (dē-flŭk'shŭn), *n.* A discharge or flowing off of humors.

De-fo'li-a'tion (dē-fō'lĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* The fall or shedding of leaves.

De-force' (dē-fōrs'), *v. t.* To keep from the owner unlawfully. — **De-force'ment**, *n.* Wrongful withholding (of lands or tenements).

De-form' (dē-fōrm'), *v. t.* [DEFORMED (-fōrmd'); DEFORMING.] To mar or alter in form; to disfigure; to deface; to make ugly. — **De-form'er**, *n.* — **De-form'i-ty** (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The state of being deformed; ugliness; defect; absurdity.

De-fraud' (dē-frȧd'), *v. t.* To deprive of right by fraud or artifice; to cheat. — **De-fraud'er**, *n.*

De-fray' (dē-frā'), *v. t.* [DEFRAYED (-frād'); DEFRAYING.] To meet the cost of; to bear the expense of. — **De-fray'er**, *n.* — **De-fray'al** (-frā'-*al*), **De-fray'ment**, *n.* Payment of charges.

Deft (dĕft), *a.* Apt; dexterous; neat. — **Deft'ly**, *adv.* — **Deft'ness**, *n.*

De-funct' (dē-fŭnkt'), *a.* Dead; deceased. — *n.* A dead person.

De-fy' (dē-fī'), *v. t.* [DEFIED (-fīd'); DEFYING.] To dare; to challenge; to brave.

De-gen'er-ate (dē-jĕn'ĕr-āt), *a.* Having become worse than one's kind; deteriorated; degraded; mean; base; low. — (-āt), *v. i.* To deteriorate; to be degraded. — **De-gen'er-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **De-gen'er-ate-ness, De-gen'er-a-cy** (-ă-sĭ), *n.* Deterioration; meanness. — **De-gen'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Decline; debasement.

Deg'lu-ti'tion (dĕg'lū-tĭsh'ŭn *or* dē'glū-), *n.* Act or power of swallowing.

De-grade' (dē-grād'), *v. t.* To deprive of rank or title; to abase; to lower; to reduce. — **De-grad'ed**, *a.* Reduced in character or reputation; low; base. — **De-grad'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a degrading manner. — **Deg'ra-da'tion** (dĕg'ra-dā'shŭn), *n.* Loss of rank or value; degeneracy; abasement; disgrace.

De-gree' (dē-grē'), *n.* A step; position; station; rank; the 360th part of a circle; 69½ miles.

De-his'cence (dē-hĭs'*sens*), *n.* Act of gaping; opening of pods and cells at maturity. — **De-his'cent** (-*sent*), *a.* Opening, as a pod.

De'i-form (dē'ĭ-fōrm), *a.* Like a god; of godlike form.

De'i-fy (dē'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [DEIFIED (-fīd); DEIFYING.] To exalt to the rank of deity; to render godlike.

Deign (dān), *v. i.* [DEIGNED (dānd); DEIGNING.] To think worthy; to vouchsafe; to condescend. — *v. t.* To grant; to allow.

De'ism (dē'ĭz'm), *n.* Belief in God, but not in revelation. — **De'ist** (-ĭst), *n.* An advocate of deism; a freethinker. — **De-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), **De-is'tic-al** (-tĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to deism or to deists; containing deism. — **De-is'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

De'i-ty (dē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* A divinity; a god.

De-ject' (dē-jĕkt'), *v. t.* To cast down; to dispirit; to discourage; to depress. — **De-ject'ed-ly**, *adv.* In a dejected manner; sadly. — **De-ject'ed-ness**, *n.* — **De-jec'tion** (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* Lowness of spirits; melancholy; disheartenment.

De-laine' (dē-lān'), *n.* A kind of dress goods.

De-lay' (dē-lā'), *n.* A putting off; procrastination; hindrance; detention; stop. — *v. t.* [DELAYED (-lād'); DELAYING.] To put off; to defer; to detain; to hinder; to prolong; to protract. — *v. i.* To move slowly; to linger; to tarry. — **De-lay'er**, *n.*

De'le (dē'lē), *v. t.* To erase; to remove (something put in type); — usually used in the imperative, and expressed thus: ℊ. — **Del'e-ble** (dĕl'ē-b'l *or* dē'lē-), *a.* Capable of being blotted out.

De-lec'ta-ble (dē-lĕk'tă-b'l), *a.* Highly pleasing;

delightful. — **De-lec'ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **De-lec'ta-bly**, *adv.* — **De'lec-ta'tion** (dē'lĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* Great pleasure; delight.

Del'e-gate (dĕl'ē-gāt), *n.* One sent to represent another; a representative; a deputy. — *v. t.* To send as one's representative; to commission; to depute; to intrust to the care of another; to assign; to commit. — *a.* Sent to act for another; deputed. — **Del'e-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* A delegating; one or more persons deputed to represent others; deputation.

De-lete' (dē-lēt'), *v. t.* [DELETED; DELETING.] To blot out; to erase; to destroy.

Del'e-te'ri-ous (dĕl'ē-tē'rĭ-ŭs *or* dē'lē-), *a.* Destructive; pernicious.

Delf (dĕlf), *n.* Earthenware, glazed.

De-lib'er-ate (dē-lĭb'ĕr-āt), *v. i.* & *t.* To weigh in the mind; to consider; to ponder. — **De-lib'er-ate** (-ăt), *a.* Circumspect; well considered; slow. — **De-lib'er-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **De-lib'er-ate-ness**, *n.* — **De-lib'er-a'tion** (dē-lĭb'ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of deliberating; mature reflection; wariness; caution; consultation. — **De-lib'er-a-tive** (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, or acting by, deliberation. — **De-lib'er-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Del'i-cate (dĕl'ĭ-kāt), *a.* Nice; fine; considerate; feeble; frail; tender; dainty; critical. — **Del'i-cate-ly**, *adv.* — **Del'i-cate-ness**, *n.* — **Del'i-ca-cy** (-kā-sy), *n.* Refinement of taste or sensibility; elegance; daintiness; luxury.

De-li'cious (dē-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Affording exquisite pleasure; delightful. — **De-li'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **De-li'cious-ness**, *n.*

De-light' (dē-līt'), *n.* Great joy or pleasure, or that which affords it. — *v. t.* To give great pleasure to; to please highly. — *v. i.* To have or take great pleasure. — **De-light'ed**, *a.* Greatly pleased; charmed. — **De-light'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Delicious; charming. — **De-light'ful-ly**, *adv.*

De-lin'e-ate (dē-lĭn'ē-āt), *v. t.* To represent; to sketch; to portray; to depict; to paint; to draw; to describe. — **De-lin'e-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A description; a sketch; an outline. — **De-lin'e-a'tor** (-lĭn'ē-ā'tŏr), *n.* — **De-lin'e-a-ment** (-lĭn'ē-ā-ment), *n.* Delineation.

De-lin'quent (dē-lĭn'kwent), *a.* Failing in duty; offending by neglect. — *n.* A transgressor; an offender; a culprit. — **De-lin'quen-cy** (-kwen-sy), *n.* Failure or omission of duty; fault; misdeed; crime.

Del'i-quesce' (dĕl'ĭ-kwĕs'), *v. i.* [DELIQUESCED (-kwĕst'); DELIQUESCING.] To melt in air. — **Del'i-ques'cence** (-kwĕs'sens), *n.* Act or state of being deliquescent. — **Del'i-ques'cent** (-sent), *a.* Liquefying in the air; branching so that the stem is lost in the branches.

De-liq'ui-ate (dē-lĭk'wĭ-āt), *v. i.* To deliquesce. — ‖**De-liq'ui-um** (-wĭ-ŭm), *n.* A melting in the air, or in a moist place.

De-lir'i-um (dē-lĭr'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* Derangement; mental aberration; strong excitement; wild enthusiasm. — **Delirium tremens** (trē'mĕnz). Violent delirium induced by excessive use of intoxicating liquors. — **De-lir'i-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Having delirium; insane. — **De-lir'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

De-liv'er (dē-lĭv'ĕr), *v. t.* [DELIVERED (-ĕrd); DELIVERING.] To free from restraint; to set at liberty; to rescue or save from evil; to give or transfer; to communicate; to impart; to relieve of a child in childbirth. — **De-liv'er-er**, *n.* — **De-liv'er-ance** (-ĕr-ans), *n.* Act of delivering; state of being delivered; freedom; opinion or decision expressed. — **De-liv'er-y** (-ĕr-ỹ), *n.* Act of delivering from restraint; rescue; release; surrender; act or style of utterance; parturition; freedom; preservation.

Dell (dĕl), *n.* A dale; a valley; a ravine.

Del'phi-an (dĕl'fĭ-an), **Del'phic** (-fĭk), *a.* Relating to Delphi, and to its oracle; oracular; ambiguous; mysterious.

Del'phin (dĕl'fĭn), **Del'phine**, *a.* Pertaining to the dauphin of France, or to an edition of the classics prepared for his use.

Del'phine (dĕl'fĭn), *a.* Pertaining to the dolphin, a genus of fishes.

Del'ta (dĕl'tă), *n.* The Greek letter Δ; a tract of land between two mouths of a river. — **Del'toid** (-toid), *a.* Like the Greek Δ; triangular.

De-lude' (dē-lūd'), *v. t.* To lead into error; to mislead; to beguile; to cheat. — **De-lud'er**, *n.*

Del'uge (dĕl'ūj), *n.* An inundation; a flood; esp., the flood in Noah's time; a great calamity. — *v. t.* [DELUGED (-ūjd); DELUGING.] To overflow; to inundate; to drown; to overwhelm.

De-lu'sion (dē-lū'zhŭn), *n.* Act of deluding; deception; state of being deluded; error; illusion; fallacy. — **De-lu'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Fitted to delude; deceptive; delusory. — **De-lu'so-ry** (-sō-rỹ), *a.* Apt to delude; fallacious.

Delve (dĕlv), *v. t.* [DELVED (dĕlvd); DELVING.] To dig; to penetrate; to trace out. — *v. i.* To labor with the spade. — **Delv'er**, *n.*

Dem'a-gogue (dĕm'ă-gŏg), *n.* One who controls the multitude by specious arts; an artful politician.

De-main', *n.* See DEMESNE.

De-mand' (dē-mănd'), *v. t.* To ask; to claim; to require; to be in urgent need of. — *v. i.* To make a demand; to inquire. — *n.* A demanding; requisition; question; manifested want; claim. — **De-mand'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being demanded. — **De-mand'er**, *n.*

De'mar-ca'tion (dē'mär-kā'shŭn), **De'mar-ka'tion**, *n.* A division of territory; a boundary.

De-mean' (dē-mēn'), *v. t.* [DEMEANED (-mēnd'); DEMEANING.] To manage; to conduct; to comport (one's self). — **De-mean'or** (-mēn'ĕr), *n.* Conduct; behavior; deportment; bearing; mien.

De-ment'ed (dē-mĕnt'ĕd), *a.* Insane; mad; of unsound mind. — ‖**De-men'ti-a** (-mĕn'shĭ-ă), *n.* Insanity; loss of reason; idiocy.

De-mer'it (dē-mĕr'ĭt), *n.* Misconduct; fault; vice.

De-mer'sion (dē-mĕr'shŭn), *n.* A plunging into a fluid; immersion.

De-mesne' (dē-mēn'), **De-main'** (dē-mān'), *n.* A manor house, with adjoining land.

Dem'i-god (dĕm'ĭ-gŏd), *n.* A deified hero.

Dem'i-john (dĕm'ĭ-jŏn), *n.* A large glass bottle, inclosed in wickerwork.

‖**Dem'i-monde'** (dĕm'ĭ-mŏnd'), *n.* Persons of doubtful reputation; courtesans.

De-mise' (dē-mīz'), *n.* Death of a royal or illustrious person; conveyance or transfer of an estate. — *v. t.* [DEMISED (-mīzd'); DEMISING.] To bequeath; to bestow by will. — **De-mis'a-ble** (-mīz'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being leased.

De-moc'ra-cy (dē-mŏk'rā-sỹ), *n.* Government by the people, or by representatives chosen by the people; a republic; the principles of one of the American political parties. — **Dem'o-crat** (dĕm'ō-krăt), *n.* An adherent of democracy. —

Dem'o-crat'ic (dĕm'ŏ-krăt'ĭk), **Dem'o-crat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or favoring, democracy. — **Dem'o-crat'ic-al-ly** (-ĭ-kal-lȳ), *adv.*

De-mol'ish (dē-mŏl'ĭsh), *v. t.* [DEMOLISHED (-ĭsht); DEMOLISHING.] To throw or pull down; to ruin; to overthrow; to destroy. — **Dem'o-li'tion** (dĕm'ŏ-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of overthrowing; ruin; destruction.

De'mon (dē'mŏn), *n.* An evil spirit; a devil. — **De-mo'ni-ac** (-mō'nĭ-ăk), **Dem'o-ni'ac-al** (dĕm'ŏ-nī'ă-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or produced by, demons; devilish. — **De-mo'ni-ac,** *n.* A human being possessed by an evil spirit. — **De'mon-ism** (dē'mŏn-ĭz'm), *n.* Belief in demons or false gods. — **De'mon-ol'a-try** (-ŏl'ă-trȳ), *n.* Worship of demons. — **De'mon-ol'o-gy** (-ŏ-jȳ), *n.* A treatise on demons.

Dem'on-strate (dĕm'ŏn-strāt *or* dē-mŏn'strāt), *v. t.* To prove fully or to a certainty; to point out; to exhibit; to manifest. — **Dem'on-stra'tor** (dĕm'ŏn-strā'tĕr), *n.* — **De-mon'stra-to-ry** (dē-mŏn'strā-tŏ-rȳ), **De-mon'stra-tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to demonstrate; conclusive; frank; open. — **De-mon'stra-tive,** *n.* A demonstrative pronoun; a pronoun distinctly designating that to which it refers. — **De-mon'stra-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **De-mon'stra-ble** (-strā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being demonstrated; admitting of decisive proof. — **De-mon'stra-bly,** *adv.* — **De-mon'stra-ble-ness, De-mon'stra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Dem'on-stra'tion** (dĕm'ŏn-strā'shŭn), *n.* Proof; manifestation; display of strength.

De-mor'al-ize (dē-mŏr'al-īz), *v. t.* To destroy or undermine the morals of; to corrupt in morals, discipline, courage, etc. — **De-mor'al-i-za'tion** (-al-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Loss or destruction of morals, discipline, etc.

De-mul'cent (dē-mŭl'sent), *a.* Softening; mollifying; soothing. — *n.* A soothing medicinal application.

De-mur' (dē-mûr') *v. i.* [DEMURRED (-mûrd'); DEMURRING.] To hesitate; to pause; to delay. — *n.* Stop; hesitation; suspense. — **De-mur'rer,** *n.* One who demurs; stoppage of a legal action by a point which the court must determine. — **De-mur'rage** (-mŭr'răj), *n.* Detention of a ship, freight, etc.; payment for such detention.

De-mure' (dē-mūr'), *a.* Grave; affectedly modest. — **De-mure'ly,** *adv.* — **De-mure'ness,** *n.*

De-my' (dē-mī'), *n.* A small size of paper.

Den (dĕn), *n.* A cave; a beast's dwelling; a retreat; a haunt. — *v. i.* To dwell; to inhabit.

De-na'tion-al-ize (dē-năsh'ŭn-al-īz), *v. t.* To divest of national character or rights.

Den'drite (dĕn'drīt), *n.* A mineral, on which are branching figures resembling trees. — **Den-drit'ic** (-drĭt'ĭk), **Den-drit'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Containing delineations like shrubs or trees. — **Den'dri-form** (-drĭ-fôrm), **Den'droid** (-droid), *a.* Resembling a shrub or tree in form; dendritic. — **Den-drol'o-gy** (-drŏl'ŏ-jȳ), *n.* Natural history of trees.

Den'gue (dĕn'gā), *n.* Breakbone fever, an epidemic eruptive fever of the West Indies, Egypt, India, etc.

De-ni'a-ble, De-ni'al. See under DENY.

Den'i-zen (dĕn'ĭ-z'n), *n.* A citizen; a stranger admitted to residence in a foreign country; an inhabitant. — *v. t.* To enfranchise; to populate (a region) with denizens. — **Den'i-za'tion** (-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of making one a denizen.

De-nom'i-nate (dē-nŏm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To give a name to; to entitle; to designate. — *a.* Having a specific name. — **De-nom'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of naming or designating; a name; a class, or collection of individuals, called by the same name; a sect; a title; a category. — **De-nom'i-na'tion-al** (-al), *a.* Relating to a denomination. — **De-nom'i-na-tive** (-nā-tĭv), *a.* Conferring a denomination or title. — **De-nom'i-na'tor** (-nā'tĕr), *n.* The giver of a name; a number below the line in fractions, showing how many parts the integer is divided into.

De-note' (dē-nōt'), *v. t.* To indicate; to mark; to signify; to show. — **De-not'a-ble** (-nō't'ă-b'l), *a.* — **De'no-ta'tion** (dē'nō-tā'shŭn *or* dēn'ō-), *n.* A marking off; a separation.

‖**Dé'noue'ment'** (dā'nōō'măn' *or* dā-nōō'măn), *n.* The catastrophe of a drama, romance, etc.; the upshot or solution of a mystery; an event.

De-nounce' (dē-nouns'), *v. t.* To accuse publicly; to threaten; to stigmatize. — **De-noun'cer** (-noun'sĕr), *n.* — **De-nounce'ment,** *n.* A proclamation of a threat, calamity, etc.

Dense (dĕns), *a.* Having the constituent part closely united; close; compact. — **Dense'ly,** *adv.* — **Den'si-ty** (dĕn'sĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being dense or thick; compactness; proportion of mass, or quantity of matter, to bulk or volume.

Dent (dĕnt), *n.* A small hollow; a mark made by a blow; an indentation. — *v. t.* To make a dent upon; to indent.

Den'tal (dĕn'tal), *a.* Pertaining to the teeth. — *n.* A sound or letter formed by aid of the teeth. — **Den'tate** (dĕn'tāt), **Den'ta-ted** (-tă-tĕd), *a.* Toothed; sharply notched; serrate. — **Den-ta'tion** (dĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Formation of teeth. — **Dent'ed,** *a.* Indented; impressed with little hollows. — **Den'ti-cle** (dĕn'tĭ-k'l), *n.* A small tooth or projecting point. — **Den-tic'u-late** (dĕn-tĭk'ū-lāt), **Den-tic'u-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Notched into little toothlike projections; finely dentate. — **Den-tic'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* The state of being set with small notches or teeth. — **Den'ti-form** (dĕn'tĭ-fôrm), **Den'toid** (-toid), *a.* Having the form of teeth. — **Den'ti-frice** (-tĭ-frĭs), *n.* A substance for cleaning the teeth. — **Den'tine** (-tĭn), *n.* The calcified substance of which teeth are mostly composed.

Den'til (dĕn'tĭl), *n.* A square block or projection in cornices.

Den'tist (dĕn'tĭst), *n.* One who cares for the teeth of others; a dental surgeon. — **Den'tist-ry** (-tĭs-trȳ), *n.* Art or profession of a dentist.

Den-ti'tion (dĕn-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Formation of teeth; the process or time of cutting the teeth; the system of teeth peculiar to an animal.

De-nude' (dē-nūd'), *v. t.* To divest of covering; to make naked; to strip. — **Den'u-da'tion** (dĕn'ū-dā'shŭn *or* dē'nū-), *n.* A making bare.

De-nun'ci-ate (dē-nŭn'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To denounce. — **De-nun'ci-a'tion** (-shĭ-ā'shŭn *or* -sĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of denouncing; a public menace or accusation. — **De-nun'ci-a'tor** (-ā'tĕr), *n.* — **De-nun'ci-a-to-ry** (-shĭ-ă-tŏ-rȳ *or* -shă-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Containing denunciation; accusing.

De-ny' (dē-nī'), *v. t.* [DENIED (-nīd'); DENYING.] To contradict; to refuse; to reject; to withhold; to disown; to abjure. — **De-ni'a-ble** (-nī'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being denied. — **De-ni'al** (-al), *n.* A denying; a refusal; a contradiction; a disavowal. — **De-ni'er,** *n.*

De-ob'stru-ent (dē-ŏb'stru-ent), *a.* Removing obstructions; aperient. — *n.* A medicine which opens the natural passages of the body.

De'o-dand' (dē'ō-dand'), *n.* A thing forfeited to the state for pious uses.

De-o'dor-ize (dē-ō'dēr-iz), *v. t.* To deprive of odor, esp. of bad odor resulting from impurities.

De'on-tol'o-gy (dē'ŏn-tŏl'ō-jy), *n.* Science of duty.

De-part' (dē-pärt'), *v. i.* To go forth or away; to leave; to decease; to die. — *v. t.* To leave; to quit; to retire from. — **De-par'ture** (-pär'tūr), *n.* A going away; a removal; death.

De-part'ment (dē-pärt'ment), *n.* A part or portion; distinct course of life, action, study, etc.; a subdivision of business or official duty; a territorial division; a province; a district. — **De'part-men'tal** (dē'pärt-mĕn'tal), *a.* Pertaining to a department.

De-pend' (dē-pĕnd'), *v. i.* To hang; to rely; to trust; to adhere. — **De-pend'ent** (-ent), **De-pend'ant** (-ant), *a.* Relying; subordinate. — *n.* One sustained by, relying on, or subject to, another; a retainer. — **De-pend'ent-ly**, *adv.* — **De-pend'ence** (-ens), *n.* Act or state of depending or of being dependent; reliance; trust; subordination. — **De-pend'en-cy** (-en-sy), *n.* Dependence; a territory remote from the state to which it belongs; a colony.

De-pict' (dē-pĭkt'), **De-pic'ture** (-pĭk'tūr), *v. t.* To paint; to portray; to describe.

Dep'i-late (dĕp'ĭ-lāt), *v. t.* To strip of hair; to husk. — **De-pil'a-to-ry** (dē-pĭl'ā-tō-ry), *a.* Having power to remove the hair and make bald or bare. — *n.* An application for removing hair.

De-plete' (dē-plēt'), *v. t.* To empty (the vessels of the human system, by venesection); to exhaust the strength or resources of. — **De-ple'tion** (-plē'shŭn), *n.* Act of depleting or emptying; bloodletting. — **De-ple'to-ry** (-tō-ry), *a.* Calculated to deplete.

De-plore' (dē-plōr'), *v. t.* To lament; to bewail; to bemoan. — **De-plor'a-ble** (-plōr'ā-b'l), *a.* Lamentable; sad; pitiable; grievous; wretched. — **De-plor'a-bly**, *adv.* — **De-plor'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

De-ploy' (dē-ploi'), *v. t.* [DEPLOYED (-ploid'); DEPLOYING.] To open; to extend; to display (a column of troops). — *v. i.* To extend in line.

De-plume' (dē-plūm'), *v. t.* To deprive of plumes or plumage; to lay bare; to expose. — **Dep'lu-ma'tion** (dĕp'lū-mā'shŭn *or* dē'plū-), *n.* Stripping or falling off of plumes or feathers.

De-pone' (dē-pōn') *v. t.* & *i.* To testify under oath; to depose. — **De-po'nent** (dē-pō'nent), *a.* Having a passive form with active meaning; — said of certain verbs. — *n.* One who deposes or gives a deposition under oath; a deponent verb.

De-pop'u-late (dē-pŏp'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To deprive of inhabitants; to dispeople. — *v. i.* To become dispeopled. — **De-pop'u-la'tor** (-pŏp'ū-lā'tŏr), *n.* — **De-pop'u-la'tion** (-pŏp'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of depopulating; state of being depopulated.

De-port' (dē-pōrt'), *v. t.* To transport; to carry away; to demean; to conduct; to behave. — **De'por-ta'tion** (dē'pōr-tā'shŭn *or* dĕp'ōr-), *n.* Act of deporting; banishment; exile; transportation. — **De-port'ment** (dē-pōrt'ment), *n.* Manner of deporting or demeaning one's self; carriage; behavior; demeanor; conduct.

De-pose' (dē-pōz'), *v. t.* To dethrone; to degrade; to eject from office; to testify to; to aver upon oath. — *v. i.* To bear witness. — **De-pos'al** (-pōz'al), *n.* Act of deposing; removal from office. — **De-pos'a-ble**, *a.*

De-pos'it (dē-pŏz'ĭt), *v. t.* To lay down; to place; to put; to lay away for safe keeping; to store. — *n.* A thing deposited, laid down, or placed (in a bank, for safe keeping, etc.). — **De-pos'i-tor** (-ĭ-tŏr), *n.* — **De-pos'i-ta-ry** (-ĭ-tā-ry), *n.* One with whom any thing is left in trust; trustee; guardian. — **De-pos'i-to-ry** (-ĭ-tō-ry), *n.* Place where anything is deposited for safe keeping.

Dep'o-si'tion (dĕp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn *or* dē'pō-), *n.* A deposing or depositing; precipitation; the setting aside of a public officer; displacement; removal; thing deposited; matter thrown down; sediment; testimony under oath or affirmation; an affidavit.

De'pot (dē'pō, *French* dē-pō'), *n.* A place of deposit; a storehouse; a military station where stores are kept, or recruits assembled; a railroad station.

De-prave' (dē-prāv'), *v. t.* To make bad or worse; to corrupt; to vitiate; to pollute; to impair. — **Dep'ra-va'tion** (dĕp'ra-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act of corrupting; the state of being depraved; corruption; profligacy. — **De-prav'i-ty** (-prăv'ĭ-ty), *n.* Extreme wickedness; corruption.

Dep're-cate (dĕp'rē-kāt), *v. t.* To pray for deliverance from; to regret deeply. — **Dep're-ca'tor** (dĕp'rē-kā'tŏr), *n.* — **Dep're-ca-to-ry** (-kā-tō-ry), *a.* Serving or tending to deprecate. — **Dep're-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Prayer that an evil may be removed or prevented; entreaty for pardon. — **Dep're-ca'tive** (dĕp'rē-kā'tĭv), *a.* Having the form of prayer; deprecatory.

De-pre'ci-ate (dē-prē'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To lessen in price; to undervalue; to underrate; to decry; to detract. — *v. i.* To fall in value; to sink in estimation. — **De-pre'ci-a'tor** (-ā'tŏr), *n.* — **De-pre'ci-a-to-ry** (-shĭ-ā-tō-ry *or* -shā-tō-ry), **De-pre'ci-a'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to depreciate. — **De-pre'ci-a'tion** (-shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* A depreciating; reduction of worth.

Dep're-date (dĕp'rē-dāt), *v. t.* To plunder; to pillage; to rob; to lay waste; to devour. — **Dep're-da'tion** (dĕp'rē-dā'shŭn), *n.* A robbing, despoiling, or plundering. — **Dep're-da'tor** (dĕp'rē-dā'tŏr), *n.*

De-press' (dē-prĕs'), *v. t.* [DEPRESSED (-prĕst'); DEPRESSING.] To press down; to humble; to embarrass (trade, commerce, etc.); to cheapen. — **De-press'or** (-ŏr), *n.* — **De-pres'sion** (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A reduction; sinking; fall; dejection; melancholy. — **De-press'ive** (-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* Able or tending to depress.

De-prive' (dē-prīv'), *v. t.* To take away: to bereave; to despoil; to debar; to abridge. — **De-priv'a-ble** (-prīv'ā-b'l), *a.* Liable to be deprived, dispossessed, or deposed. — **Dep'ri-va'tion** (dĕp'rĭ-vā'shŭn), *n.* Dispossession; loss; want; bereavement.

Depth (dĕpth), *n.* Deepness; profundity; darkness; a deep, or the deepest, part or place.

Dep'u-rate (dĕp'ū-rāt), *v. t.* To purify. — **Dep'u-ra'tion** (dĕp'ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* Purification.

De-pute' (dē-pūt'), *v. t.* To appoint as substitute or agent; to delegate. — *n.* A deputy. — **Dep'u-ta'tion** (dĕp'ū-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of deputing; a person or persons deputed to act for others. — **Dep'u-tize** (dĕp'ū-tīz), *v. t.* To depute. — **Dep'u-ty** (-tỹ), *n.* A representative; an agent.

De-rac'i-nate (dē-răs'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To root up; to extirpate.

De-rail' (dē-rāl'), *v. t. & i.* To run off the rails; — said of cars, etc. — **De-rail'ment**, *n.*

De-range' (dē-rānj'), *v. t.* To put out of order; to embarrass; to unsettle; to disturb; to disconcert. — **De-range'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* Disorder; insanity; confusion; embarrassment.

Der'e-lict (dĕr'ē-lĭkt), *a.* Forsaken by the owner; abandoned; unfaithful; lost; adrift. — *n.* A thing abandoned by its owner; a tract of land left dry by the sea, and fit for cultivation. — **Der'e-lic'tion** (-lĭk'shŭn), *n.* Abandonment.

De-ride' (dē-rīd'), *v. t.* To laugh at with contempt; to ridicule; to mock; to taunt. — **De-rid'ing-ly**, *adv.* By way of derision or mockery. — **De-ri'sion** (-rĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Scorn; mockery; ridicule. — **De-ri'sive** (-rī'sĭv), *a.* Expressing, or characterized by, derision. — **De-ri'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **De-ri'so-ry** (-sō-rỹ), *a.* Derisive.

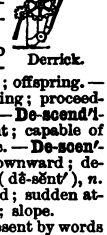
De-rive' (dē-rīv'), *v. t.* To trace; to deduce; to infer; draw. — *v. i.* To flow; to have origin; to proceed. — **De-riv'a-ble** (-rīv'ă-b'l), *a.* Transmissible; communicable; inferable. — **Der'i-va'tion** (dĕr'ĭ-vā'shŭn), *n.* Deduction from a source; act of tracing origin or descent, as in grammar or genealogy; a derivative. — **De-riv'a-tive** (dē-rĭv'ă-tĭv), *a.* Obtained by derivation; derived; secondary. — *n.* That which is derived. — **De-riv'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Derm (dĕrm), *n.* The covering of an animal; skin. — **Derm'al** (dĕr'măl), *a.* Pertaining to the skin. — **Der'ma-tol'o-gy** (dĕr'mă-tŏl'ŏ-jỹ), *n.* Science of the skin, and its diseases.

‖Der'nier' (dăr'nyā' *or* dĕr'nĭ-ĕr), *a.* Last; final; ultimate.

Der'o-gate (dĕr'ŏ-gāt), *v. t. & i.* To take away; to detract. — (-gāt), *a.* Diminished in value; damaged. — **Der'o-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Disparagement; detraction; depreciation. — **De-rog'a-to-ry** (dē-rŏg'ă-tŏ-rỹ), *a.* Detracting; injurious.

Der'rick (dĕr'rĭk), *n.* A mast or machine for raising heavy weights.



Derrick.

Der'vish (dĕr'vĭsh), **Der'vise** (-vĭs), **Der'vis** (-vĭs), *n.* A Turkish or Persian monk.

Des'cant (dĕs'kănt), *n.* A variation of an air; a song in parts; soprano or treble; comment. — **Des-cant'** (dĕs-kănt'), *v. i.* To sing a variation or accompaniment; to comment; to expatiate.

De-scend' (dē-sĕnd'), *v. t. & i.* To go or come down. — **De-scend'ant** (-ănt), *n.* One who descends; offspring. — **De-scend'ent** (-ĕnt), *a.* Descending; proceeding from an ancestor or source. — **De-scend'i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Admitting descent; capable of being transmitted by inheritance. — **De-scen'sion** (-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* A going downward; descent; degradation. — **De-scent'** (dē-sĕnt'), *n.* A descending; progress downward; sudden attack; derivation; lineage; birth; slope.

De-scribe' (dē-skrīb'), *v. t.* To represent by words or other signs; to set forth; to sketch; to relate; to express; to explain. — **De-scrib'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of description. — **De-scrip'tion** (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* A describing; account; class; sort. — **De-scrip'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Affording description. — **De-scrip'tive-ly**, *adv.*

De-scry' (dē-skrī'), *v. t.* [DESCRIED (dē-skrīd'); DESCRYING.] To discover (distant objects); to behold; to detect; to discern. — **De-scri'er**, *n.*

Des'e-crate (dĕs'ē-krāt), *v. t.* To pervert from a sacred purpose; to profane. — **Des'e-cra'tion** (-krā'shŭn), *n.* A desecrating; sacrilege.

De-sert' (dē-zĕrt'), *v. t.* To part from; to abandon; to forsake; to quit. — *v. i.* To run away. — **De-sert'er** (-zĕrt'ĕr), *n.* — **De-ser'tion** (-zĕr'shŭn), *n.* Abandonment.

Des'ert (dĕz'ĕrt), *n.* A deserted or forsaken region; wilderness; solitude. — *a.* Forsaken; unproductive; barren; waste; desolate.

De-sert' (dē-zĕrt'), *n.* That which is deserved; merit; worth; due.

De-serve' (dē-zĕrv'), *v. t.* [DESERVED (-zĕrvd'); DESERVING.] To earn by service; to merit; to be entitled to. — *v. i.* To be worthy of recompense. — **De-serv'ed-ly** (-zĕrv'ĕd-lỹ), *adv.* According to desert; justly. — **De-serv'ing**, *n.* Desert; merit. — *a.* Meritorious; worthy. — **De-serv'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Des'ha-bille' (dăz'ă-bēl'), *n.* An undress; careless toilet.

Des'ic-cate (dĕs'ĭk-kāt *or* dē-sĭk'kāt), *v. t. & i.* To dry up. — **De-sic'cant** (-sĭk'kant), *a.* Drying. — *n.* A medicine or preparation for drying a sore. — **Des'ic-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of desiccating; state of being desiccated. — **De-sic'ca-tive** (dē-sĭk'kă-tĭv), *a.* Drying. — *n.* An application for drying up secretions.

De-sid'er-ate (dē-sĭd'ēr-āt), *v. t.* To feel need of; to want; to desire. — **De-sid'er-a-tive** (-ă-tĭv), *a.* Expressing or denoting desire. — *n.* An object of desire. — **‖De-sid'e-ra'tum** (-sĭd'ē-rā'tŭm), *n.* A thing desired; a want generally felt.

De-sign' (dē-zīn' *or* -sīn'), *v. t.* [DESIGNED (-zīnd' *or* -sīnd'); DESIGNING.] To sketch; to draw; to plan; to project; to mean. — *v. i.* To have a purpose; to intend. — *n.* A purpose; an intention; a plan; a sketch. — **De-sign'er**, *n.* — **De-sign'ed-ly** (-ĕd-lỹ), *adv.* By design; purposely. — **De-sign'ing**, *a.* Artful; scheming; insidious.

Des'ig-nate (dĕs'ĭg-nāt), *v. t.* To point out; to indicate; to name; to style; to describe. — **Des'ig-na'tor** (-nā'tĕr), *n.* — **Des'ig-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A designating or pointing out; an appointment; a title; an appellation.

De-sire' (dē-zīr'), *v. t.* [DESIRED (-zīrd'); DESIRING.] To long for; to covet; to ask; to entreat; to request. — *n.* A wish to obtain something; request; petition; object sought; eagerness; longing. — **De-sir'a-ble** (-zīr'ă-b'l), *a.* Worthy of desire; pleasing; agreeable. — **De-sir'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **De-sir'a-bly**, *adv.* — **De-sir'ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Desiring; solicitous; covetous; eager.

De-sist' (dē-zĭst' *or* -sĭst'), *v. i.* To cease; to stop; to forbear. — **De-sist'ance** (-ans), *n.* Stop; cessation.

Desk (dĕsk), *n.* A slanting table for writing on; a pulpit.

Des'o-late (dĕs'ō-lāt), *a.* Destitute of inhabitants; lonely; waste; solitary. — (-lāt), *v. t.* To lay waste; to ruin. — **Des'o-late-ly**, *adv.* — **Des'o-la'ter** (-lā'tĕr), *n.* — **Des'o-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A desolating or state of being desolated; ruin; havoc; sadness; destitution; gloom.

De-spair' (dē-spâr'), *v. i.* [DESPAIRED (-spârd'); DESPAIRING.] To be without hope; to give up expectation; to despond. — *n.* Desperation; hopelessness. — **De-spair'ing-ly**, *adv.*

De-spatch' (dē-spăch'), *v. & n.* See DISPATCH.
Des'per-a'do (dĕs'pĕr-ā'dō), *n.* A desperate fellow; a madman; a ruffian.
Des'per-ate (dĕs'pĕr-āt), *a.* Beyond hope; past cure; rash; headlon : forlorn; furious; frantic. — **Des'per-ate-ly,** *adv.* — **Des'per-ate-ness,** *n.* — **Des'per-a'tion** (-ā'sh , *n.* A despairing; hopelessness; recklessness.
Des'pi-ca-ble (dĕs'pĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* Fit to be despised; contemptible; vile; pitiful; paltry; low; base. — **Des'pi-ca-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Des'pi-ca-bly,** *adv.*
De-spise' (dē-spīz'), *v. t.* [DESPISED (-spīzd'); DESPISING.] To look upon with contempt; to scorn; to disdain; to undervalue.
De-spite' (dē-spīt'), *n.* Malice; malignity; spite; defiance. — *prep.* In spite of; notwithstanding. — **De-spite'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Malicious; malignant. — **De-spite'ful-ly,** *adv.*
De-spoil' (dē-spoil'), *v. t.* To spoil; to strip; to rob; to bereave. — **De-spoil'er,** *n.* — **De-spo'li-a'tion** (-spō'lĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of despoiling; state of being despoiled.
De-spond' (dē-spŏnd'), *v. i.* To give up; to abandon hope; to become dispirited or depressed. — **De-spond'ent,** *a.* Hopeless; low-spirited. — **De-spond'ent-ly, De-spond'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **De-spond'ence** (-ens), **De-spond'en-cy** (-en-sў), *n.* State of desponding; dejection.
Des'pot (dĕs'pŏt), *n.* An absolute prince; a tyrant. — **Des-pot'ic** (-pŏt'ĭk), **Des-pot'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Absolute in power; tyrannical; arbitrary. — **Des-pot'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Des'po-tism** (dĕs'pŏ-tĭz'm), *n.* Power, spirit, or principles of a despot; tyranny; a government directed by a despot.
Des'pu-mate (dĕs'pū-māt *or* dē-spū'-), *v. i.* To throw off impurities; to form scum; to foam. — **Des'pu-ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), *n.* Foam; scum; clarification.
Des'qua-ma'tion (dĕs'kwā-mā'shŭn *or* dē'skwā-), *n.* Separation of the cuticle or epidermis in flakes or scales; exfoliation.
Des-sert' (dĕz-zẽrt'), *n.* A service of pastry, fruits, etc., after dinner.
Des'tine (dĕs'tĭn), *v. t.* [DESTINED (-tĭnd); DESTINING.] To determine the future condition of; to fix; to doom; to decree; to ordain; to bind. — **Des'ti-na'tion** (-tĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of destining or appointing; predetermined end; place or point aimed at.
Des'ti-ny (dĕs'tĭ-nў), *n.* Predetermined state; fate; doom. — **Des'ti-nist,** *n.* A fatalist.
Des'ti-tute (dĕs'tĭ-tūt), *a.* In want; needy; poor. — **Des-ti-tu'tion** (-tū'shŭn), *n.* Utter want.
De-stroy' (dē-stroi'), *v. t.* [DESTROYED (-stroid'); DESTROYING.] To pull down; to break up the structure of; to demolish; to ruin; to annihilate; to kill. — **De-stroy'er,** *n.*
De-struc'tion (dē-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* A destroying; overthrow; havoc; ruin. — **De-struc'ti-ble** (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* Liable to destruction. — **De-struc'ti-bil'ĭ-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **De-struc'ti-ble-ness,** *n.* — **De-struc'tive** (-strŭk'tĭv), *a.* Causing destruction; deadly; ruinous; mischievous. — *n.* One who destroys; a radical reformer. — **De-struc'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **De-struc'tive-ness,** *n.*
Des'ue-tude (dĕs'wē-tūd), *n.* Disuse; discontinuance.
Des'ul-to-ry (dĕs'ŭl-tō-rў), *a.* Leaping from one subject to another; disconnected; loose.
De-tach' (dē-tăch'), *v. t.* [DETACHED (-tăcht'); DETACHING.] To separate; to disunite; to disengage; to withdraw; to draw off. — **De-tach'ment** (-ment), *n.* A separating; a thing detached; a body of troops or part of a fleet detailed for special service.
De'tail (dē'tāl *or* dē-tāl'), *n.* A minute portion; a particular; a narrative which relates minute points; the selection of a person or company for special service. — **De-tail'** (dē-tāl'), *v. t.* To relate in particulars; to report minutely; to specify; to appoint for a particular service.
De-tain' (dē-tān'), *v. t.* To keep back or from; to restrain; to stop; to arrest; to check; to hinder. — **De-tain'er,** *n.*
De-tect' (dē-tĕkt'), *v. t.* To uncover; to find out; to discover; to expose. — **De-tect'er** (-tĕkt'ẽr), **De-tect'or,** *n.* — **De-tec'tion** (-tĕk'shŭn), *n.* A detecting; discovery. — **De-tect'ive** (-tĕkt'ĭv), *a.* Fitted for, skilled in, or employed in, detecting. — *n.* A policeman employed to detect rogues.
De-tent' (dē-tĕnt'), *n.* That which locks or unlocks a movement in machinery; a catch controlling wheelwork in the striking part of a clock. — **De-ten'tion** (-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* Act of detaining; confinement; restraint; delay.
De-ter' (dē-tẽr'), *v. t.* [DETERRED (-tẽrd'); DETERRING.] To prevent by fear; to hinder. — **De-ter'ment,** *n.* Hindrance. — **De-ter'rent** (-tẽr'rent *or* -tẽr'rent), *a.* Serving to deter. — *n.* That which deters.
De-terge' (dē-tẽrj'), *v. t.* [DETERGED (-tẽrjd'); DETERGING.] To cleanse. — **De-ter'gent** (-tẽr'jĕnt), *a.* Cleansing; purging. — *n.* A medicine that cleanses the vessels or skin. — **De-ter'sion** (-tẽr'shŭn), *n.* A cleansing. — **De-ter'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Detergent.
De-te'ri-o-rate (dē-tē'rĭ-ō-rāt), *v. t. & i.* To make or become worse. — **De-te'ri-o-ra'tion** (-rā'-shŭn), *n.* A growing worse.
De-ter'ment, *n.* See under DETER, *v. t.*
De-ter'mine (dē-tẽr'mĭn), *v. t. & i.* To end; to decide; to resolve. — **De-ter'mined** (-mĭnd), *a.* Resolute; decided. — **De-ter'min-ed-ly** (-mĭn-ĕd-lў *or* -mĭnd-lў), *adv.* — **De-ter'mi-na-ble** (-mĭ-nă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being determined. — **De-ter'mi-nant** (-nant), *n.* That which serves to determine. — **De-ter'mi-nate** (-mĭ-nāt), *a.* Having defined limits; fixed; decisive; positive. — **De-ter'mi-nate-ly,** *adv.* — **De-ter'mi-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A termination; a decision; a resolution. — **De-ter'mi-na-tive** (-mĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Having power to determine; shaping; directing; conclusive.
De-ter'rent, *n.* See under DETER, *v. t.*
De-ter'sion, etc. See under DETERGE, *v. t.*
De-test' (dē-tĕst'), *v. t.* To hate extremely; to abhor; to abominate; to loathe. — **De-test'a-ble,** *a.* Abominable; odious. — **De-test'a-bly,** *adv.* — **Det'es-ta'tion** (dĕt'ĕs-tā'shŭn *or* dē'tĕs-), *n.* A detesting; abhorrence; loathing.
De-throne' (dē-thrōn'), *v. t.* To remove or drive from a throne; to depose. — **De-throne'ment,** *n.* Removal from a throne; deposition.
Det'i-nue (dĕt'ĭ-nū), *n.* A person or thing detained; a legal action to recover what is wrongfully detained.
Det'o-nate (dĕt'ō-nāt), **Det'o-nize** (-nīz), *v. i. & t.* To explode. — **Det'o-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* An explosion; a discharge; a report.

De-tort' (dē-tôrt'), *v. t.* To turn from the plain meaning; to pervert; to wrest. — **De-tor'tion** (-tôr'shŭn), **De-tor'sion**, *n.* Perversion.

De'tour' (dē'tōōr'), *n.* A turning; circuitous route.

De-tract' (dē-trăkt'), *v. t. & i.* To slander; to disparage; to depreciate. — **De-tract'or**, *n.* — **De-tract'o-ry** (-tŏ-rў), *a.* Defamatory; derogatory. — **De-trac'tion** (-trăk'shŭn), *n.* Depreciation; slander; calumny; asperion; censure.

Det'ri-ment (dĕt'rĭ-ment), *n.* Injury; damage; mischief; harm. — **Det'ri-men'tal** (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Injurious; hurtful; prejudicial; pernicious.

De-tri'tus (dē-trī'tŭs), *n.* Substance worn from solid bodies by attrition. — **De-tri'tion** (-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A wearing off or away.

De-trude' (dē-trōōd'), *v. t.* To thrust down. — **De-tru'sion** (-trōō'zhŭn), *n.* A thrusting or slipping down.

De-trun'cate (dē-trŭn'kāt), *v. t.* To lop or cut off. — **De'trun-ca'tion** (dē'trŭn-kā'shŭn *or* dĕt'-rŭn-), *n.* A cutting off.

Deuce (dūs), *n.* Two; a card or a die with two spots; a tie in the game of tennis.

Deuce (dūs), *n.* A demon; the devil.

Dev'as-tate (dĕv'as-tāt), *v. t.* To lay waste; to desolate; to demolish; to ravage; to pillage. — **Dev'as-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Desolation; waste; havoc; ruin. — **Dev'as-ta'tor** (-tā'tĕr), *n.*

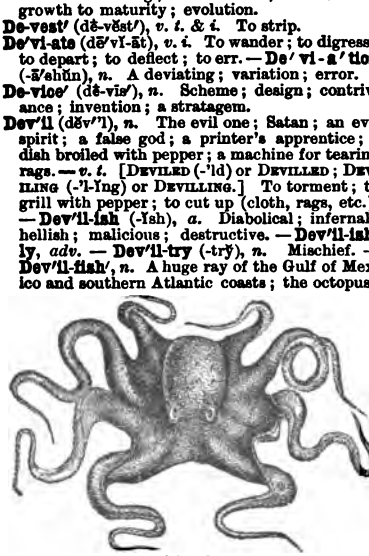
De-vel'op (dē-vĕl'ŏp), *v. t.* [DEVELOPED (-ŏpt); DEVELOPING.] To uncover; to lay open; to disclose; to exhibit. — *v. i.* To mature; to become apparent gradually. — **De-vel'op-ment** (-ment), *n.* An unfolding; a disclosure; a detection; growth to maturity; evolution.

De-vest' (dē-vĕst'), *v. t. & i.* To strip.

De'vi-ate (dē'vĭ-āt), *v. i.* To wander; to digress; to depart; to deflect; to err. — **De'vi-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A deviating; variation; error.

De-vice' (dē-vīs'), *n.* Scheme; design; contrivance; invention; a stratagem.

Dev'il (dĕv'l), *n.* The evil one; Satan; an evil spirit; a false god; a printer's apprentice; a dish broiled with pepper; a machine for tearing rags. — *v. t.* [DEVILED (-ld) or DEVILLED; DEVILING (-l-lĭng) or DEVILLING.] To torment; to grill with pepper; to cut up (cloth, rags, etc.). — **Dev'il-ish** (-lĭsh), *a.* Diabolical; infernal; hellish; malicious; destructive. — **Dev'il-ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Dev'il-try** (-trў), *n.* Mischief. — **Dev'il-fish'**, *n.* A huge ray of the Gulf of Mexico and southern Atlantic coasts; the octopus; the Pacific gray whale; the goosefish or angler. — **Dev'il's darn'ing-nee'dle.** A dragonfly.



Devilfish. Octopus.

De'vi-ous (dē'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* Out of a straight line; erring; vagrant. — **De'vi-ous-ly**, *adv.*

De-vise' (dē-vīz'), *v. t.* [DEVISED (-vizd'); DEVISING.] To form in the mind; to plan; to invent; to scheme; to give by will; to bequeath. — *v. i.* To plan; to contrive. — *n.* A will; property devised. — **De-vis'a-ble** (-vīz'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being devised, invented, or bequeathed. — **Dev'i-see'** (dĕv'ĭ-zē'), *n.* One to whom anything is bequeathed. — **De-vis'er** (dē-vīz'ĕr), *n.* One who devises; an inventor. — **De-vis'or** (-ĕr *or* -ôr), *n.* One who devises real estate by will.

De-void' (dē-void'), *a.* Destitute; empty.

‖**De-voir'** (dē-vwŏr' *or* de-vwär'), *n.* Duty; service owed; act of civility; compliment.

De-volve' (dē-vŏlv'), *v. t. & i.* [DEVOLVED (-vŏlvd'); DEVOLVING.] To roll onward or downward; to transfer or be transferred.

De-vote' (dē-vōt'), *v. t.* To appropriate by vow; to dedicate; to resign; to apply; to doom. — **De-vot'ed**, *a.* Zealous; attached. — **De-vot'ed-ness**, *n.* — **Dev'o-tee'** (dĕv'ō-tē'), *n.* One wholly devoted, esp. to religious duties and ceremonies; a bigot. — **De-vo'tion** (dē-vō'shŭn), *n.* A devoting; affection; act of devotedness or devoutness; object of affection. — **De-vo'tion-al**, *a.* Pertaining, or suited to, devotion.

De-vour' (dē-vour'), *v. t.* [DEVOURED (-vourd'); DEVOURING.] To eat up ravenously; to appropriate greedily; to consume; to waste; to destroy.

De-vout' (dē-vout'), *a.* Absorbed in devotion or piety; pure; earnest; solemn. — **De-vout'ly**, *adv.* — **De-vout'ness**, *n.*

Dew (dū), *n.* Moisture from the atmosphere, deposited at night. — *v. t.* To wet with dew; to bedew. — **Dew'y** (dū'ў), *a.* Pertaining to, or moist with, dew. — **Dew'drop'**, *n.* A drop of dew. — **Dew'lap'** (dū'lăp'), *n.* Flesh under the throat of oxen, which laps or licks the dew as they graze.

Dex'ter (dĕks'tĕr), **Dex'tral** (-tral), *a.* Right, as opposed to *sinister* or *left;* on the right hand. — **Dex-ter'i-ty** (-tĕr'ĭ-tў), *n.* Skill; adroitness; expertness; tact; faculty. — **Dex'ter-ous** (dĕks'tĕr-ŭs), **Dex'trous** (-trŭs), *a.* Adroit; skillful; clever; ready; apt; handy; versed. — **Dex'ter-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Dey (dā), *n.* Former title of the governor of Algiers.

Di'a-be'tes (dī'ă-bē'tēz), *n.* A disease attended with excessive discharge of urine. — **Di'a-bet'ic** (-bĕt'ĭk), **Di'a-bet'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or afflicted with, diabetes.

Di'a-bol'ic (dī'ă-bŏl'ĭk), **Di'a-bol'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the devil; infernal; atrocious; nefarious. — **Di'a-bol'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Di-ac'o-nal (dī-ăk'ō-nal), *a.* Pertaining to a deacon. — **Di-ac'o-nate** (-nāt), *n.* The office of a deacon; deaconship.

Di'a-cous'tic (dī'ă-kous'tĭk *or* -kōōs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to diacoustics. — **Di'a-cous'tics**, *n.* Science of sound refracted by passing through different mediums.

Di'a-crit'ic (dī'ă-krĭt'ĭk), **Di'a-crit'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Separating; distinguishing; — said of marks distinguishing letters of like form or different sounds of the same letter.

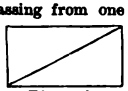
Di'a-dem (dī'ă-dĕm), *n.* An ornamental fillet; a crown.

Di-ær'e-sis (dī-ĕr'ĕ-sĭs), **Di-er'e-sis**, *n.* A mark

[¨] over the second of two adjacent vowels, showing that they are pronounced separately.

Di/ag-no/sis (dī/ăg-nō/sĭs), *n.* The determination of a disease by its symptoms.

Di-ag/o-nal (dī-ăg/ō-nal), *a.* Passing from one angle to another not adjacent. — *n.* A diagonal line. — **Di-ag/o-nal-ly**, *adv.*


Diagonal.

Di/a-gram (dī/ȧ grăm), *n.* A mathematical outline, figure, or drawing.

Di/al (dī/al), *n.* A graduated plate showing the time of day by the shadow of the sun or hands of a timepiece. — *v. t.* [Dialed (-ald) or Dialled; Dialing or Dialling.] To measure or survey with a dial. — **Di/al-ing**, *n.* The art of constructing dials; the science of measuring time, or method of surveying, by use of dials.

Di/a-lect (dī/ȧ-lĕkt), *n.* Means of expressing thoughts; language; idiom; speech. — **Di/a-lec/tic** (-lĕk/tĭk), **Di/a-lec/tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to a dialect, also to dialectics; logical; argumentative. — **Di/a-lec/tics** (-lĕk/tĭks), *n.* Logic. — **Di/a-lec-ti/cian** (-lĕk-tĭsh/an), *n.* A logician; a reasoner.

Di/a-logue (dī/ȧ-lŏg), *n.* Conversation between two or more.

Di-am/e-ter (dī-ăm/ē-tẽr), *n.* A right line through the center of a circle, etc., dividing it into two equal parts. — **Di/a-met/ric** (dī/ȧ-mĕt/rĭk), **Di/a-met/ric-al** (-rĭ-kal), *a.* Belonging to a diameter; directly adverse. — **Di/a-met/ric-al-ly**, *adv.*

Diameter.

Di/a-mond (dī/ȧ-mŭnd *or* dī/mŭnd), *n.* A gem or precious stone, extremely hard and brilliant; a geometrical figure otherwise called *rhombus* or *lozenge;* a playing card, bearing the figure of a diamond; a very small kind of type.

Diamond.

☞ This line is printed in the type called Diamond.

Di/a-pa/son (dī/ȧ-pā/zŏn *or* -sŏn), *n.* An octave in music; harmony; a stop in an organ.

Di/a-per (dī/ȧ-pẽr), *n.* Figured linen cloth for towels, napkins, etc.; an infant's breechcloth. — *v. t.* To ornament (cloth, etc.) with figures; to put a diaper on (a child).

Di-aph/a-nous (dī-ăf/ȧ-nŭs), *a.* Transparent; clear.

Di/a-pho-ret/ic (dī/ȧ-fō-rĕt/ĭk), *a.* Promoting perspiration; sudorific. — *n.* Medicine to promote perspiration.

Di/a-phragm (dī/ȧ-frăm), *n.* A muscle separating the chest from the abdomen; the midriff; a thin partition.

Di/a-rist (dī/ȧ-rĭst), *n.* One who keeps a diary.

Di/ar-rhe/a (dī/ar-rē/ȧ), **Di/ar-rhœ/a**, *n.* A morbidly frequent evacuation of the intestines. — **Di/ar-rhet/ic** (-rĕt/ĭk), **Di/ar-rhœt/ic**, *a.* Producing diarrhea; purging.

Di/a-ry (dī/ȧ-rĭ), *n.* A register of daily events.

Di/a-ton/ic (dī/ȧ-tŏn/ĭk), *a.* Proceeding from tone to tone; pertaining to the musical scale of eight tones, the eighth of which is the octave of the first.

Di/a-tribe (dī/ȧ-trīb), *n.* A continued discourse; an invective.

Dib/ble (dĭb/b'l), *n.* A tool to make holes for planting seeds, etc. — *v. t.* To plant with a dibble; to make holes for planting. — *v. i.* To dip, as in angling.

Dibble.

Dice (dīs), *n., pl.* of Die. Small cubes, with numbered sides; a game played with them. — *v. t.* To play with dice. — *v. i.* To ornament with dice. — **Di/cing** (dī/sĭng), *n.* Gambling or ornamenting with dice. — **Di/cer** (dī/sẽr), *n.*

Dice.

Dick/ens (dĭk/ĕnz), *n.* The devil; — used as a vulgar interjection.

Dick/er (dĭk/ẽr), *n.* Chaffering; exchange of small wares. — *v. i.* [Dickered (-ẽrd); Dickering.] To barter. [*U. S.*]

Dick/ey (dĭk/ĭ), **Dick/y**, *n.* A servant's seat behind a carriage; a false shirt bosom or collar.

Dic/tate (dĭk/tāt), *v. t. & i.* To say or utter (words, etc.), for another to write out; to deliver (commands) with authority; to prescribe; to enjoin. — *n.* A command; a rule; a principle; an impulse; an admonition. — **Dic-ta/tion** (dĭk-tā/shŭn), *n.* Act of dictating or prescribing. — **Dic-ta/tor** (-tẽr), *n.* One who dictates; one invested with absolute authority. — **Dic-ta/tor-ship**, *n.* The office, or term of office, of a dictator. — **Dic/ta-to/ri-al** (dĭk/tȧ-tō/rĭ-al), *a.* Absolute; imperious; dogmatical; overbearing. — **Dic/ta-to/ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

Dic/tion (dĭk/shŭn), *n.* Choice of words; manner of expression; style; phraseology. — **Dic/tion-a-ry** (-shŭn-ă-rĭ), *n.* A book in which words are explained; a lexicon; a vocabulary.

‖**Dic/tum** (dĭk/tŭm), *n.; pl.* L. Dicta (-tȧ), E. Dictums (-tŭmz). An authoritative saying.

Did, *imp.* of Do, *v.*

Di-dac/tic (dĭ-dăk/tĭk), **Di-dac/tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Fitted or inclined to teach; suitable for instruction. — **Di-dac/tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Didst (dĭdst), *2d pers. sing. imp.* of Do.

Die (dī), *v. i.* [Died (dīd); Dying.] To lose life; to expire; to vanish.

Die (dī), *n.* A small cube used in gaming [*pl.* Dice (dīs)]; a metallic stamp for coining, cutting screws, etc. [*pl.* Dies (dīz)].

Di-er/e-sis, *n.* Same as Diæresis.

Di/et (dī/ĕt), *n.* Habitual food; victuals; food suited to one's state of health. — *v. t. & i.* [Dieted; Dieting.] To feed; to eat and drink sparingly, or by rule. — **Di/et-a-ry** (-ă-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to diet, or rules of diet. — *n.* A rule of diet; an allowance of food.

Di/et (dī/ĕt), *n.* A legislative assembly in some European countries; a convention; a council.

Dif/fer (dĭf/fẽr), *v. i.* [Differed (-fẽrd); Differing.] To disagree; to be unlike or discordant; to quarrel. — **Dif/fer-ent** (-ent), *a.* Unlike; distinct. — **Dif/fer-ent-ly**, *adv.* — **Dif/fer-ence** (-ens), *n.* The act or state of differing; dissimilarity; variation; variety; disagreement; dissension; variance; dispute; quarrel; strife. — *v. t.* To cause to differ; to make different; to distinguish. — **Dif/fer-en/tial** (-ĕn/shal), *a.* Creating a difference; discriminating; special.

Dif/fi-cult (dĭf/fĭ-kŭlt), *a.* Hard to do or deal with; painful; perplexed; laborious; austere; rigid. — **Dif/fi-cult-ly**, *adv.* — **Dif/fi-cul-ty** (-kŭl-tĭ), *n.* The state of being difficult; a perplexity; distress; trouble; trial.

Dif/fi-dent (dĭf/fĭ-dent), *a.* Wanting confidence in one's self; timid; reserved. — **Dif/fi-dent-ly**, *adv.* — **Dif/fi-dence** (-dens), *n.*

Dif-fuse/ (dĭf-fūz/), *v. i. & t.* [Diffused (-fūzd/); Diffusing.] To expand; to spread; to spend;

to waste; to disperse; to publish. — (dĭf-fūz′), *a.* Widely spread; copious; verbose; prolix. — **Dif-fuse′ly**, *adv.* — **Dif-fuse′ness**, *n.* — **Dif-fu′si-ble** (-fū′zĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being diffused; diffusive. — **Dif-fu′si-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tȳ), **Dif-fu′si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Dif-fu′sion** (-zhŭn), *n.* A spreading; dissemination; dispersion. — **Dif-fu′sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Spreading widely; copious. — **Dif-fu′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Dif-fu′sive-ness**, *n.*

Dig (dĭg), *v. t. & i.* [Dug (dŭg) or Digged (dĭgd); Digging.] To turn up with a spade; to excavate. — **Dig′ger** (-gẽr), *n.*

Di-gest′ (dĭ-jĕst′), *v. t. & i.* To arrange methodically; to dissolve in the stomach. — **Di′gest** (dī′jĕst), *n.* A collection of laws; a compendium; a summary; an abridgment. — **Di-gest′er** (-jĕst′ẽr), *n.* — **Di-gest′i-ble** (-jĕst′ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being digested. — **Di-gest′i-ble-ness, Di-gest′i-bil′i-ty** (-ĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Di-ges′tion** (-jĕs′chŭn), *n.* The process of digesting. — **Di-gest′ive** (-jĕst′ĭv), *a.* Causing to digest; producing or pertaining to digestion.

Dig′it (dĭj′ĭt), *n.* A finger; three fourths of an inch; one of the ten figures, 0, 1, 2, etc.; a 12th part of the diameter of the sun or moon. — **Dig′i-tal** (-ĭ-tal), *a.* Pertaining to digits.

Dig′ni-fy (dĭg′nĭ-fī), *v. t.* [Dignified (-fīd); Dignifying.] To invest with dignity or honor; to give distinction to; to exalt. — **Dig′ni-ty** (-tȳ), *n.* Elevation; honorable rank; nobility. — **Dig′ni-ta-ry** (-tā-rȳ), *n.* One of exalted rank.

Di′graph (dī′grăf), *n.* Two letters expressing one sound.

Di-gress′ (dĭ-grĕs′), *v. i.* [Digressed (-grĕst′); Digressing.] To turn aside, or from, the main subject; to deviate; to wander. — **Di-gres′sion** (-grĕsh′ŭn), *n.* Deviation. — **Di-gress′ive** (-grĕs′ĭv), *a.* Tending to digress. — **Di-gress′ive-ly**, *adv.*

Dike (dīk), *n.* A ditch; bank; mound of earth. — *v. t.* [Diked (dīkt); Diking.] To surround, protect, or drain by a dike.

Di-lap′i-date (dĭ-lăp′ĭ-dāt), *v. t.* To bring into decay or ruin by misuse or neglect. — *v. i.* To get out of repair; to go to ruin. — **Di-lap′i-da′tion** (-dā′shŭn), *n.* Waste; ruin.

Di-late′ (dĭ-lāt′ *or* dī-lāt′), *v. t. & i.* To expand; to enlarge; to swell. — **Di-lat′a-ble** (-lā′tȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of expansion. — **Di′la-ta′tion** (dĭl′ȧ-tā′shŭn), **Di-la′tion** (dĭ-lā′shŭn *or* dī-), *n.* Expansion. — **Di-lat′er** (-ẽr), *or* **Di-lat′or**, *n.*

Dil′a-to-ry (dĭl′ȧ-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Inclined to procrastinate; slow; sluggish; tardy. — **Dil′a-to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.* — **Dil′a-to-ri-ness**, *n.*

Di-lem′ma (dĭ-lĕm′mȧ *or* dī-), *n.* A perplexing state or alternative; a difficult choice.

Dil′et-tant′ (dĭl′ĕt-tănt′), *a.* Amateur. — (dĭl′ĕt-tănt′), *n.* A dilettante. — ‖**Dil′et-tan′te** (dĭl′ĕt-tăn′tā *or* dē′lĕt-tän′tā), *n.* An admirer of the fine arts; an amateur; one who follows art without serious purpose, or for amusement only.

Dil′i-gence (dĭl′ĭ-jens), *n.* Quality of being diligent; industry.

‖**Di′li-gence′** (dē′lē-zhäNs′), *n.* A French stage-coach.

Dil′i-gent (dĭl′ĭ-jent), *a.* Steady in application to business; assiduous; persevering; attentive; careful. — **Dil′i-gent-ly**, *adv.*

Dill (dĭl), *n.* An herb, having aromatic seeds.

Dil′ly-dal′ly (dĭl′ĭ-dăl′ĭ), *v. i.* To loiter; to trifle; to waste time.

Dil′u-ent (dĭl′ū-ent), *a.* Diluting; making thin or weak by admixture. — *n.* That which dilutes; a medicine for thinning the blood.

Di-lute′ (dĭ-lūt′), *v. t. & i.* To thin, by mixture with something. — *a.* Thin; attenuated; reduced in strength. — **Di-lu′tion** (-lū′shŭn), *n.* A diluting or being diluted; a weak liquid.

Di-lu′vi-al (dĭ-lū′vĭ-*al*), **Di-lu′vi-an** (-*an*), *a.* Pertaining to, or caused by, a deluge. — **Di-lu′vi-um** (-ŭm), *n.* A deposit of loam, sand, pebbles, etc., by action of the sea.

Dim (dĭm), *a.* [Dimmer; Dimmest.] Not clear; obscure; dull. — *v. t.* [Dimmed (dĭmd); Dimming.] To cloud; to darken; to sully. — **Dim′ly**, *adv.* — **Dim′ness**, *n.* — **Dim′mish**, *a.* Somewhat dim; indistinct.

Dime (dīm), *n.* An American silver coin, the tenth of a dollar, worth ten cents.

Di-men′sion (dĭ-mĕn′shŭn), *n.* Size; capacity.

Di-mid′i-ate (dĭ-mĭd′ĭ-āt), *a.* Divided into two equal parts. — (-āt), *v. t.* To halve.

Di-min′ish (dĭ-mĭn′ĭsh), *v. t. & i.* [Diminished (-ĭsht); Diminishing.] To decrease; to lessen; to reduce. — **Di-min′ish-a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* — **Dim′i-nu′tion** (dĭm′ĭ-nū′shŭn), *n.* A making or growing smaller; decrease; decay; abasement. — **Di-min′u-tive** (dĭ-mĭn′ū-tĭv), *a.* Of small size; minute; little. — *n.* A noun, denoting a small or a young object of the same kind with that denoted by some other noun. — **Di-min′u-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Di-min′u-tive-ness**, *n.*

Dim′is-so-ry (dĭm′ĭs-sŏ-rȳ), *a.* Sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction.

Dim′i-ty (dĭm′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* A cotton cloth, plain or twilled.

Dim′ly, Dim′mish, etc. See under Dim, *a.*

Dim′ple (dĭm′p'l), *n.* A slight depression, esp. on the cheek or chin. — *v. t. & i.* [Dimpled (-p'ld); Dimpling.] To form (dimples).

Din (dĭn), *n.* A loud noise; a racket; a clamor. — *v. t.* [Dinned (dĭnd); Dinning.] To strike with confused sound; to stun with noise.

Dine (dīn), *v. i.* [Dined (dīnd); Dining.] To eat dinner. — *v. t.* To give a dinner to.

Ding (dĭng), *v. t.* [Dinged (dĭngd); Dinging.] To sound, as a bell; to ring; to tinkle. — *n.* Stroke of a bell. — **Ding′dong′** (dĭng′dŏng′), *n.* Sound of bells; a repeated monotonous sound.

Din′gey (dĭn′gȳ), **Din′gy, Din′ghy,** *n.* An East India boat; a ship's smallest boat.

Din′gle (dĭn′g'l), *n.* A valley between hills.

Din′gy (dĭn′jȳ), *a.* Soiled; of a dusky color; dun. — **Din′gi-ness**, *n.*

Din′ner (dĭn′nẽr), *n.* The principal meal of the day; a feast.

Dint (dĭnt), *n.* A mark left by a blow; a dent. — *v. t.* To make a small cavity on, by a blow or by pressure.

Di′o-cese (dī′ō-sēs), *n.* District in which a bishop exercises ecclesiastical authority. — **Di-oc′e-san** (dī-ŏs′ē-*san* *or* dī′ō-sē′*san*), *a.* Pertaining to a diocese. — *n.* A bishop.

Di-op′tric (dī-ŏp′trĭk), **Di-op′tric-al** (-trĭ-*kal*), *a.* Assisting vision by refraction of light; relating to dioptrics. — **Di-op′trics**, *n.* The science of the refraction of light.

Di′o-ra′ma (dī′ō-rā′mȧ *or* -rä′mȧ), *n.* An exhibition of a painting seen from a distance through a large opening.

Dip (dĭp), *v. t.* [Dipped (dĭpt) or Dipt; Dipping.] To plunge; to immerse. — *v. i.* To immerse

one's self; to penetrate; to enter slightly; to incline downward. — *n.* The action of dipping or plunging; slope; pitch; a dipped candle, — made by dipping a wick in melted tallow. — **Dip'per**, *n.* One who, or that which, dips; a ladle for dipping water; a diving bird.

Diph-the'ri-a (dĭf-thē'rĭ-ȧ *or* dĭp-), *n.* An epidemic disease in which the throat becomes coated with a false membrane. — **Diph-the'ri-al** (-rĭ-*al*), **Diph-ther'ic** (-thĕr'ĭk), **Diph'ther-it'ic** (-thĕ-rĭt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, diphtheria.

Diph'thong (dĭf'thŏng *or* dĭp'-), *n.* Union of two vowels in one sound or syllable. — **Diph-thon'gal** (dĭf-thŏn'*gal or* dĭp-), *a.* Belonging to, or consisting of, a diphthong.

Di-plo'ma (dĭ-plō'mȧ), *n.* A writing conferring some authority, privilege, or honor; a record of a literary degree. — **Di-plo'ma-cy** (-mȧ-sy), *n.* The art of conducting negotiations between nations; dexterity; skill; tact. — **Dip'lo-mat** (dĭp'lō-măt), **Dip'lo-mate** (-māt), *n.* One skilled in diplomacy; a diplomatist. — **Dip'lo-mat'ic** (-măt'ĭk), **Dip'lo-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to a diploma, to diplomacy, or to diplomatics. — **Dip'lo-mat'ics**, *n.* The science of diplomas, or art of reading ancient writings, etc.; paleography. — **Di-plo'ma-tist** (dĭ-plō'mȧ-tĭst), *n.* One skilled in diplomacy.

Dip'por (dĭp'pẽr), *n.* See under Dipr, *v. t.*

Dip'so-ma'ni-a (dĭp'sō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* A morbid craving for intoxicating drink. — **Dip'so-ma'ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.* One thus afflicted; an inebriate.

Dire (dīr), *a.* Dreadful; horrible; terrible. — **Dire'ly**, *adv.* — **Dire'ness**, *n.* — **Dire'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Dire; calamitous. — **Dire'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Dire'ful-ness**, *n.*

Di-rect' (dĭ-rĕkt'), *a.* Straight; sincere; right; immediate; absolute. — *v. t. & i.* To aim; to guide; to lead; to conduct; to dispose; to order; to command. — **Di-rect'ly**, *adv.* — **Di-rect'ness**, *n.* — **Di-rect'ive** (-ĭv), *a.* Able or tending to direct, guide, or govern. — **Di-rect'-er, Di-rect'or** (-ẽr), *n.* One who directs or governs; a superintendent. — **Di-rect'o-rate** (-ō-rȧt), **Di-rect'or-ship**, *n.* The office of a director; a body of directors. — **Di-rect'o-ry** (-ō-rỹ), *a.* Tending to direct; containing directions. — *n.* A collection of directions or rules; a guide book; a book giving names and residences of the inhabitants of a place; a body of directors. — **Di-rect'ress** (-rĕs), *n.* A woman who directs or manages. — **Di-rec-to'ri-al** (-rĕk-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Serving for direction; pertaining to a director or directory. — **Di-rec'tion** (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* A directing, aiming, or ordering; guidance; superintendence; oversight; control; address of one to whom anything is sent; body of persons charged with managing any affair. — **Di-rec'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Informing; showing the way.

Dire'ful (dīr'fụl), etc. See under Dire, *a.*

Dirge (dẽrj), *n.* A funeral song.

Dirk (dẽrk), *n.* A kind of dagger. — *v. t.* To stab.

Dirt (dẽrt), *n.* Foul or filthy substance; earth; mud; mire. — *v. t.* To make filthy. — **Dirt'y** (dẽr'tỹ), *a.* [Dirtier; Dirtiest.] Defiled with dirt; base; filthy; foul. — *v. t.* To foul; to make filthy; to soil; to tarnish; to sully. — **Dirt'i-ly**, *adv.* Foully; nastily. — **Dirt'i-ness**, *n.*

Dis-a'ble (dĭs-ā'b'l), *v. t.* [Disabled (-b'ld); Disabling (-blĭng).] To render unable; to deprive of power; to disqualify; to incapacitate. — **Dis'a-bil'i-ty** (dĭs'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Want of power or qualification; inability.

Dis'a-buse' (dĭs'ȧ-būz'), *v. t.* To undeceive; to set right.

Dis'ac-cus'tom (dĭs'ăk-kŭs'tŭm), *v. t.* To render unaccustomed.

Dis'ad-van'tage (dĭs'ăd-vȧn'tăj), *n.* Loss; detriment; hurt; damage. — **Dis-ad'van-ta'geous** (dĭs-ăd'vȧn-tā'jŭs), *a.* Inconvenient; prejudicial; detrimental. — **Dis-ad'van-ta'geous-ly**, *adv.* — **Dis-ad'van-ta'geous-ness**, *n.*

Dis'af-fect' (dĭs'ăf-fĕkt'), *v. t.* To make less friendly; to alienate; to disorder. — **Dis'af-fec'tion** (-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* Dislike; disgust; ill will; disloyalty; hostility.

Dis'af-firm' (dĭs'ăf-fẽrm'), *v. t.* To deny; to contradict; to annul.

Dis'a-gree' (dĭs'ȧ-grē'), *v. i.* [Disagreed (-grēd'); Disagreeing.] To fail to accord; to fail to agree; to differ; to vary; to dissent. — **Dis'a-gree'a-ble** (-grē'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Contrary; unsuitable; offensive; displeasing. — **Dis'a-gree'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Dis'a-gree-a'bly**, *adv.* — **Dis'a-gree'ment** (-*ment*), *n.* Difference; discrepancy; dissent; jar; wrangle; discord.

Dis'al-low' (dĭs'ăl-lou'), *v. t.* To refuse to allow or sanction; to reject; to condemn. — *v. i.* To refuse permission. — **Dis'al-low'ance** (-*ans*), *n.* Disapprobation; censure; rejection.

Dis-an'i-mate (dĭs-ăn'ĭ-māt), *v. t.* To deprive of spirit; to dishearten; to deject.

Dis'an-nul' (dĭs'ȧn-nŭl'), *v. t.* To annul; to nullify.

Dis'ap-pear' (dĭs'ăp-pēr'), *v. i.* [Disappeared (-pērd'); Disappearing.] To vanish from sight; to cease to be. — **Dis'ap-pear'ance** (-pēr'*ans*), *n.* Act of disappearing; vanishing.

Dis'ap-point' (dĭs'ăp-point'), *v. t.* To defeat of expectation or hope; to fail; to frustrate; to balk; to delude; to defect. — **Dis'ap-point'-ment** (-*ment*), *n.* Defeat or failure of expectation; frustration; balk.

Dis'ap-prove' (dĭs'ăp-prōōv'), *v. t.* [Disapproved (-prōōvd'); Disapproving.] To censure; to disallow. — **Dis'ap-prov'al** (-prōōv'*al*), **Dis-ap'-pro-ba'tion** (-ăp'prō-bā'shŭn), *n.* Act of disapproving; dislike. — **Dis'ap-prev'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Dis-arm' (dĭs-ärm' *or* dĭz-), *v. t.* To deprive of arms or of means or disposition to harm. — **Dis-arm'a-ment** (-ȧ-ment), *n.* A disarming.

Dis'ar-range' (dĭs'ăr-rānj'), *v. t.* To put out of order. — **Dis'ar-range'ment** (-*ment*), *n.* Confusion; disorder.

Dis'ar-ray' (dĭs'ăr-rā'), *v. t.* [Disarrayed (-rād'); Disarraying.] To throw into disorder; to undress; to unrobe. — *n.* A want of order; confusion; undress; dishabille.

Dis-as'ter (dĭz-ăs'tẽr), *n.* An unfortunate event; calamity; mishap; mischance. — **Dis-as'trous** (-trŭs), *a.* Unfortunate; calamitous. — **Dis-as'trous-ly**, *adv.*

Dis'a-vow' (dĭs'ȧ-vou'), *v. t.* [Disavowed (-voud'); Disavowing.] To deny knowledge of; to disclaim; to disown; to disallow. — **Dis'a-vow'al** (-*al*), *n.* Disclaimer; denial.

Dis-band' (dĭs-bănd'), *v. t. & i.* To retire from military service; to break up organization. — **Dis-band'ment** (-*ment*), *n.* A disbanding.

Dis'be-lief' (dĭs'bē-lēf'), *n.* A disbelieving; denial of belief; error. — **Dis'be-lieve'** (-bē-lēv'),

v. t. To discredit; to refuse to credit. — **Dis'be-liev'er** (dĭs-bĕ-lēv'ẽr), *n.* An unbeliever; an infidel.

Dis-bow'el (dĭs-bou'ẽl), *v. t.* To take out the intestines of; to disembowel; to eviscerate.

Dis-bur'den (dĭs-bûr'd'n), *v. t. & i.* To ease of a burden; to unburden; to relieve.

Dis-burse' (dĭs-bûrs'), *v. t.* To pay out; to expend. — **Dis-burse'ment** (-ment), *n.* Act of paying out; money spent.

Disc, *n.* See DISK.

Dis'cant (dĭs'kant), *n.* See DESCANT, *n.*

Dis-card' (dĭs-kärd'), *v. t. & i.* To cast off or dismiss; to discharge; to reject. — *n.* Act of discarding; card discarded.

Dis-cern' (dĭz-zẽrn'), *v. t. & i.* [DISCERNED (-zẽrnd'); DISCERNING.] To perceive; to discover; to penetrate; to discriminate; to judge. — **Dis-cern'i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Perceptible; apparent; evident; manifest. — **Dis-cern'i-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Dis-cern'i-bly,** *adv.* — **Dis-cern'ing,** *a.* Acute; shrewd; sagacious. — **Dis-cern'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **Dis-cern'ment** (-ment), *n.* Judgment; discrimination; penetration; sagacity.

Dis-charge' (dĭs-chärj'), *v. t.* [DISCHARGED (-chärjd'); DISCHARGING.] To dismiss; to unload; to give forth; to utter; to fire. — *v. i.* To throw off a charge or burden. — *n.* Dismissal; release; unloading; explosion.

Dis-ci'ple (dĭs-sī'p'l), *n.* A learner; a pupil; an adherent; a supporter. — **Dis-ci'ple-ship,** *n.* State of a disciple.

Dis'ci-pline (dĭs'sĭ-plĭn), *n.* Treatment suited to a disciple or learner; education; training; correction; chastisement. — *v. t.* [DISCIPLINED (-plĭnd); DISCIPLINING.] To educate; to develop by exercise; to bring under control; to correct; to chastise; to punish. — **Dis'ci-plin-a-ble** (-plĭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable or deserving of being disciplined. — **Dis'ci-plin-a'ri-an** (-ȧ'rĭ-*an*), *a.* Pertaining to discipline or government; intended for discipline. — *n.* One who enforces discipline; a severe trainer. — **Dis'ci-plin-a-ry** (-ȧ-rў), *a.* Disciplinarian.

Dis-claim' (dĭs-klām'), *v. t. & i.* DISCLAIMED (-klāmd'); DISCLAIMING.] To disown: to deny; to renounce; to repudiate. — **Dis-claim'er,** *n.* One who disclaims; an explicit disavowal.

Dis-close' (dĭs-klōz'), *v. t.* [DISCLOSED (-klōzd'); DISCLOSING.] To unclose; to uncover; to discover; to reveal; to tell; to utter. — *v. i.* To open; to gape. — **Dis-clo'sure** (-klō'zhûr), *n.* Revelation; exposure.

Dis'coid (dĭs'koid), **Dis-coid'al** (dĭs-koid'*al*), *a.* Having the form of a disk.

Dis-col'or (dĭs-kŭl'ẽr), *v. t.* [DISCOLORED (-ẽrd); DISCOLORING.] To alter the color of; to stain; to tinge. — **Dis-col'or-a'tion** (-ȧ'shŭn), *n.* A change of color; a stain.

Dis-com'fit (dĭs-kŭm'fĭt), *v. t.* [DISCOMFITED; DISCOMFITTING.] To scatter in fight; to disconcert; to overthrow. — *n.* Rout; overthrow; discomfiture. — **Dis-com'fi-ture** (-fĭ-tûr), *n.* A discomfiting; defeat; frustration.

Dis-com'fort (dĭs-kŭm'fẽrt), *n.* Want of comfort; uneasiness; inquietude. — *v. t.* To disturb; to make uncomfortable.

Dis'com-mode' (dĭs'kŏm-mōd'), *v. t.* To put to inconvenience; to incommode; to annoy.

Dis'com-pose' (dĭs'kŏm-pōz'), *v. t.* To disarrange; to unsettle; to disturb; to ruffle; to fret; to vex; to displace. — **Dis'com-po'sure** (dĭs'kŏm-pō'zhûr), *n.* Disorder; agitation; perturbation.

Dis'con-cert' (dĭs'kŏn-sẽrt'), *v. t.* To discompose; to abash; to confuse; to frustrate.

Dis'con-nect' (dĭs'kŏn-nĕkt'), *v. t.* To dissolve the union or connection of; to separate; to sever. — **Dis'con-nec'tion** (-nĕk'shŭn), *n.* Separation; want of union.

Dis-con'so-late (dĭs-kŏn'sŏ-lāt), *a.* Destitute of comfort or consolation; dejected; melancholy. — **Dis-con'so-late-ly,** *adv.* — **Dis-con'so-late-ness,** *n.*

Dis'con-tent' (dĭs'kŏn-tĕnt'), *n.* Want of content; uneasiness; dissatisfaction. — *v. t.* To make uneasy; to disquiet. — **Dis'con-tent', Dis'con-tent'ed** (-tĕnt'ĕd), *a.* Dissatisfied; malcontent. — **Dis'con-tent'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **Dis'con-tent'ed-ness,** *n.* — **Dis'con-tent'ment** (-ment), *n.* Uneasiness; inquietude.

Dis'con-tin'ue (dĭs'kŏn-tĭn'ū), *v. t. & i.* To put or leave off; to stop. — **Dis'con-tin'u-ance** (-ū-*ans*), **Dis'con-tin'u-a'tion** (-ȧ'shŭn), *n.* Cessation; interruption; disunion; disruption. — **Dis'con-tin'u-ous** (-ū-ŭs), *a.* Not continuous; interrupted; broken up. — **Dis-con'ti-nu'i-ty** (dĭs-kŏn'tĭ-nū'ĭ-tў), *n.* Separation of parts; want of cohesion.

Dis'cord' (dĭs'kôrd'), *n.* Want of concord; variance; dissension; strife; clashing; dissonance. — **Dis-cord'ant** (dĭs-kôrd'*ant*), *a.* Inconsistent; disagreeing; inharmonious; harsh; jarring. — **Dis-cord'ant-ly,** *adv.* — **Dis-cord'ant-ness, Dis-cord'ance** (-*ans*), **Dis-cord'an-cy** (-*an*-sў), *n.* Discord; inconsistency.

Dis'count' (dĭs'kount' *or* dĭs-kount'), *v. t.* To deduct from an account, debt, charge, etc.; to abate; to lend money upon, deducting the discount or allowance for interest. — *v. i.* To lend money, abating the discount. — **Dis'count** (dĭs'-kount), *n.* Deduction; allowance taken off (an account, debt, price asked, etc.); act of discounting. — **Dis-count'a-ble** (-kount'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Suitable to be discounted.

Dis-coun'te-nance (dĭs-koun'tĕ-*nans*), *v. t.* To put to shame; to abash; to discourage. — *n.* Disfavor; disapprobation.

Dis-cour'age (dĭs-kûr'ăj), *v. t.* [DISCOURAGED (-ăjd); DISCOURAGING (-ă-jĭng).] To dishearten; to dispirit; to deject; to dissuade; to discountenance. — **Dis-cour'age-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being discouraged. — **Dis-cour'age-ment** (-ment), *n.* Act of discouraging; that which discourages; dejection.

Dis-course' (dĭs-kôrs'), *n.* Conversation; talk; sermon; treatise. — *v. i.* [DISCOURSED (-kôrst'); DISCOURSING.] To converse; to talk. — *v. t.* To utter; to give forth.

Dis-cour'te-ous (dĭs-kûr'tĕ-ŭs), *a.* Uncivil; rude. — **Dis-cour'te-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Dis-cour'te-ous-ness, Dis-cour'te-sy** (-sў), *n.* Want of courtesy; rudeness; incivility.

Disc'ous (dĭs'kŭs), *a.* Disk-like; circular, wide, and flat; discoid.

Dis-cov'er (dĭs-kŭv'ẽr), *v. t.* [DISCOVERED (-ẽrd); DISCOVERING.] To expose to view; to make known; to disclose; to exhibit; to show; to tell; to detect; to invent. — **Dis-cov'er-a-ble** (-ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* — **Dis-cov'er-er** (-ẽr-ẽr), *n.* — **Dis-cov'er-y** (-ẽr-ў), *n.* A finding out; a making known; a revelation; an invention.

Dis-cred'it (dĭs-krĕd'ĭt), *n.* A want of credit; disrepute; distrust; reproach. — *v. t.* To refuse to credit; to disbelieve; to deprive of credibility or of good repute. — **Dis-cred'it-a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Injurious to reputation; disgraceful.

Dis-creet' (dĭs-krēt'), *a.* Prudent; sagacious; cautious; wary. — **Dis-creet'ly**, *adv.*

Dis-crep'ant (dĭs-krĕp'ȧnt), *a.* Discordant; at variance; disagreeing; different. — **Dis-crep'ance** (-ȧns), **Dis-crep'an-cy** (-ȧn-sy), *n.* Disagreement; inconsistency.

Dis-crete' (dĭs-krēt'), *a.* Separate; distinct; disjunctive. — **Dis-cre'tive** (-krē'tĭv), *a.* Disjunctive; separating.

Dis-cre'tion (dĭs-krĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Quality of being discreet; sagacity; prudence; freedom of action. — **Dis-cre'tion-al** (-ȧl), **Dis-cre'tion-a-ry** (-ȧ-ry), *n.* Left to discretion; unrestrained except by discretion or judgment. — **Dis-cre'tion-al-ly** (-ȧl-ly), **Dis-cre'tion-a-ri-ly** (-ȧ-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

Dis-crim'i-nate (dĭs-krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *a.* Distinguished; having the difference marked. — (-nāt), *v. t. & i.* To distinguish; to separate. — **Dis-crim'i-nate-ly**, *adv.* Distinctly. — **Dis-crim'i-nate-ness**, *n.* — **Dis-crim'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of discriminating; mark of distinction; discernment; penetration; judgment. — **Dis-crim'i-na-tive** (-nȧ-tĭv *or* -nā'tĭv), *a.* Marking a difference; distinctive; characteristic.

Dis-crown' (dĭs-kroun'), *v. t.* To deprive of a crown.

Dis-cur'sion (dĭs-kûr'shŭn), *n.* Expatiation; desultory talk; reasoning. — **Dis-cur'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Passing from one thing to another; rambling; digressive. — **Dis-cur'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Dis-cur'so-ry** (-sō-ry), *a.* Argumentative; discursive.

Dis'cus (dĭs'kŭs), *n.* A quoit; a disk.

Dis-cuss' (dĭs-kŭs'), *v. t.* [Discussed (-kŭst'); Discussing.] To disperse; to examine or consider by disputation; to debate. — **Dis-cus'sion** (-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act or process of discussing; debate; disputation. — **Dis-cus'sive** (-kŭs'ĭv), *a.* Able or tending to discuss or disperse (tumors, etc.). — *n.* A discutient.

Dis-cu'tient (dĭs-kū'shent), *a.* Serving to disperse morbid matter. — *n.* A medicine to disperse tumors or coagulated fluids in the body.

Dis-dain' (dĭs-dān' *or* dĭz-), *n.* Haughtiness; scorn; contempt; pride. — *v. t.* [Disdained (-dānd'); Disdaining.] To contemn; to despise; to scorn. — *v. i.* To be filled with contemptuous anger. — **Dis-dain'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Full of, or expressing, disdain; scornful; haughty. — **Dis-dain'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Dis-dain'ful-ness**, *n.*

Dis-ease' (dĭz-ēz'), *n.* Disorder; distemper; malady. — *v. t.* [Diseased (-ēzd'); Diseasing.] To afflict with sickness.

Dis-em-bark' (dĭs'ĕm-bärk'), *v. t. & i.* To put or go on shore; to land; to debark. — **Dis-em-bar-ka'tion** (-ĕm'bär-kā'shŭn), *n.* A disembarking.

Dis-em-bar'rass (dĭs'ĕm-băr'ras), *v. t.* To free from embarrassment or perplexity; to clear.

Dis-em-bod'y (dĭs'ĕm-bŏd'ў), *v. t.* [Disembodied (-bŏd'ĭd); Disembodying.] To divest of the body; to free from the flesh.

Dis-em-bogue' (dĭs'ĕm-bōg'), *v. t.* To discharge at the mouth, as a stream.

Dis-em-bow'el (dĭs'ĕm-bou'ĕl), *v. t.* To take out the bowels or entrails of; to eviscerate; to gut.

Dis-en-a'ble (dĭs'ĕn-ā'b'l), *v. t.* To deprive of power; to disable; to disqualify.

Dis-en-chant' (dĭs'ĕn-chănt'), *v. t.* To free from enchantment or spells. — **Dis-en-chant'ment** (-ment), *n.* Act of disenchanting, or state of being disenchanted.

Dis-en-cum'ber (dĭs'ĕn-kŭm'bĕr), *v. t.* To free from encumbrance, clogs, or impediments. — **Dis-en-cum'brance** (-brans), *n.* Deliverance from anything burdensome or troublesome.

Dis-en-dow' (dĭs'ĕn-dou'), *v. t.* To deprive (a church, etc.) of endowment.

Dis-en-gage' (dĭs'ĕn-gāj'), *v. t.* To release from connection or engagement; to liberate; to free; to extricate; to clear; to detach. — *v. i.* To release one's self; to become detached. — **Dis-en-gage'ment** (-ment), *n.* Act of disengaging; state of being disengaged; freedom; leisure.

Dis-en-tan'gle (dĭs'ĕn-tăn'g'l), *v. t.* To free from entanglement or perplexity; to unravel; to extricate; to clear; to disengage. — **Dis-en-tan'gle-ment** (-ment), *n.* Act of disentangling.

Dis-en-throne' (dĭs'ĕn-thrōn'), *v. t.* To dethrone.

Dis-en-tomb' (dĭs'ĕn-tōōm'), *v. t.* To take out from a tomb.

Dis-en-trance' (dĭs'ĕn-trâns'), *v. t.* To awaken from a trance.

Dis-es-tab'lish (dĭs'ĕs-tăb'lĭsh), *v. t.* To unsettle; to break up (something established). — **Dis-es-tab'lish-ment** (-ment), *n.* A disestablishing; condition of being disestablished.

Dis-es-teem' (dĭs'ĕs-tēm'), *n.* Want of esteem; disfavor. — *v. t.* To dislike; to slight. — **Dis-es-ti-ma'tion** (dĭs-ĕs'tĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* Disesteem.

Dis-fa'vor (dĭs-fā'vĕr), *n.* Want of favor; disesteem; unkindness. — *v. t.* To withhold or withdraw favor from; to discountenance.

Dis-fig'ure (dĭs-fĭg'ûr), *v. t.* To deface; to mar. — **Dis-fig'u-ra'tion** (-ū-rā'shŭn), **Dis-fig'ure-ment** (-ment), *n.* Deformity; defacement.

Dis-fran'chise (dĭs-frăn'chĭz *or* -chīz), *v. t.* To deprive of a franchise, esp. of citizenship. — **Dis-fran'chise-ment** (-ment), *n.* Act of disfranchising; state of being disfranchised.

Dis-gar'nish (dĭs-gär'nĭsh), *v. t.* To divest of garniture or furniture; to dismantle.

Dis-gorge' (dĭs-gôrj'), *v. t.* [Disgorged (-gôrjd'); Disgorging.] To vomit; to give up; to make restitution of. — *v. i.* To vomit; to make restitution.

Dis-grace' (dĭs-grās'), *n.* Lack or loss of favor; opprobrium; dishonor; shame; disrepute. — *v. t.* [Disgraced (-grāst'); Disgracing.] To deprive of favor; to degrade; to debase. — **Dis-grace'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Bringing disgrace or dishonor; shameful; infamous; ignominious. — **Dis-grace'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Dis-grace'ful-ness**, *n.*

Dis-guise' (dĭs-gīz'), *v. t.* [Disguised (-gīzd'); Disguising.] To change the guise or appearance of; to conceal; to dissemble; to mask. — *n.* A dress or exterior put on to conceal or to deceive; deception; change of manner by drink; slight intoxication. — **Dis-guis'ed-ly** (-gīz'ĕd-lў), *adv.* In disguise.

Dis-gust' (dĭs-gŭst'), *v. t.* To provoke dislike in; to offend; to displease. — *n.* Aversion; distaste; dislike; repugnance. — **Dis-gust'ful** (-fŭl), **Dis-gust'ing**, *a.* Offensive; nauseous. — **Dis-gust'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Dish (dĭsh), *n.* Vessel to hold food; particular kind of food; hollow form, like a dish. — *v. t.* [Dished (dĭsht); Dishing.] To put in a dish ready for the table. — **Dish'ing**, *a.* Concave;

hollow. — **Dish'ful** (dĭsh'fụl), *n.* As much as a dish will hold.

Dis'ha-bille' (dĭs'ȧ-bĭl'), *n.* An undress; deshabille.

Dis-heart'en (dĭs-här't'n), *v. t.* [DISHEARTENED (-t'nd); DISHEARTENING.] To dispirit; to discourage; to deter.

Di-shev'el (dĭ-shĕv''l *or* -ĕl), *v. t.* [DISHEVELED (-'ld *or* -ĕld) or DISHEVELLED; DISHEVELING or DISHEVELLING.] To suffer to hang loosely or negligently, as the hair.

Dish'ful (dĭsh'fụl), *n.* See under DISH, *n.*

Dis-hon'est (dĭs-ŏn'ĕst *or* dĭz-), *a.* Wanting in honesty; fraudulent; faithless; unjust. — **Dis-hon'est-ly**, *adv.* — **Dis-hon'es-ty** (-ĕs-tỹ), *n.* Want of honesty or integrity; unchastity.

Dis-hon'or (dĭs-ŏn'ẽr *or* dĭz-), *n.* Want of honor; disgrace; shame; reproach. — *v. t.* To bring reproach or shame on; to violate the chastity of; to refuse to accept or pay (a draft or acceptance). — **Dis-hon'or-a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Shameful; base; disgraced. — **Dis-hon'or-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Dis-hon'or-a-bly**, *adv.*

Dis'in-cline' (dĭs'ĭn-klīn'), *v. t.* To excite the dislike of; to make averse. — **Dis-in'cli-na'tion** (dĭs-ĭn'klĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Unwillingness; reluctance; repugnance; aversion.

Dis'in-fect' (dĭs'ĭn-fĕkt'), *v. t.* To cleanse from infection. — **Dis'in-fect'ant** (-fĕkt'ȧnt), *n.* That which disinfects. — **Dis'in-fec'tion** (-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* A disinfecting.

Dis-in-gen'u-ous (dĭs'ĭn-jĕn'ū-ŭs), *a.* Not ingenuous; wanting in frankness; deceitful; artful. — **Dis'in-gen'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Dis'in-gen'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

Dis'in-her'it (dĭs'ĭn-hĕr'ĭt), *v. t.* To cut off from hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance. — **Dis'in-her'i-son** (-hĕr'ĭ-z'n), **Dis'in-her'it-ance** (-ĭt-ȧns), *n.* Act of disinheriting, or condition of being disinherited.

Dis-in'te-grate (dĭs-ĭn'tẽ-grāt), *v. t.* To separate into integrant parts. — **Dis-in'te-gra'tion** (-grā'shŭn), *n.* Act of disintegrating, or state of being disintegrated.

Dis'in-ter' (dĭs'ĭn-tẽr'), *v. t.* To take out of the grave or from a hiding place. — **Dis'in-ter'ment** (-tẽr'ment), *n.* Act of disinterring.

Dis-in'ter-est-ed (dĭs-ĭn'tẽr-ĕst-ĕd), *a.* Free from self-interest; impartial; indifferent. — **Dis-in'ter-est-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Dis-in'ter-est-ed-ness**, *n.*

Dis'in-thrall' (dĭs'ĭn-thrȧl'), *v. t.* To release; to set free; to emancipate. — **Dis'in-thrall'ment** (-ment), *n.* Emancipation.

Dis-join' (dĭs-join'), *v. t. & i.* [DISJOINED (-joind'); DISJOINING.] To part; to disunite; to separate.

Dis-joint' (dĭs-joint'), *v. t.* To put out of joint; to break in pieces; to break the natural order and relations of. — *v. i.* To fall or break in pieces. — **Dis-joint'ly**, *adv.* In a disjointed state.

Dis-junct' (dĭs-jŭnkt'), *a.* Disjoined; separated. — **Dis-junc'tion** (-jŭnk'shŭn), *n.* Disunion; separation. — **Dis-junc'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to disjoin; separating. — **Dis-junc'tive-ly**, *adv.*

d Disk; *r r* Rays.

Disk (dĭsk), **Disc**, *n.* A flat, circular plate; quoit; the face of a celestial body; the surface of a leaf.

Dis-like' (dĭs-līk'), *v. t.* [DISLIKED (-līkt'); DISLIKING.] To have an aversion to. — *n.* Dis taste; displeasure; antipathy; disgust.

Dis'lo-cate (dĭs'lō-kāt), *v. t.* To displace; to put out of joint. — (-kȧt), *a.* Dislocated. — **Dis'lo-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Displacement; a joint put out.

Dis-lodge' (dĭs-lŏj'), *v. t.* [DISLODGED (-lŏjd'); DISLODGING.] To drive from a lodge or place of rest or a station. — **Dis-lodg'ment** (-lŏj'ment), *n.* A dislodging or state of being dislodged.

Dis-loy'al (dĭs-loi'ȧl), *a.* Not loyal; false to allegiance; faithless; perfidious; inconstant. — **Dis-loy'al-ly**, *adv.* — **Dis-loy'al-ty** (-tỹ), *n.* Want of fidelity; unfaithfulness in love.

Dis'mal (dĭz'mȧl), *a.* Gloomy; lonesome; doleful; melancholy; unhappy. — **Dis'mal-ly**, *adv.*

Dis-man'tle (dĭs-mȧn't'l), *v. t.* To deprive of dress, furniture, defenses, etc.; to strip; to raze.

Dis-mast' (dĭs-mȧst'), *v. t.* To deprive of masts.

Dis-may' (dĭs-mā'), *v. t.* [DISMAYED (-mād'); DISMAYING.] To terrify; to daunt; to dishearten. — *n.* Loss of courage; fright; horror.

Dis-mem'ber (dĭs-mĕm'bẽr), *v. t.* To divide limb from limb; to mutilate; to sever. — **Dis-mem'ber-ment** (-ment), *n.* Division; mutilation.

Dis-miss' (dĭs-mĭs'), *v. t.* [DISMISSED (-mĭst'); DISMISSING.] To send away; to remove from office; to reject. — **Dis-miss'al** (-mĭs'ȧl), **Dis-mis'sion** (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A dismissing. — **Dis-miss'ive** (-mĭs'ĭv), *a.* Giving leave to depart.

Dis-mount' (dĭs-mount'), *v. i.* To descend; to alight from a horse. — *v. t.* To throw from an elevation, a place of honor, a horse, etc.

Dis'o-be'di-ent (dĭs'ō-bē'dĭ-ent), *a.* Neglecting or refusing to obey. — **Dis'o-be'di-ent-ly**, *adv.* — **Dis'o-be'di-ence** (-ens), *n.* Neglect or refusal to obey.

Dis'o-bey' (dĭs'ō-bā'), *v. t. & i.* To neglect or refuse to obey; to break the commands of.

Dis'o-blige' (dĭs'ō-blīj'), *v. t.* To offend by unkindness or incivility. — **Dis'o-bli'ging** (-blī'jing), *a.* Indisposed to gratify; unkind. — **Dis'o-bli'ging-ly**, *adv.*

Dis-or'der (dĭs-ôr'dẽr), *n.* Want of order; irregularity; confusion; disturbance; illness; sickness. — *v. t.* To throw into confusion; to make sick; to derange; to discompose. — **Dis-or'der-ly**, *a.* Irregular; confused; unruly; lawless; vicious; loose. — **Dis-or'der-li-ness**, *n.*

Dis-or'gan-ize (dĭs-ôr'gȧn-īz), *v. t.* To destroy the structure or system of; to throw into disorder. — **Dis-or'gan-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Subversion of order.

Dis-own' (dĭs-ōn' *or* dĭz-), *v. t.* [DISOWNED (-ōnd'); DISOWNING.] To refuse to own or acknowledge; to renounce; to repudiate.

Dis-par'age (dĭs-păr'ĕj), *v. t.* [DISPARAGED (-ĕjd); DISPARAGING (-ĕ-jing).] To injure by depreciating comparisons; to decry; to depreciate; to undervalue. — **Dis-par'age-ment** (-ment), *n.* Injurious comparison with an inferior; derogation; detraction.

Dis-par'i-ty (dĭs-păr'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Difference in age, rank, etc.; inequality; disproportion.

Dis-part' (dĭs-pärt'), *v. t. & i.* To divide; to separate.

Dis-pas'sion (dĭs-pȧsh'ŭn), *n.* Freedom from passion; apathy. — **Dis-pas'sion-ate** (-ĕt), *a.* Free from passion; calm; cool; impartial. — **Dis-pas'sion-ate-ly**, *adv.*

Dis-patch' (dĭs-păch'), *v. t.* [DISPATCHED (-păcht'); DISPATCHING.] To send off; to expedite; to hasten; to put out of the way; to put to death; to kill. — *v. i.* To make haste. — *n.* The sending in haste; message dispatched or sent off; hurry; promptness; speed.

Dis-pel' (dĭs-pĕl'), *v. t.* [DISPELLED (-pĕld'); DISPELLING.] To drive away; to dissipate.

Dis-pense' (dĭs-pĕns'), *v. t.* To deal out; to distribute; to administer; to execute. — *v. i.* To give dispensation; to allow an omission; to forego; — followed by *with*. — **Dis-pens'er**, *n.* — **Dis-pen'sa-ble** (-pĕn'sȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being dispensed or dispensed with. — **Dis-pen'sa-ry** (-sȧ-rĭ), *n.* A place in which medicines are given gratis to the poor; a shop in which medicines are prepared. — **Dis-pen'sa-to-ry** (-pĕn'sȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Granting, or able to grant, dispensations. — *n.* A book of directions for compounding medicines; pharmacopœia. — **Dis-pen'sa-tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Dispensatory. — **Dis-pen'sa-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Dis'pen-sa'tion** (dĭs'-pĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* A dispensing or dealing out; a license to do what is forbidden.

Dis-peo'ple (dĭs-pē'p'l), *v. t.* To depopulate.

Dis-perse' (dĭs-pĕrs'), *v. t.* [DISPERSED (-pĕrst'); DISPERSING.] To scatter; to dispel; to spread; to diffuse; to disseminate. — *v. i.* To separate; to vanish. — **Dis-per'sion** (-pĕr'shŭn), *n.* A scattering or dissipating.

Dis-pir'it (dĭs-pĭr'ĭt), *v. t.* To dishearten; to deject; to intimidate; to frighten.

Dis-place' (dĭs-plās'), *v. t.* [DISPLACED (-plāst'); DISPLACING.] To put out of place; to depose; to derange; to dismiss; to discard. — **Dis-place'ment** (-ment), *n.* A displacing.

Dis-plant' (dĭs-plănt'), *v. t.* To remove or displace (a plant). — **Dis'plan-ta'tion** (dĭs'plăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Removal; displacement.

Dis-play' (dĭs-plā'), *v. t. & i.* [DISPLAYED (-plād'); DISPLAYING.] To unfold; to spread wide; to exhibit; to parade; to expand. — *n.* An unfolding; exhibition; ostentatious show.

Dis-please' (dĭs-plēz'), *v. t. & i.* [DISPLEASED (-plēzd'); DISPLEASING.] To offend; to disgust; to vex; to affront. — **Dis-pleas'ure** (-plĕzh'ŭr), *n.* Slight anger or irritation; disapprobation.

Dis-plode' (dĭs-plōd'), *v. t. & i.* To discharge; to explode; to burst. — **Dis-plo'sion** (-plō'-zhŭn), *n.* An explosion; discharge.

Dis-port' (dĭs-pōrt'), *n.* Play; sport; diversion. — *v. i.* To play; to wanton. — *v. t.* To amuse.

Dis-pose' (dĭs-pōz'), *v. t.* [DISPOSED (-pōzd'); DISPOSING.] To place; to incline; to adapt; to fit; to adjust; to bestow. — **Dis-posed'** (-pōzd'), *a.* Inclined; minded. — **Dis-pos'er** (-pōz'ẽr), *n.* — **Dis-pos'a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Subject to disposal; available for use. — **Dis-pos'al** (-ȧl), *n.* Act or power of disposing; management; conduct; control. — **Dis'po-si'tion** (dĭs'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A disposing; distribution; order; temper or aptitude of mind; moral character; tendency.

Dis'pos-sess' (dĭs'pŏz-zĕs' *or* -pōs-sĕs'), *v. t.* To put out of possession; to eject. — **Dis'pos-ses'sion** (-zĕsh'ŭn *or* -sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of dispossessing; state of being dispossessed

Dis-praise' (dĭs-prāz'), *v. t.* [DISPRAISED (-prāzd'); DISPRAISING.] To withdraw praise from; to blame. — *n.* Censure; detraction.

Dis-proof' (dĭs-prōōf'), *n.* A proving to be false; confutation; refutation.

Dis'pro-por'tion (dĭs'prō-pōr'shŭn), *n.* Want of proportion, symmetry, or suitableness. — *v. t.* To make unsuitable; to mismatch. — **Dis'pro-por'tion-al** (-ȧl), **Dis'pro-por'tion-ate** (-ȧt), *a.* Not proportioned; unsuitable. — **Dis'pro-por'tion-al-ly, Dis'pro-por'tion-ate-ly**, *adv.*

Dis-prove' (dĭs-prōōv'), *v. t.* [DISPROVED (-prōōvd'); DISPROVING.] To prove to be false; to confute; to refute.

Dis-pute' (dĭs-pūt'), *v. i. & t.* To debate; to contest; to question; to argue. — *n.* A verbal contest; debate; struggle; difference; quarrel. — **Dis-put'er** (-pūt'ẽr), *n.* — **Dis'pu-ta-ble** (dĭs'pū-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being disputed; controvertible. — **Dis'pu-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Dis'pu-tant** (-tant), *a.* Disputing. — *n.* One who disputes; an opponent; a controvertist. — **Dis'pu-ta'tion** (dĭs'pū-tā'shŭn), *n.* Controversy; argumentation. — **Dis'pu-ta'tious** (-tā'-shŭs), **Dis-put'a-tive** (-pūt'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Inclined to dispute; apt to cavil or controvert.

Dis-qual'i-fy (dĭs-kwŏl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [DISQUALIFIED (-fīd); DISQUALIFYING.] To render unfit; to incapacitate; to disable. — **Dis-qual'i-fi-ca'tion** (-kwŏl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Want of qualification; that which disqualifies or incapacitates.

Dis-qui'et (dĭs-kwī'ĕt), *n.* Want of quiet; uneasiness; anxiety. — *v. t.* [DISQUIETED; DISQUIETING.] To make uneasy or restless; to disturb. — **Dis-qui'et-ness, Dis-qui'e-tude** (-ē-tūd), *n.* Want of peace or tranquillity; uneasiness; disturbance; anxiety.

Dis'qui-si'tion (dĭs'kwĭ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A formal discussion of any subject; a dissertation.

Dis're-gard' (dĭs'rē-gärd'), *v. t.* To pay no heed to; to neglect; to slight. — *n.* Act of disregarding; state of being disregarded; omission to notice. — **Dis're-gard'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Negligent; remiss.

Dis-rel'ish (dĭs-rĕl'ĭsh), *n.* Distaste; dislike; nauseousness. — *v. t.* To feel disgust at; to make nauseous.

Dis're-pute' (dĭs'rē-pūt'), *n.* Loss or want of repute or credit. — **Dis-rep'u-ta-ble** (-rĕp'ū-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Not reputable; discreditable; low; shameful. — **Dis-rep'u-ta-bly**, *adv.*

Dis're-spect' (dĭs'rē-spĕkt'), *n.* Want of respect; incivility; discourtesy. — *v. t.* To show disrespect to. — **Dis're-spect'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Wanting in respect; uncivil. — **Dis're-spect'ful-ly**, *adv.*

Dis-robe' (dĭs-rōb'), *v. t.* To divest of a robe, or of that which clothes or decorates.

Dis-rupt' (dĭs-rŭpt'), *a.* Rent asunder; broken. — *v. t.* To burst; to rend. — **Dis-rup'tion** (-rŭp'-shŭn), **Dis-rup'ture** (-rŭp'tŭr), *n.* A rending asunder. — **Dis-rupt'ive** (-rŭp'tĭv), *a.* Causing or accompanied by disruption; bursting.

Dis-sat'is-fy (dĭs-săt'ĭs-fī), *v. t.* To displease. — **Dis-sat'is-fac'tion** (-ĭs-făk'shŭn), *n.* Discontent; displeasure; distaste; dislike.

Dis-sect' (dĭs-sĕkt'), *v. t.* To cut in pieces and examine minutely. — **Dis-sect'or** (-sĕk'tẽr), *n.* An anatomist. — **Dis-sect'i-ble** (dĭs-sĕkt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being dissected. — **Dis-sec'tion** (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act of dissecting; anatomy.

Dis-seize' (dĭs-sēz'), *v. t.* To dispossess wrongfully. — **Dis'sei-zee'** (dĭs'sē-zē'), *n.* One disseized, or dispossessed of an estate unlawfully. — **Dis-sei'zin** (-sē'zĭn), *n.* The unlawful dispossessing of one seized of the freehold. — **Dis-sei'zor** (-zŏr), *n.* One who disseizes.

Dis-sem'ble (dĭs-sĕm'b'l), *v. t. & i.* [Dissembled (-b'ld); Dissembling.] To conceal; to feign; to disguise. — **Dis-sem'bler** (-blẽr), *n.*

Dis-sem'i-nate (dĭs-sĕm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To sow (seed); to scatter for growth and propagation; to spread; to diffuse; to circulate. — **Dis-sem'i-na'ter** (-nā'tẽr), *n.* — **Dis-sem'i-na'tion** (-ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Diffusion; dispersion. — **Dis-sem'i-na-tive** (-nā-tĭv *or* -nāt-ĭv), *a.* Tending to scatter or to become disseminated.

Dis-sent' (dĭs-sĕnt'), *v. i.* To differ in opinion; to disagree; to differ from the established church. — *n.* Act of dissenting; disagreement from an established church, esp. that of England. — **Dis-sent'er**, *n.* — **Dis-sen'sion** (-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* Violent disagreement; contention; strife. — **Dis-sen'tient** (-shĕnt), *a.* Disagreeing; declaring dissent. — *n.* One who dissents. — **Dis-sen'tious** (-shŭs), *a.* Quarrelsome.

Dis'ser-ta'tion (dĭs'sẽr-tā'shŭn), *n.* A formal discourse; a disquisition; an essay.

Dis-serve' (dĭs-sẽrv'), *v. t.* To injure; to hurt; to harm. — **Dis-serv'ice** (-sẽr'vĭs), *n.* Injury; mischief; detriment. — **Dis-serv'ice-a-ble** (-à-b'l), *a.* Unserviceable; injurious.

Dis-sev'er (dĭs-sĕv'ẽr), *v. t.* To part in two; to disunite. — **Dis-sev'er-ance** (-ans), *n.* Separation.

Dis'si-dent (dĭs'sĭ-dent), *a.* Not agreeing; dissenting. — *n.* A dissenter. — **Dis'si-dence** (-dens), *n.* Disagreement; dissent.

Dis-sim'i-lar (dĭs-sĭm'ĭ-lẽr), *a.* Unlike; heterogeneous. — **Dis-sim'i-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **Dis-sim'i-lar'i-ty** (-ĭ-lăr'ĭ-tў), *n.* Want of resemblance. — **Dis-si-mil'i-tude** (dĭs-sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Want of resemblance; unlikeness; dissimilarity; comparison by contrast.

Dis-sim'u-late (dĭs-sĭm'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To dissemble; to feign. — **Dis-sim'u-la'tion** (-ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* A feigning; a false pretense; hypocrisy.

Dis'si-pate (dĭs'sĭ-pāt), *v. t.* To drive asunder; to disperse; to spend; to squander; to lavish. — *v. i.* To waste away; to vanish; to be extravagant, wasteful, or dissolute. — **Dis'si-pa'tion** (-pā'shŭn), *n.* Act of dissipating or dispersing; dissolute life; profuseness; distracted attention.

Dis-so'cial (dĭs-sō'shal), *a.* Unfriendly to society. — **Dis-so'cia-ble** (-shà-b'l), *a.* Dissocial; not well assorted; incongruous. — **Dis-so'ci-ate** (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To separate. — **Dis-so'ci-a'tion** (-shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Separation; disunion.

Dis'so-lu-ble (dĭs'sŏ-lū-b'l), *a.* Capable of being dissolved, liquefied, or disunited.

Dis'so-lute (dĭs'sŏ-lūt), *a.* Loose in morals; wild; wanton; lax; licentious; debauched. — **Dis'so-lute-ly**, *adv.* — **Dis'so-lute-ness**, *n.*

Dis'so-lu'tion (dĭs'sŏ-lū'shŭn), *n.* Act of dissolving, or separating into component parts; extinction of life; death; ruin.

Dis-solve' (dĭz-zŏlv'), *v. t. & i.* [Dissolved (-zŏlvd'); Dissolving.] To separate into component parts; to melt; to terminate. — **Dis-solv'a-ble**, *a.* — **Dis-solv'ent** (-ent), *a.* Having power to melt or dissolve. — *n.* That which dissolves; a menstruum; a solvent.

Dis'so-nant (dĭs'sŏ-nant), *a.* Discordant; incongruous; harsh to the ear. — **Dis'so-nance** (-nans), **Dis'so-nan-cy** (-nan-sў), *n.* A discord; jargon; incongruity; inconsistency.

Dis-suade' (dĭs-swād'), *v. t.* To advise against; to divert (from an act) by persuasion. — **Dis-sua'sion** (-swā'zhŭn), *n.* Act of dissuading. — **Dis-sua'sive** (-swā'sĭv), *a.* Tending to dissuade. — *n.* An argument to deter one from a measure.

Dis-syl'la-ble (dĭs-sĭl'là-b'l *or* dĭs'sĭl'à-b'l), *n.* A word of two syllables. — **Dis'syl-lab'ic** (dĭs'-sĭl-lăb'ĭk), *a.* Having two syllables only.

Dis'taff (dĭs'tăf), *n.* A staff holding flax, tow, or wool, from which thread is drawn in spinning.

Distaff.

Dis-tain' (dĭs-tān'), *v. t.* [Distained (-tānd'); Distaining.] To stain; to sully; to defile.

Dis'tance (dĭs'tans), *n.* The space between bodies; remoteness; reserve. — *v. t.* [Distanced (-tanst); Distancing.] To place at a distance; to outstrip in a race; to surpass greatly. — **Dis'tant** (-tant), *a.* Far separated; remote; in place, time, connection, etc.; shy; cold; faint; obscure; as from a distance. — **Dis'tant-ly**, *adv.* At a distance; remotely; with reserve.

Dis-taste' (dĭs-tāst'), *n.* Disrelish; dislike; aversion; disgust. — *v. t.* To dislike; to loathe. — **Dis-taste'ful** (-ful), *a.* Unpleasant; offensive; disgusting; repulsive. — **Dis-taste'ful-ly**, *adv.*

Dis-tem'per (dĭs-tĕm'pẽr), *v. t.* [Distempered (-pẽrd); Distempering.] To derange the functions of; to disturb; to affect with disease. — *n.* Malady; sickness; bad temper; a painter's preparation of colors with glue or size, instead of oil.

Dis-tend' (dĭs-tĕnd'), *v. t. & i.* To lengthen out or spread in all directions; to expand; to swell. — **Dis-ten'si-ble** (-tĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being distended. — **Dis-ten'tion** (dĭs-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* Expansion.

Dis'tich (dĭs'tĭk), *n.* A couplet; two poetic lines.

Dis-till' (dĭs-tĭl'), **Dis-til'**, *v. t.* [Distilled (-tĭld); Distilling.] To fall in drops; to flow gently; to practice distillation. — *v. t.* To let fall in drops; to extract spirits from; to rectify; to purify. — **Dis-till'er**, *n.* — **Dis-till'er-y** (-ẽr-ў), *n.* A place where distilling is done. — **Dis-til-la'tion** (dĭs'tĭl-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of distilling; a substance extracted by distilling.

Dis-tinct' (dĭs-tĭnkt'), *a.* Separate; definite; clear; plain; not confused. — **Dis-tinct'ly**, *adv.* — **Dis-tinct'ness**, *n.* — **Dis-tinc'tion** (-tĭnk'shŭn), *n.* Difference; superiority; rank; note. — **Dis-tinc'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Marking or expressing distinction. — **Dis-tinc'tive-ly**, *adv.*

Dis-tin'guish (dĭs-tĭn'gwĭsh), *v. t.* [Distinguished (-gwĭsht); Distinguishing.] To note the difference between; to discriminate; to signalize; to honor. — *v. i.* To make distinctions; to exercise discrimination. — **Dis-tin'guish-a-ble** (-à-b'l), *a.* Capable of being distinguished. — **Dis-tin'guished** (-gwĭsht), *a.* Eminent; conspicuous; illustrious. — **Dis-tin'guish-ing** (-gwĭsh-ĭng), *a.* Constituting difference; peculiar; characteristic; distinctive.

Dis-tort' (dĭs-tôrt'), *v. t.* To twist out of shape; to wrest; to pervert; to bend. — **Dis-tor'tion** (-tôr'shŭn), *n.* Act of distorting; state of being twisted out of shape; a visible deformity.

Dis-tract' (dĭs-trăkt'), *v. t.* To perplex; to confuse; to agitate; to craze. — **Dis-trac'tion** (-trăk'shŭn), *n.* Confusion; disorder; dissension; derangement. — **Dis-tract'ive** (-tĭv), *a.* Causing perplexity; distracting.

Dis-train' (dĭs-trān'), *v. t.* [Distrained (-trānd')

DISTRAINING.] To seize for debt, without legal process. — **Dis-train'or** (-ẽr), **Dis-train'er**, *n.* — **Dis-traint'** (-trānt'), *n.* A seizing personal property by distress.

‖**Dis'trait'** (dĭs'trā'), *a.* Absent-minded; lost in thought; abstracted.

Dis-traught' (dĭs-trạt'), *a.* Distracted; perplexed.

Dis-tress' (dĭs-trĕs'), *n.* [DISTRESSED (-trĕst'); DISTRESSING.] Extreme pain; misery; adversity; act of distraining, or thing taken by distraining. — *v. t.* To pain; to grieve; to seize for debt; to distrain.

Dis-trib'ute (dĭs-trĭb'ūt), *v. t.* To divide among several; to separate into classes; to deal; to share; to assign. — *v. i.* To make distribution. — **Dis-trib'u-ter** (-ū-tẽr), *n.* — **Dis'tri-bu'tion** (dĭs'trĭ-bū'shŭn), *n.* Act of distributing; allotment; classification. — **Dis-trib'u-tive** (-trĭb'-ū-tĭv), *a.* Distributing; tending to distribute; expressing separation or division; dealing to each his proper share. — **Dis-trib'u-tive-ly**, *adv.* By distribution; singly.

Dis'trict (dĭs'trĭkt), *n.* A portion of territory; a tract; a region; a country. — *v. t.* To divide into districts.

Dis-trust' (dĭs-trŭst'), *v. t.* To suspect; to mistrust; to disbelieve. — *n.* Doubt of reality or sincerity; suspicion of evil designs. — **Dis-trust'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Apt to distrust; suspicious; diffident; modest. — **Dis-trust'ful-ly**, *adv.*

Dis-turb' (dĭs-tûrb'), *v. t.* [DISTURBED (-tûrbd'); DISTURBING.] To disorder; to agitate; to stir; to move. — **Dis-turb'er**, *n.* — **Dis-turb'ance** (-ans), *n.* Confusion; disorder; agitation.

Dis-un'ion (dĭs-ūn'yŭn), *n.* Termination, or want, of union. — **Dis-un'ion-ist**, *n.* An advocate of disunion. — **Dis'u-nite'** (dĭs'ū-nīt'), *v. t. & i.* To divide; to part; to sever; to separate. — **Dis-u'ni-ty** (-ū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of separation.

Dis-use' (dĭs-ūs'), *n.* Cessation of use or of custom; desuetude. — **Dis-use'** (-ūz'), *v. t.* [DISUSED (-ūzd'); DISUSING.] To cease to use or practice; to disaccustom. — **Dis-u'sage** (-ū'zāj), *n.* Disuse.

Ditch (dĭch), *n.* A trench in the earth. — *v. t. & i.* [DITCHED (dĭcht); DITCHING.] To dig a ditch or ditches (in).

Dith'y-ram'bic (dĭth'ĭ-răm'bĭk), *a.* Wild, impetuous, and boisterous. — *n.* A poem written in enthusiastic strains.

Dit'to (dĭt'tō), *n.* That which has been said; same thing. — *adv.* As before; in the same manner; also; — written *do.* or ".

Dit'ty (dĭt'tĭ), *n.* A song; a little poem.

Di'u-ret'ic (dī'ū-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* Exciting the secretion and discharge of urine. — *n.* A medicine with diuretic properties.

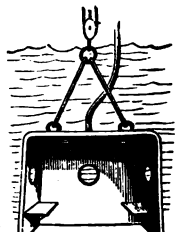
Di-ur'nal (dī-ûr'nal), *a.* Daily; recurring every day; performed in a day. — **Di-ur'nal-ly**, *adv.* Daily; every day.

Di'u-tur'nal (dī'ū-tûr'nal), *a.* Of long continuance; lasting.

Di-van' (dĭ-văn'), *n.* A Turkish council of state, royal court, court of justice, or office for customs; a council chamber; a cushioned seat.

Di-var'i-cate (dĭ-văr'ĭ-kāt), *v. i. & t.* To divide into two branches. — **Di-var'i-ca'tion** (-ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A parting; a forking; an equivocation.

Dive (dīv), *v. i.* [DIVED (dīvd), *colloq.* DOVE (dōv); DIVING.] To plunge into water head first; to sink; to penetrate. — *n.* A diving; a plunge headforemost into water. — **Div'er** (dīv'ẽr), *n.* One who dives; a diving bird. — **Diving bell.** A hollow vessel, in which men may descend and work under water.



Diving Bell.

Di-verge' (dĭ-vẽrj'), *v. t.* [DIVERGED (-vẽrjd'); DIVERGING.] To deviate from a given course or line. — **Di-verge'ment**, **Di-ver'gence** (-vẽr'-jens), **Di-ver'gen-cy** (-jen-sĭ), *n.* A receding from each other. — **Di-ver'gent** (-jent), *a.* Deviating from a given point or direction; separating from each other.

Di'vers (dī'vẽrz), *a.* Several; sundry.

Di'verse (dĭ'vẽrs *or* dī-vẽrs'), *a.* Different in kind; unlike; dissimilar. — *adv.* In different directions. — **Di'verse-ly**, *adv.* In different ways; differently; variously; in different directions. — **Di-ver'si-fy** (dĭ-vẽr'sĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make diverse or various. — **Di-ver'si-fi-ca'tion** (dĭ-vẽr'sĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Modification; change. — **Di-ver'si-ty** (dĭ-vẽr'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* Difference; unlikeness; variety.

Di-vert' (dĭ-vẽrt'), *v. t.* To turn aside; to amuse; to entertain. — **Di-ver'sion** (dĭ-vẽr'shŭn), *n.* A turning aside; a distraction; an amusement; a solace. — **Di-vert'ive** (-vẽrt'ĭv), *a.* Tending to divert; amusing.

Di-vest' (dĭ-vĕst'), *v. t.* To strip; to deprive; to dispossess. — **Di-vest'i-ture** (-ĭ-tûr), *n.* Act of divesting or state of being divested.

Di-vide' (dĭ-vīd'), *v. t. & i.* To part; to separate; to distribute. — **Di-vid'er**, *n.* One who divides or deals out; *pl.* an instrument for dividing lines, describing circles, etc.; compasses.

Div'i-dend (dĭv'ĭ-dĕnd), *n.* Number or quantity to be divided; sum, share, or percentage of stock or profits divided among stockholders, creditors, etc.

Di-vine' (dĭ-vīn'), *a.* Belonging to God; godlike; holy; sacred. — *n.* A clergyman; a theologian. — *v. t. & i.* [DIVINED (-vīnd'); DIVINING.] To foretell; to predict; to conjecture. — **Di-vine'ly**, *adv.* In a godlike manner; by the agency of God. — **Di-vin'i-ty** (-vĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Divine nature; deity; God; science of divine things; theology. — **Div'i-na'tion** (dĭv'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of divining or foretelling future events; augury; omen; presage.

Di-vis'i-ble (dĭ-vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being divided. — **Di-vis'i-bil'i-ty** (-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being divisible.

Di-vi'sion (dĭ-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* A dividing; state of being divided; that which divides; a portion separated by dividing; difference in opinion or condition; a section of an army or fleet commanded by a general officer. — **Di-vi'sion-al** (-al), *a.* Marking or making division; belonging to a division or district.

Di-vi'sor (dĭ-vī'zẽr), *n.* A number that divides another. — **Common divisor.** Any number capable of dividing two or more numbers without a remainder.

Di-vorce' (dĭ-vôrs'), *n.* A legal dissolution of the

marriage contract. — *v. t.* [DIVORCED (-vôrst′); DIVORCING.] To separate by divorce; to sunder. — **Di-vorce′ment** (-ment), *n.* Divorce.

Di-vulge′ (dĭ-vŭlj′), *v. t.* [DIVULGED (-vŭljd′); DIVULGING.] To make public; to disclose; to publish; to impart.

Diz′en (dĭz′z'n *or* dī′z'n), *v. t.* [DIZENED (-z'nd); DIZENING.] To dress gaudily; to overdress.

Diz′zy (dĭz′zȳ), *a.* [DIZZIER; DIZZIEST.] Affected with vertigo; giddy; indistinct; heedless. — *v. t.* To confuse. — **Diz′zi-ness**, *n.*

Do (dō), *n.* A syllable indicating the first tone of the major diatonic scale for solmization.

Do. (dĭt′tō), *n.* Abbreviation of DITTO.

Do (dōō), *v. t. & i., & auxiliary.* [*imp.* DID (dĭd); *p. p.* DONE (dŭn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DOING (dōō′-ĭng).] To act; to perform; to practice; to effect; to answer the purpose. — **Do′er**, *n.*

Doc′i-ble (dŏs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* Easily taught or managed; docile. — **Doc′i-bil′i-ty** (dŏs′ĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tȳ), **Doc′i-ble-ness**, *n.*

Doc′ile (dŏs′ĭl *or* dō′sĭl), *a.* Teachable; ready to learn; tractable. — **Do-cil′i-ty** (-sĭl′ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Doc′i-mas′tic (dŏs′ĭ-măs′tĭk), *a.* Proving by experiments.

Dock (dŏk), *n.* A plant; weeds.

Dock (dŏk), *n.* The solid part of a horse's tail; the stump of a tail left after clipping. — *v. t.* [DOCKED (dŏkt); DOCKING.] To cut off; to curtail; to clip.

Dock (dŏk), *n.* A basin for ships; space for an accused person in court. — *v. t.* To place (a vessel) in a dock. — **Dock′age** (-ăj), *n.* Charge for the use of a dock. — **Dock′yard′** (dŏk′yärd′), *n.* A yard or storage place for naval stores and timber for shipbuilding.

Dock′et (dŏk′ĕt), *n.* A summary; a label tied to goods; a list of cases before a court, or of business to be transacted. — *v. t.* [DOCKETED; DOCKETING.] To make an abstract of; to enter on a docket; to file; to label.

Doc′tor (dŏk′tĕr), *n.* One qualified to teach or licensed to practice medicine; a physician. — *v. t.* [DOCTORED (-tĕrd); DOCTORING.] To attend or treat as a physician; to tamper with; to falsify. — **Doc′tor-ate** (-āt), **Doc′tor-ship**, *n.* The degree or title of a doctor.

‖**Doc′tri-naire′** (dŏk′trē-nâr′), *n.* One who applies abstract doctrines or theories to political or practical affairs; a dogmatic theorist. — *a.* Theoretic; unpractical.

Doc′trine (dŏk′trĭn), *n.* Instruction; what is taught; dogma; tenet. — **Doc′tri-nal** (-trĭ-*n*al), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, doctrine.

Doc′u-ment (dŏk′ū-*m*ent), *n.* Written instruction. — *v. t.* To furnish with documents. — **Doc′u-men′tal** (-mĕn′tal), **Doc′u-men′ta-ry** (-tă-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to written evidence; consisting in documents.

Do-dec′a-gon (dō-dĕk′ă-gŏn), *n.* A regular figure, bounded by twelve equal sides.

Do-dec′a-he′dron (dō-dĕk′ă-hē′drŏn), *n.* A solid having twelve equal faces.

Dodge (dŏj), *v. t. & i.* [DODGED (dŏjd); DODGING.] To start suddenly aside; to evade. — *n.* An evading; a device or trick. — **Dodg′er**, *n.*

Do′do (dō′dō), *n.; pl.* DODOES (-dōz). A large extinct bird, once inhabiting Mauritius.

Doe (dō), *n.* A female deer or rabbit. — **Doe′skin′** (-skĭn′), *n.* The skin of the doe; compact, twilled woolen cloth.

Do′er (dōō′ĕr), *n.* One who does or performs; an actor; an agent.

Does (dŭz), *3d pers. sing. pres. ind.* of Do.

Doff (dŏf), *v. t.* To put off (dress); to rid one's self of.

Dog (dŏg), *n.* A quadruped of many varieties; a mean, worthless fellow; an andiron; a grappling iron; the carrier of a lathe. — *v. t.* [DOGGED (dŏgd); DOGGING.] To follow persistently. — **Dog′ged** (-gĕd), *a.* Sullen; morose; obstinate. — **Dog′ged-ly**, *adv.* — **Dog′ged-ness**, *n.* — **Dog′gish** (-gĭsh), *a.* Churlish; snappish. — **Dog′ger-el** (-gĕr-ĕl), *a.* Low in style and irregular in poetical measure. — *n.* Mean verse. — **Dog′cart′** (-kärt′), *n.* A light two-wheeled, one-horse carriage. — **Dog days.** The sultry summer days from July to September. — **Dog′-eared′** (-ērd′), *a.* Having the corners of the leaves turned down; — said of a book. — **Dog′-fish′** (-fĭsh′), *n.* A kind of small shark. — **Dog Star.** Sirius, a star of the first magnitude.

Doge (dōj), *n.* A chief magistrate in the republics of Venice and Genoa. — **Do′gate** (dō′gāt), *n.* The office or dignity of a doge.

Dog′ger (dŏg′gĕr), *n.* A Dutch two-masted fishing vessel.

Dog′ma (dŏg′mȧ), *n.; pl.* E. DOGMAS (-mȧz), L. DOGMATA (-mȧ-tȧ). An established tenet; peremptory opinion; maxim; tenet. — **Dog-mat′ic** (dŏg-măt′ĭk), **Dog-mat′ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to a dogma; positive; opinionated; overbearing. — **Dog-mat′ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Dog-mat′ics** (-ĭks), *n.* Doctrinal theology. — **Dog′ma-tism** (dŏg′mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* The manner of a dogmatist; positiveness; arrogance. — **Dog′ma-tist**, *n.* One who dogmatizes. — **Dog′ma-tize** (-tīz), *v. i.* To assert positively or boldly.

Dog′wood′ (dŏg′wŏŏd′), *n.* A large shrub or small tree, having very hard wood.

Doi′ly (doi′lȳ), *n.* A small colored napkin.

Do′ings (dōō′ĭngz), *n.* Things done; actions; conduct; behavior.

Doit (doit), *n.* A small Dutch coin; a trifle.

Dole (dōl), *n.* Dealing; apportionment; share; portion; alms. — *v. t.* [DOLED (dōld); DOLING.] To distribute (alms); to deal out scantily.

Dole (dōl), *n.* Grief; sorrow; lamentation. — **Dole′ful** (-fụl), *a.* Piteous; sorrowful; woeful; melancholy; dismal. — **Dole′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Dole′some** (-sŭm), *a.* Doleful.

Doll (dŏl), *n.* A puppet or baby for a child.

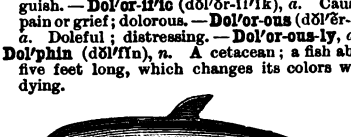
Dol′lar (dŏl′ĕr), *n.* A silver coin of the United States, equal to 100 cents; a similar coin of Mexico, South America, Spain, etc.

Dol′man (dŏl′*m*an), *n.* An outer robe; a cloak.

Dol′men (dŏl′mĕn), *n.* A Druids' altar.

Do′lor (dō′lŏr), *n.* Pain; grief; distress; anguish. — **Dol′or-if′ic** (dŏl′ŏr-ĭf′ĭk), *a.* Causing pain or grief; dolorous. — **Dol′or-ous** (dŏl′ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Doleful; distressing. — **Dol′or-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Dol′phin (dŏl′fĭn), *n.* A cetacean; a fish about five feet long, which changes its colors when dying.



Dolphin. 1/45

Dolt (dōlt), *n.* A heavy, stupid fellow; a dunce; a simpleton. — **Dolt'ish** (-ĭsh), *a.* Stupid.

Do-main' (dō-mān'), *n.* Dominion; authority; extent of territory.

Dome (dōm), *n.* A building; a house; a vaulted roof; a cupola.

Do-mes'tic (dō-mĕs'tĭk), *a.* Belonging to, or fond of, one's house or home; living in, or near, men's homes; tame; made at home, not abroad. — *n.* A house servant; *pl.* articles of home manufacture. — **Do-mes'ti-cate** (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To make domestic; to tame. — **Do-mes'ti-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of domesticating. — **Do'mes-tic'i-ty** (dō'mĕs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being domestic; household life.

Dom'i-cile (dŏm'ĭ-sĭl), *n.* An abode or residence. — **Dom'i-cile** [DOMICILED (-sĭld); DOMICILING], **Dom'i-cil'i-ate** (-sĭl'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* To establish in a fixed residence. — **Dom'i-cil'i-a-ry** (-sĭl'ĭ-ā-rĭ *or* -sĭ'lĭ-yā-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to a domicile or residence. — **Dom'i-cil'i-a'tion** (-ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Permanent residence.

Dom'i-nate (dŏm'ĭ-nāt), *v. i.* To rule; to govern. — *v. i.* To predominate. — **Dom'i-nant** (-*na*nt), *a.* Ruling; prevailing. — *n.* Fifth tone of the scale. — **Dom'i-nance** (-*na*ns), **Dom'i-nan-cy** (-*na*n-sĭ), *n.* Predominance; ascendency. — **Dom'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Dominion; government; authority. — **Dom'i-na-tive** (dŏm'ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Ruling; imperious. — **Dom'i-na'tor** (-nā'tẽr), *n.* A ruler or ruling power; predominant influence.

Dom'i-neer' (dŏm'ĭ-nēr'), *v. i.* [DOMINEERED (-nērd'); DOMINEERING.] To rule insolently or arbitrarily.

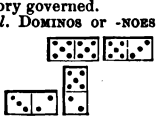
Do-min'ic-al (dō-mĭn'ĭ-k*a*l), *a.* Indicating the Lord's day, or Sunday; relating to, or given by, our Lord.

Do-min'i-can (dō-mĭn'ĭ-k*a*n), *n.* One of an order of monks founded by Dominic de Guzman.

Dom'i-nie (dŏm'ĭ-nĭ), *n.* A schoolmaster; parson. [*Scot.*]

Do-min'ion (dō-mĭn'yŭn), *n.* Sovereign authority; predominance; territory governed.

Dom'i-no (dŏm'ĭ-nō), *n.*; *pl.* DOMINOS or -NOES (-nōz). A hood; a cloak; a mask; a game played with flat counters, numbered like dice; one of the pieces in this game.



Dominoes.

Don (dŏn), *n.* Sir; Mr.; Signior; a title of courtesy in Spain; a grand personage.

Don (dŏn), *v. t.* [DONNED (dŏnd); DONNING.] To put on; to invest one's self with; — opposed to *doff*.

Do'nate (dō'nāt), *v. t.* To give; to bestow; to present. — **Do'nor** (-nŏr), ‖**Do-na'tor** (dō-nā'tŏr), *n.* A giver. — **Do-nee'** (dō-nē'), *n.* One to whom a donation is given. — **Do-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of giving or thing given; a gift; a grant; a legal transfer to another of the title to anything, without consideration. — **Don'a-tive** (dŏn'ā-tĭv), *n.* A gift; a gratuity; a present. — *a.* Vested or vesting by donation.

Done (dŭn), *p. p.* from Do, *v.*

Do-nee', *n.* See under DONATE.

Don'key (dŏng'kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DONKEYS (-kĭz). An ass, or mule; a stupid or an obstinate fellow. — **Donkey engine.** A small assistant engine.

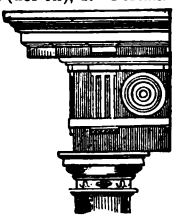
Do'nor, *n.* See under DONATE, *v. t.*

Doom (dōōm), *n.* Sentence; judgment; fate. — *v. t.* [DOOMED (dōōmd); DOOMING.] To pronounce sentence on; to condemn; to destine. — **Dooms'day'** (dōōmz'dā'), *n.* Day of judgment.

Door (dōr), *n.* A gate of a house; entrance; access. — **Door'keep'er** (dōr'kēp'ẽr), *n.* A porter; janitor. — **Door'way'** (-wā'), *n.* Passage of a door; entrance.

Dor (dôr), *n.* The black beetle; hedge-chafer.

Do'ri-an (dō'rĭ-*a*n), **Dor'ic** (dŏr'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to Doris, or the Dorian race, in ancient Greece; also, to an order of architecture, between the Tuscan and Ionic.



Doric Order.

Dor'mant (dôr'm*a*nt), *a.* Sleeping; quiescent; not disclosed or insisted on. — **Dor'man-cy** (-m*a*n-sĭ), *a.* State of being dormant.

Dor'mer (dôr'mẽr), *n.*, **Dormer window.** An upright window on the inclined roof of a house.

Dor'mi-to-ry (dôr'mĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.* A sleeping place; a bedroom.

Dor'mouse (dôr'mous), *n.*; *pl.* DORMICE (-mīs). A small rodent mammal which lives on trees like the squirrel, and is torpid during the winter.

Dormouse.

Dor'sal (dôr'sal), *a.* Pertaining to the back.

Do'ry (dō'rĭ), *n.* A fish of the perch kind.

Do'ry (dō'rĭ), *n.* A small boat, having a flat bottom and sharp prow.

Dose (dōs), *n.* Quantity of medicine given at one time; anything nauseous. — *v. t.* [DOSED (dōst); DOSING.] To form into, or give in, doses.

Dos'sil (dŏs'sĭl), *n.* A pledget of lint.

Dost (dŭst), 2*d pers. sing. pres.* of Do, *v.*

Dot (dŏt), *n.* A small point or spot. — *v. t.* & *i.* [DOTTED; DOTTING.] To mark with dots.

Dot (dŏt), *n.* A marriage portion; dowry. [*Louisiana*] — **Do'tal** (dō'tal), *a.* Pertaining to dower. — **Do-ta'tion** (dō-tā'shŭn), *n.* Endowment.

Dote (dōt), *v. i.* [DOTED; DOTING.] To become silly from age or from love. — **Dot'er** (-ẽr), *n.* — **Do'tard** (dō'tẽrd), *n.* A man whose mind is impaired by age. — **Do'tage** (-tāj), *n.* Childishness or imbecility from age; senility; weak and foolish affection.

Doth (dŭth), 3*d pers. sing. pres.* of Do, *v.*

Dot'tard (dŏt'tẽrd), *n.* A decayed tree.

Dot'ter-el (dŏt'tẽr-ĕl), *n.* A wading bird of the Plover family; a silly fellow; a dupe; a gull.

Dou'ble (dŭb'l), *a.* Twofold; multiplied by two; in pairs; deceitful. — *adv.* Twice; twofold. — *v. t.* [DOUBLED (-ld); DOUBLING (-lĭng).] To fold; to make twofold; to pass around or by (a headland, etc.). — *v. i.* To increase to twice as much; to return upon one's track. — *n.* Twice as much; a fold; plait;

trick; artifice; counterpart. — **Dou'bler** (dŭb'lẽr), *n.* — **Dou'ble-ness**, *n.* — **Dou'bly**, *adv.* — **Double dealer.** One who acts two different parts; a deceitful, trickish person. — **Double dealing.** Artifice; duplicity.

Doub'let (dŭb'lĕt), *n.* A pair; a couple; a waistcoat; *pl.* two dice showing the same number.

Doub-loon' (dŭb-lōōn'), *n.* A Spanish and Portuguese gold coin, worth about $15.60.

Doubt (dout), *v. i.* To be in suspense; to hesitate; to question. — *v. t.* To distrust; to suspect. — *n.* Uncertainty; suspense; fear; apprehension; dread. — **Doubt'er** (-ẽr), *n.* — **Doubt'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Uncertain; dubious; equivocal; ambiguous; questionable; hazardous. — **Doubt'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Doubt'ful-ness**, *n.* — **Doubt'less** (-lĕs), *adv.* Without doubt or question; unquestionably.

Dou'ceur' (dōō'sẽr'), *n.* A gift; a bribe.

Douche (dōōsh), *n.* A jet of water or vapor directed upon some part of the body; a syringe.

Dough (dō), *n.* Unbaked paste of bread. — **Dough'y** (dō'ў), *a.* Like dough; soft and heavy; flabby; crude. — **Dough'nut** (dō'nŭt), *n.* A cake fried in lard.

Dough'ty (dou'tў), *a.* Brave; redoubtable.

Douse (dous), *v. t. & i.* [DOUSED (doust); DOUSING.] To plunge into water; to duck; to dowse.

Dove (dŭv), *n.* A bird of the Pigeon family. — **Dove'cot'** (dŭv'kŏt'), **Dove'cote'** (-kōt'), *n.* A place for pigeons to roost, breed, etc.

Dove'tail' (dŭv'tāl'), *n.* A joint made by letting one piece, in the form of a dove's tail spread, into a corresponding cavity in another, so that it can not be drawn out. — *v. t.* [DOVETAILED (-tāld'); DOVETAILING.] To join tightly.

Dow'a-ble (dou'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Entitled to dower.

Dovetails.

Dow'a-ger (dou'ȧ-jẽr), *n.* A widow endowed, or having a jointure; a title given to an English widow, to distinguish her from the wife of a son having the same name.

Dow'dy (dou'dў), *a.* Awkward; ill dressed; vulgar-looking; slovenly. — *n.* An inelegant woman. — **Dow'dy-ish** (-ĭsh), *a.* Like a dowdy.

Dowel.

Dow'el (dou'ẽl), *n.* A wooden or metallic pin or block fitting into the abutting faces of two pieces, to hold them in position. — *v. t.* [DOWELED (-ẽld) *or* DOWELLED; DOWELING *or* DOWELLING.] To fasten together by dowels.

Dow'er (dou'ẽr), *n.* Endowment; gift; property with which a woman is endowed, or to which a wife is entitled on her husband's death. — **Dow'ered** (-ẽrd), *a.* Furnished with dower, or a portion. — **Dow'er-less** (-ẽr-lĕs), *a.* Destitute of dower. — **Dow'ry** (dou'rў), *n.* Gift; property which a wife brings her husband in marriage.

Dow'las (dou'lȧs), *n.* Coarse linen cloth.

Down (doun), *n.* Fine hairy outgrowth from the skin of animals or plants. — **Down'y** (-ў), *a.* Covered with down; made of, or like, down; soft; calm; quiet.

Down (doun), *n.* A bank of sand near the shore, a tract of sandy, barren land; *pl.* a road for shipping.

Down (doun), *adv.* In a descending direction; below; on the ground. — *prep.* Along a descent. — *a.* Downcast; dejected; downright; plain; flat; absolute; positive. — **Down'cast'** (doun'kȧst'), *a.* Cast downward; directed to the ground; dejected. — *n.* Melancholy look; a ventilating shaft in a mine, drawing air downward. — **Down'fall'** (-fạl'), *n.* A descent from rank, reputation, happiness, etc.; destruction; ruin. — **Down'fall'en** (-fạl'n), *a.* Fallen; ruined. — **Down'heart'ed** (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Dejected in spirits. — **Down'hill'** (-hl'), *n.* Declivity; descent; slope. — *a.* Descending; sloping. — **Down'right'** (-rīt'), *adv.* Straight down; perpendicularly; in plain terms; absolutely. — *a.* Plain; unceremonious; blunt; absolute; unmixed. — **Down'ward** (-wẽrd), **Down'wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* From a higher place to a lower. — **Down'ward**, *a.* Descending.

Down'y (doun'ў), *a.* Covered with down; soft.

Dow'ry, *n.* See under DOWER.

Dowse (dous), *v. t.* See DOUSE.

Dox-ol'o-gy (dŏks-ŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* A short hymn of praise to God.

Doze (dōz), *v. i.* [DOZED (dōzd); DOZING.] To slumber; to sleep lightly. — **Doz'y** (dōz'ў), *a.* Drowsy; sleepy; sluggish. — **Doz'i-ness**, *n.*

Doz'en (dŭz'n), *n. & a.* Twelve.

Drab (drăb), *n.* Thick woolen cloth of dull color; a dull brownish color. — *a.* Of a dun color.

Drab'ble (drăb'b'l), *v. t.* To draggle; to befoul.

Drachm (drăm), **Drach'ma** (drăk'mȧ), *n.* A weight; a dram.

Draff (drȧf), *n.* Refuse; lees; dregs. — **Draff'y** (drȧf'ў), *a.* Waste; worthless.

Draft (drȧft), *n.* Act of drawing; a selection of men for military or other service; an order for the payment of money; a draught, sketch, or outline; the depth of water necessary to float a ship; a current of air. See DRAUGHT. — *v. t.* To draw; to outline; to select; to detach. — **Drafts'man** (drȧfts'mȧn), *n.* Same as DRAUGHTSMAN.

Drag (drăg), *v. t.* [DRAGGED (drăgd); DRAGGING.] To draw by force; to pull; to haul. — *v. i.* To be drawn along; to move heavily or slowly; to fish with a drag. — *n.* A net, to be drawn under water; a sledge for heavy bodies; a coach with outside seats.

Drag'gle (drăg'g'l), *v. t. & i.* To drag on the ground; to drabble.

Drag'o-man (drăg'ŏ-mȧn), *n.; pl.* DRAGOMANS (-mȧnz). An Oriental interpreter.

Drag'on (drăg'ŭn), *n.* A fabulous winged serpent or lizard. — **Drag'on-et** (-ĕt), *n.* A little dragon; a fish of the Goby family. — **Dragon fly.** An insectivorous insect; a mosquito hawk.

Dragon Fly.

Dra-goon' (drȧ-gōōn'), *n.* A mounted soldier; a cavalryman. — *v. t.* [DRAGOONED (-gōōnd'); DRAGOONING.] To reduce to subjection; to persecute; to harass.

Drain (drān), *v. t. & i.* [DRAINED (drānd);

DRAINING.] To draw off gradually; to exhaust. — *n.* A draining; a sewer; exhaustion. — **Drain'age** (-āj), *n.* A draining; a system of drains.

Drake (drāk), *n.* A male duck.

Dram (drăm), *n.* A weight; — in *Apothecaries' weight* ⅛ ounce, or 60 grains; — in *Avoirdupois weight* 1/16 ounce, or 27 grains; a minute quantity; a glass of spirits or of poison.

Dra'ma (drä'mȧ *or* drā'mȧ), *n.* A theatrical composition; a tragedy; a comedy; a play. — **Dra-mat'ic** (drȧ-măt'ĭk), **Dra-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a drama. — **Dra-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Dram'a-tist** (drăm'ȧ-tĭst), *n.* Author of a dramatic composition. — **Dram'a-tize** (-tiz), *v. t.* To represent in a drama.

Drank, *imp. & p. p.* of DRINK.

‖**Drap d'été'** (drȧ' dā-tā'), *n.* A thin woolen fabric, twilled like merino.

Drape (drāp), *v. t.* [DRAPED (drāpt); DRAPING.] To cover or adorn with drapery. — **Dra'per** (drā'pẽr), *n.* A dealer in cloths. — **Dra'per-y** (-ȳ), *n.* Cloth; garments; hangings.

Dras'tic (drăs'tĭk), *a.* Acting with strength or violence; powerful. — *n.* A violent purgative.

Draught (drȧft), *n.* Act of drawing or pulling, of moving loads, of drinking, etc.; a detachment; a representation; a sketch; an outline; an order for payment of money; a draft; a current of air; a depth of water; *pl.* a game played on a checkered board; checkers. — *a.* Used for drawing; drawn from the barrel. — *v. t.* To draw out; to call forth. — **Draughts'man** (drȧfts'-măn), *n.* One who draws writings or designs.

Draw (drą), *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* DREW (drų); *p. p.* DRAWN (drąn); *p. pr.* DRAWING.] To drag; to pull; to entice; to delineate; to take out; to inhale; to extend; to produce; to require a depth of (water, etc.), in order to float. — *n.* Act of drawing; draught; movable part of a drawbridge. — **Draw'er** (drą'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, draws (pictures, liquor for customers, a bill of exchange, etc.); thing drawn; a sliding receptacle in a case; *pl.* an undergarment for the legs. — **Draw-ee'** (drą-ē'), *n.* A person on whom an order or bill is drawn. — **Draw'ing**, *n.* Act of pulling or attracting; a delineation; a picture; a distribution of prizes in a lottery, etc. — **Draw'back'** (drą'băk'), *n.* A hindrance; loss of advantage; money refunded. — **Draw'bridge'** (-brĭj'), *n.* A bridge

Drawbridge.

which may be raised, lowered, or turned aside, to admit or hinder communication.

Draw'ing-room' (drą'ĭng-rōōm'), *n.* A room for the reception of company, or to which company withdraws from the dining-room; company assembled; reception of company.

Drawl (drąl), *v. t. & i.* [DRAWLED (drąld); DRAWLING.] To speak in a slow, lengthened tone. — *n.* Lengthened utterance of the voice.

Dray (drā), *n.* A low cart. — **Dray'age** (drā'ĕj), *n.* Use of a dray; payment for such use. — **Dray'man** (-măn), *n.* Driver of a dray.

Dread (drĕd), *v. t. & i.* To fear greatly. — *n.* Fear; awe; terror; dismay; apprehension. — *a.* Exciting fear or awe; terrible; venerable. — **Dread'ful** (drĕd'fụl), *a.* Inspiring dread; fearful; shocking; inspiring awe or reverence. — **Dread'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Dread'ful-ness**, *n.* — **Dread'naught'** (-năt'), *n.* A fearless person; a garment made of very thick cloth, proof against storm and cold; the cloth itself.

Dream (drēm), *n.* A sleeping vision; a reverie; a vagary. — *v. i. & t.* [DREAMED (drēmd) or DREAMT (drĕmt); DREAMING.] To think in sleep; to fancy; to imagine. — **Dream'er** (-ẽr), *n.* — **Dream'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Full of dreams; appropriate to dreams; visionary.

Drear (drēr), **Drear'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Sorrowful; comfortless; dismal; gloomy. — **Drear'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Drear'i-ness**, *n.*

Dredge (drĕj), *n.* An instrument to gather by dragging; a machine for taking up mud, etc., from the bed of a stream; fine mineral matter suspended in water. — *v. t.* [DREDGED (drĕjd); DREDGING.] To catch, gather, or deepen with a dredge. — **Dredg'er** (-ẽr), *n.* One who fishes with a dredge; a dredging machine. — **Dredging machine.** An engine to take mud from the bottom of rivers, docks, etc.

Dredge (drĕj), *n.* A mixture of oats and barley. — *v. t.* To sift or sprinkle (flour, etc.), on roasting meat, etc. — **Dredg'er**, *n.* A box with perforated lid, for sprinkling flour, etc.

Dreg (drĕg), *n.* Corrupt matter in a liquid; lees; sediment; refuse. — **Dreg'gish** (drĕg'gĭsh), **Dreg'gy** (-gȳ), *a.* Containing dregs; foul; feculent. — **Dreg'gi-ness**, *n.*

Drench (drĕnch), *v. t.* [DRENCHED (drĕncht); DRENCHING.] To wet thoroughly; to dose. — *n.* A drink; a medicine that causes purging.

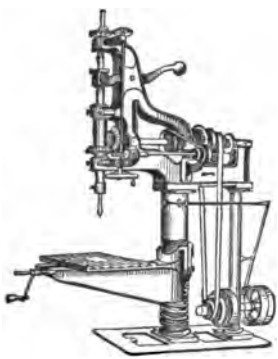
Dress (drĕs), *v. t.* [DRESSED (drĕst); DRESSING.] To make straight; to arrange (soldiers) in a straight line; to adjust; to clothe; to deck; to cook; to cover (a wound). — *v. i.* To array one's self; to put on clothes. — *n.* Garments; apparel; a lady's gown. — **Dress'er**, *n.* One who dresses, puts in order, prepares for use, dresses wounds, etc.; a cupboard for food, dishes, etc. — **Dress'ing**, *n.* Dress; raiment; application to a sore; preparation to fit food for eating; stuffing; manure. — **Dress'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Attentive to, or showy in, dress. — **Dress coat.** A coat with skirts behind only. — **Dress goods.** Fabrics for women's gowns. — **Dress'mak'er** (-mā'kẽr), *n.* A maker of gowns, etc.; a mantua maker.

Drib'ble (drĭb'b'l), *v. i.* [DRIBBLED (-b'ld); DRIBBLING.] To fall in drops; to slaver. — *v. t.* To throw down in drops. — **Drib'blet** (-blĕt), **Drib'let** (-lĕt), *n.* A small piece, part, or sum.

Dri'er (drī'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, dries.

Drift (drĭft), *n.* A driving; direction in which anything is driven; tendency; aim; purport; design; a tool for forcing or shaping holes in metal, etc.; a miner's passage underground. — *v. i. & t.* To drive; to form in heaps.

Drill (drĭl), *v. t.* [Drilled (drĭld); Drilling.] To pierce; to bore; to perforate; to train (soldiers, etc.); to discipline. — *v. i.* To train (one's self). — *n.* A pointed instrument for piercing or boring; training of (soldiers, etc.); exercise. — **Drill'ing**, *n.* Perforation with a drill; training by repeated exercises. — **Drill'mas'ter** (-mȧs'tẽr), *n.* A teacher of drill or gymnastic exercises. — **Drill press.** A machine for drilling holes in metal.



Drill Press.

Drill (drĭl), *v. t. & t.* To sow (seeds) in drills or furrows. — *n.* An implement for making holes and planting seeds in them; a furrow to plant seeds in; a row of planted seeds. — **Drill'ing**, *n.* Sowing of seeds with a drill.

Drill (drĭl). *n.* A large African baboon.

Drill'ing (drĭl'ĭng), *n.* Heavy twilled linen or cotton fabric.

Drink (drĭnk), *v. i. & t.* [*imp.* Drank (drăngk), formerly Drunk (drŭngk); *p. p.* Drunk, Drunken (-'n); *p. pr.* Drinking.] To swallow or imbibe (liquor). — *n.* Liquid to be swallowed; intoxicating liquor. — **Drink'er**, *n.* — **Drink'a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being drunk; fit to be drunk.

Drip (drĭp), *v. i.* [Dripped (drĭpt); Dripping.] To fall in drops. — *v. t.* To let fall in drops. — *n.* A falling in drops; the edge of a roof; eaves. — **Drip'ping** (-pĭng), *n.* That which falls in drops; the sound made thereby; fat falling from roasting meat.

Drive (drīv), *v. t.* [*imp.* Drove (drōv); *p. p.* Driven (drĭv''n); *p. pr.* Driving.] To push forward; to compel; to chase; to direct the motions of (a vehicle or beasts drawing it). — *v. i.* To rush onward; to be impelled. — *n.* A ride in a carriage; a road. — **Driv'er**, *n.*

Driv'el (drĭv''l), *v. i.* [Driveled (-'ld) or Drivelled; Driveling or Drivelling.] To let spittle flow from the mouth, like a child, idiot, or dotard; to dote. — *n.* Slaver; unmeaning utterance; nonsense. — **Driv'el-er** (-ẽr), *n.* A slaverer; an idiot; a fool.

Driz'zle (drĭz'z'l), *v. i.* To rain gently; to fall in small drops. — *v. t.* To shed in minute particles. — *n.* Fine rain or mist; mizzle. — **Driz'zly** (-zlў), *a.* Shedding small rain; drizzling.

Droll (drōl), *a.* Comical; odd; queer; ludicrous. — *n.* A jester; a buffoon; a farce. — **Droll'er-y** (-ẽr-ў), *n.* Fun; buffoonery.

Drom'e-da-ry (drŭm'ẽ-dȧ-rў), *n.* The Arabian camel, having but one hump on its back.

Dromedary.

Drone (drōn), *n.* The male of the honeybee; a lazy, idle fellow; sluggard; a humming, low, monotonous sound. — *v. i.* [Droned (drōnd); Droning.] To live in idleness; to hum.

Drool (drōōl), *v. i.* To drivel or drop saliva.

Droop (drōōp), *v. i.* [Drooped (drōōpt); Drooping.] To sink or hang down, from weakness; to flag; to languish; to decline.

Drop (drŏp), *n.* The quantity of fluid which falls in one small spherical mass; a globule; anything arranged to drop, hang, or fall from an elevated position; a pendant. — *v. i. & t.* [Dropped (drŏpt); Dropping.] To fall or let fall.

Drop'sy (drŏp'sў), *n.* Morbid collection of water in the body. — **Drop'si-cal** (-sĭ-kal), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or diseased with, dropsy. — **Drop'si-cal-ness**, *n.*

Dros'ky (drŏs'kў), *n.* A Russian low four-wheeled carriage without a top. [Written also *droitzschka* and *droschke*.]

Dross (drŏs), *n.* The scum of metals thrown off in melting; waste; refuse. — **Dross'y** (-ў), *a.* Composed of, resembling, or pertaining to, dross; impure; worthless. — **Dross'i-ness**, *n.*

Drought (drout), *n.* Dry weather; thirst. — **Drought'y** (-ў), *a.* Characterized by drought; wanting rain; dry; arid; thirsty. — **Drought'i-ness**, *n.* — **Drouth** (drouth), *n.* Drought.

Drove (drōv), *imp.* of Drive. — *n.* A collection of cattle driven. — **Dro'ver** (drō'vẽr), *n.*

Drown (droun), *v. t.* [Drowned (dround); Drowning.] To overwhelm in water; to submerge; to deluge; to sink under water till dead. — *v. i.* To be suffocated in fluid.

Drowse (drouz), *v. i.* To grow heavy with sleep. — *n.* Slight or imperfect sleep; doze. — **Drow'sy** (drou'zў), *a.* Inclined to doze; heavy with sleep; dull; stupid. — **Drow'si-ly**, *adv.* — **Drow'si-ness**, *n.*

Drub (drŭb), *v. t.* [Drubbed (drŭbd); Drubbing.] To beat with a stick; to thrash; to cudgel; to thump. — *n.* A blow; a thump. — **Drub'ber** (-bẽr), *n.* — **Drub'bing**, *n.* A beating.

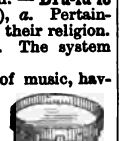
Drudge (drŭj), *v. i.* [Drudged (drŭjd); Drudging.] To work hard; to labor in mean offices with toil and fatigue. — *n.* One who drudges. — **Drudg'er** (-ẽr), *n.* — **Drudg'er-y** (-ẽr-ў), *n.* Hard or ignoble toil.

Drug (drŭg), *n.* Any substance used in composition of medicine, or in dyeing or in chemical operations; a commodity that lies on hand, or is not salable. — *v. t.* [DRUGGED (drŭgd); DRUGGING.] To prescribe or administer drugs. — *v. t.* To affect or season with drugs, or with something injurious; to dose to excess. — **Drug'gist** (-gĭst), *n.* A dealer in drugs; an apothecary.

Drug'get (drŭg'gĕt), *n.* Coarse, woolen cloth, generally used over carpets.

Dru'id (drų'ĭd), *n.* An ancient Celtic priest. — **Dru'id-ess**, *n.* A female Druid. — **Dru-id'ic** (drų-ĭd'ĭk), **Dru-id'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, Druids or their religion. — **Dru'id-ism** (drų'ĭd-ĭz'm), *n.* The system taught by the Druids.

Drum (drŭm), *n.* An instrument of music, having heads of stretched vellum, to be beaten with a stick; a tympanum of the ear; a cylinder revolving on an axis, for turning wheels; a fish which makes a drumming or grunting sound under water; a kettle drum, or tea party. — *v. i.* [DRUMMED (drŭmd); DRUMMING.] To beat on a drum, or with the fingers, as with drumsticks; to throb; to gather recruits, customers, etc. — *v. t.* To execute (a tune) on a drum; (with *out*) to expel ignominiously; (with *up*) to assemble; to summon; to muster. — **Drum'mer**, *n.* — **Drum'stick'** (-stĭk'), *n.* A stick with which a drum is beaten; upper joint of a fowl's leg. — **Drum major.** Chief drummer of a regiment.


Drum.

Drunk (drŭnk), *a.* Intoxicated; inebriated. — **Drunk'ard** (-ĕrd), *n.* One who drinks to excess; a sot. — **Drunk'en** (-'n), *a.* Drunk; proceeding from intoxication. — **Drunk'en-ness**, *n.*

Drupe (drųp), *n.* A fruit without valves, containing a nut or stone with a kernel. — **Dru-pa'ceous** (dru-pā'shŭs), **Drup'al** (drųp'al), *a.* Producing, pertaining to, or like, drupes.

Dry (drī), *a.* [DRIER (drī'ĕr); DRIEST.] Having no moisture; thirsty; plain; uninteresting; shrewd; sharp. — *v. t.* & *i.* [DRIED (drīd); DRYING.] To make or grow dry; to evaporate. — **Dry'ly**, *adv.* — **Dry'ness**, *n.* — **Dri'er** (drī'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, dries. — **Dry'ing**, *a.* Quickly exhausting or losing moisture. — **Dry goods.** Textile fabrics, as distinguished from groceries. — **Dry nurse.** A nurse who brings up a child by hand.

Dry'ad (drī'ăd), *n.* A wood nymph.

Du'ad (dū'ăd), *n.* Union of two; duality. — **Du'al** (-al), *a.* Expressing, consisting of, or belonging to, two. — **Du'al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* State of being twofold; twofold division or distinction. — **Du-al'i-ty** (dū-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Division; state or quality of being two.

Du'a-lin (dū'a-lĭn), *n.* An explosive preparation of wood pulp, nitroglycerin, etc., less powerful than dynamite.

Dub (dŭb), *v. t.* [DUBBED (dŭbd); DUBBING.] To confer (a title) upon; to call.

Du'bi-ous (dū'bĭ-ŭs), *a.* Not settled; doubtful; undetermined; ambiguous; precarious. — **Du'bi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Du'bi-ous-ness**, *n.*

Du'cal (dū'kal), *a.* Pertaining to a duke.

Duc'at (dŭk'ăt), *n.* A European coin, silver or gold, struck in the dominions of a duke.

Duch'ess (dŭch'ĕs), *n.* The wife of a duke; a female sovereign of a duchy.

Duch'y (dŭch'ў), *n.* A dukedom.

Duck (dŭk), *n.* Coarse cloth or light canvas, used for clothing, sails, sacking of beds, etc.

Duck (dŭk), *v. t.* & *i.* To plunge under water; to dip; to bow. — *n.* A waterfowl; bobbing of the head. — **Duck'ling**, *n.* A young duck.

Duck (dŭk), *n.* A pet; darling.

Duct (dŭkt), *n.* A tube; canal; passage.

Duc'tile (dŭk'tĭl), *a.* Easily led or drawn out; flexible; pliable; extensible; compliant. — **Duc'tile-ness**, **Duc-til'i-ty** (dŭk-tĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality of being ductile; flexibility; pliableness.

Dud-een' (dŭd-ēn'), *n.* A short tobacco pipe.

Dudg'eon (dŭj'ŭn), *n.* The root of the box tree; the hilt of a dagger; a small dagger.

Dudg'eon (dŭj'ŭn), *n.* Anger; resentment.

Duds (dŭdz), *n. pl.* Old clothes; belongings.

Due (dū), *a.* Owed; proper to be paid or done to another; suitable; fit; liable to come at any moment; occasioned. — *adv.* Directly; exactly; duly. — *n.* That which is owed; debt; right; claim. — **Du'ly** (dū'lў), *adv.* — **Due'bill'** (-bĭl'), *n.* A written acknowledgment of a debt.

Du'el (dū'ĕl), *n.* A combat between two persons. — *v. i.* & *i.* To fight in single combat. — **Du'el-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* One who fights in single combat. — ‖**Du-el'lo** (dū-ĕl'lō), *n.* A duel; practice of dueling, or code which regulates it.

Du-en'na (dū-ĕn'nà), *n.* An elderly lady in charge of young ladies in a Spanish or Portuguese family; a governess.

Du-et' (dū-ĕt'), *n.* A musical composition for two performers.

Dug, *imp.* & *p. p.* of DIG.

Duke (dūk), *n.* A nobleman of the highest rank. — **Duke'dom** (-dŭm), *n.* Estate, title, or rank of a duke.

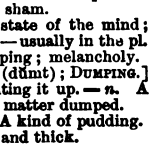
Dul'cet (dŭl'sĕt), *a.* Sweet; harmonious.

Dul'ci-mer (dŭl'sĭ-mĕr), *n.* A stringed musical instrument, played on with little hammers.

Dull (dŭl), *a.* Stupid; slow; blunt; obtuse; cloudy. — *v. t.* [DULLED (dŭld); DULLING.] To blunt; to stupefy; to dim. — *v. i.* To become blunt or stupid. — **Dull'ness**, *n.* — **Dul'ly**, *adv.* — **Dull'ard** (-ĕrd), *n.* A stupid person; a dunce.

Du'ly, *adv.* See under DUE.

Dumb (dŭm), *a.* Not able or willing to speak; mute; silent; speechless. — **Dumb'ly**, *adv.* — **Dumb'ness**, *n.* — **Dumb'-bells'** (-bĕlz'), *n.* A pair of heavy spheres, connected by a bar, for swinging in the hands. — **Dumb show.** Gesture without words; pantomime.


Dumb-bells.

Dum'my (dŭm'mў), *n.* One who is dumb; sham package or figure exhibited in shops; a noiseless locomotive; the fourth or exposed hand when three persons play at cards. — *a.* Silent; sham.

Dump (dŭmp), *n.* A gloomy state of the mind; melancholy; despondency; — usually in the pl. — **Dump'ish**, *a.* Dull; moping; melancholy.

Dump (dŭmp), *v. t.* [DUMPED (dŭmt); DUMPING.] To unload from a cart by tilting it up. — *n.* A vehicle or place for refuse; matter dumped.

Dump'ling (dŭmp'lĭng), *n.* A kind of pudding.

Dump'y (dŭmp'ў), *a.* Short and thick.

Dun (dŭn), *a.* Of a dark color; gloomy.

Dun (dŭn), *v. t.* To cure (codfish) by piling them, when salted, in a dark place.

Dun (dŭn), *v. t.* & *i.* [DUNNED (dŭnd); DUNNING.] To urge for payment of a debt. — *n.* An urgent creditor; demand for payment.

Dunce (dŭns), *n.* One without learning or weak in intellect; a blockhead; a simpleton.

Dun'geon (dŭn'jŭn), *n.* A dark, close prison.

Du'o (dū'ō), *n.* A duet.

Du'o-dec'i-mal (dū'ō-dĕs'ĭ-mal), *a.* Proceeding in computation by twelves. — *n. pl.* Multiplication in which the denominations proceed by twelves. — **Du'o-dec'i-mo** (-mō), *a.* Formed of sheets folded so as to make twelve leaves. — *n.* A book thus folded, or the size of such a book; — usually written 12*mo.* or 12°.

Du'o-de'num (dū'ō-dē'nŭm), *n.* The first of the small intestines.

Dupe (dūp), *n.* One duped or misled; a gull. — *v. t.* [DUPED (dūpt); DUPING.] To deceive; to trick; to mislead.

Du'ple (dū'p'l), **Du'plex** (dū'plĕks), *a.* Double; twofold. — **Du'pli-cate** (-plĭ-kāt), *a.* Double; twofold. — *n.* An exact copy; a counterpart. — *v. t.* To double; to copy; to divide into two. — **Du'pli-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), **Du'pli-ca-ture** (dū'plĭ-kā-tūr), *n.* A doubling; a fold.

Du-plic'i-ty (dū-plĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Doubleness of heart, speech, or dealing; deceit; deception.

Du'ra-ble (dū'rā-b'l), *a.* Lasting; permanent; firm; constant. — **Du'ra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **Du'ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Du'ra-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

Dur'ance (dūr'ans), *n.* Continuance; duration; imprisonment; duress. — **Du-ra'tion** (dū-rā'shŭn), *n.* Quality of enduring; continuance.

Du'ress (dū'rĕs *or* dū-rĕs'), *n.* Hardship; constraint; imprisonment.

Dur'ing (dūr'ĭng), *prep.* In the time of; as long as.

Durst, *imp.* of DARE.

Dusk (dŭsk), *a.* Tending to blackness; darkish. — *n.* Imperfect obscurity; twilight; color partially or dark. — **Dusk'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Partially dark; gloomy. — **Dusk'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Dusk'i-ness**, *n.*

Dust (dŭst), *n.* Fine dry particles of earth; powder; the grave. — *v. t.* To free from dust; to sprinkle with dust. — **Dust'er**, *n.* One who dusts; a brush or utensil for dusting; an overgarment to exclude dust from the clothing. — **Dust'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Filled or covered with dust; like dust. — **Dust'i-ness**, *n.*

Dutch (dŭch), *a.* Pertaining to Holland, its inhabitants, or their language. — *n.* The people or language of Holland.

Du'ty (dū'tĭ), *n.* That which is due; obligation; obedience; respect; tax or customs. — **Du'te-ous** (-tē-ŭs), *a.* Performing what is due; obedient. — **Du'te-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Du'te-ous-ness**, *n.* — **Du'ti-a-ble** (-tĭ-ā-b'l), *a.* Subject to the payment of duty. — **Du'ti-ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Duteous; reverential; submissive; respectful. — **Du'ti-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Du'ti-ful-ness**, *n.*

Dwarf (dwąrf), *n.* An animal or plant below the common size. — *v. t.* [DWARFED (dwąrft); DWARFING.] To hinder from growing; to stunt. — **Dwarf'ish**, *a.* Like a dwarf; very small.

Dwell (dwĕl), *v. i.* [DWELLED (dwĕld), usually contr. DWELT (dwĕlt); DWELLING.] To reside; to continue; to stay; to remain. — **Dwell'er**, *n.* An inhabitant; a resident. — **Dwell'ing**, *n.* A habitation; an abode; a domicile.

Dwin'dle (dwĭn'd'l), *v. i.* To diminish; to waste away. — *n.* Process of dwindling; decline.

Dye (dī), *v. t.* [DYED (dīd); DYEING.] To stain; to color. — *n.* Coloring matter; tinge. — **Dy'er**, *n.* One who dyes cloth, etc.

Dy'ing (dī'ĭng), *a.* About to die; pertaining to death or to the hour of death.

Dyke, *n.* See DIKE.

Dy-nam'ic (dī-năm'ĭk *or* dĭ-), **Dy-nam'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to strength or power, or to dynamics. — **Dy-nam'ics** (-ĭks), *n.* Science of force and motion.

Dy'na-mite (dī'nà-mīt *or* dĭn'à-), *n.* An explosive preparation of nitroglycerine absorbed by infusorial earth, sawdust, etc. — **Dy'na-mi'ter** (-mī'tẽr), *n.* One who uses dynamite, esp. to destroy life or property.

Dy'na-mo (dī'nà-mō *or* dĭn'à-), *n.* A dynamo-electric machine. — **Dy'na-mo-e-lec'tric** (-ē-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the development of electricity; producing electrical currents by mechanical power.

Dy'nas-ty (dĭ'nas-tĭ *or* dĭn'as-tĭ), *n.* Sovereignty; a race of kings, of one family, who govern a particular country. — **Dy-nas'tic** (dĭ-năs'tĭk *or* dĭ-), *a.* Relating to a dynasty.

Dys-pep'si-a (dĭs-pĕp'sĭ-à *or* -shà), **Dys-pep'sy** (-sĭ), *n.* Disturbance of the stomach; difficulty of digestion. — **Dys-pep'tic** (-tĭk), *a.* Afflicted with, pertaining to, or consisting in, dyspepsia. — *n.* One afflicted with dyspepsia.

E.

Each (ēch), *a.* or *a. pron.* Every one of a number considered separately.

Ea'ger (ē'gẽr), *a.* Keenly desirous; ardent; earnest — **Ea'ger-ly**, *adv.* — **Ea'ger-ness**, *n.*

Ea'gle (ē'g'l), *n.* A rapacious bird of the Falcon family; a gold coin of the United States, worth $10; a Roman or French standard. — **Ea'glet** (ē'glĕt), *n.* A young eagle.

Ear (ēr), *n.* The organ or sense of hearing; attention; heed; sense of melody. — **Ear'less**, *a.* Without ears; deaf. — **Ear'mark'** (-mārk'), *n.* A mark (on an animal's ear) for identification; a distinguishing mark. — *v. t.* To mark (sheep, cattle, etc.) by slitting the ear. — **Ear'ring'** (-rĭng'), *n.* A ring worn, hanging from the ear, as an ornament. — **Ear'shot'** (-shŏt'), *n.* The distance at which words may be heard.

Ear (ēr), *n.* A spike of grain, containing the kernels. — *v. i.* To form ears (of corn).

Earl (ẽrl), *n.* An English nobleman ranking below a marquis. — **Earl'dom** (ẽrl'dŭm), *n.* The jurisdiction or dignity of an earl.

Ear'ly (ẽr'lĭ), *a.* Forward; timely; not late. — *adv.* Soon; in good season; betimes.

Earn (ẽrn), *v. t.* [EARNED (ẽrnd); EARNING.] To merit or acquire by service or performance. — **Earn'ing**, *n.* Money earned; wages.

Ear'nest (ẽr'nĕst), *n.* Seriousness; reality;

eagerness; determination. — *a.* Eager; zealous; ardent; importunate; hearty. — **Ear'nest-ly**, *adv.* — **Ear'nest-ness**, *n.*

Ear'nest (ĕr'nĕst), *n.* A pledge given as assurance of intention; a token. — **Earnest money.** Money paid to bind a bargain or ratify a sale.

Earth (ĕrth), *n.* The world, or planet we inhabit; dwelling place of mortals; solid material constituting the globe; land; country. — *v. t. & i.* [EARTHED (ĕrtht); EARTHING.] To hide in the earth; to bury. — **Earth'en** (ĕrth'n), *a.* Made of earth, baked clay, etc. — **Earth'y**, *a.* Consisting of, or relating to, earth; terrestrial; gross. — **Earth'i-ness**, *n.* — **Earth'ly** (-lĭ), *a.* Pertaining to earth; carnal; mean; groveling.

Earth'ling, *n.* A mortal.

Earth'quake' (ĕrth'kwāk'), *n.* A shaking or trembling of the earth.

Earth'worm' (ĕrth'wûrm'), *n.* The common worm found in the soil, without legs or appendages; an angleworm.

Ear'wax' (ēr'wăks'), *n.* Cerumen; a thick substance secreted in the ear.

Ear'wig' (ēr'wĭg'), *n.* An insect vulgarly supposed to creep into the ear.

Ease (ēz), *n.* Freedom from pain, trouble, etc.: quiet; repose; facility; readiness. — *v. t. & i.* [EASED (ēzd); EASING.] To quiet; to mitigate; to calm. — **Eas'y** (ēz'ĭ), *a.* Free from pain, care, difficulty, etc.; quiet; tranquil; secure; calm. — **Eas'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Eas'i-ness**, *n.* — **Ease'ment** (-ment), *n.* A relief; an accommodation; a privilege.

Ea'sel (ē'zl), *n.* A frame to support a painter's picture.

Easel.

East (ēst), *n.* Point where the sun rises; eastern parts of the earth; orient. — *a.* Toward or from the rising sun. — *adv.* Eastward. — *v. t.* To move toward the east; to orientate. — **East'er-ly** (ēst'ẽr-lĭ), *a.* Coming from the eastward; situated or moving toward the east. — *adv.* Toward the east. — **East'ern** (-ẽrn), *a.* Situated or dwelling in, or moving toward, the east. — **East'ward** (-wẽrd), *adv.* Toward the east.

Eas'ter (ēs'tẽr), *n.* The festival of Christ's resurrection.

Eas'y, *a.* See under EASE, *n.*

Eat (ēt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* ATE (āt), *obsolescent & colloq.* EAT (ĕt); *p. p.* EATEN (ēt'n), *obs.* or *colloq.* EAT (ĕt); *p. pr.* EATING.] To chew and swallow; to consume; to devour; to gnaw; to corrode. — **Eat'er**, *n.* — **Eat'a-ble**, *a.* Fit to be eaten; edible. — *n.* Anything to be eaten.

Eaves (ēvz), *n. pl.* Lower edges of a roof, overhanging the walls. — **Eaves'drop'per** (-drŏp'pẽr), *n.* One who listens to overhear private conversation.

Ebb (ĕb), *n.* The reflux of the tide; the return of tide water toward the sea; decline; decay. — *v. i.* [EBBED (ĕbd); EBBING.] To flow back; to recede; to decay; to sink. — **Ebb tide.** Reflux of tide water; the retiring tide.

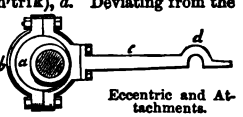
Eb'on (ĕb'ŭn), *a.* Consisting of, or like, ebony; black. — **Eb'on-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* To make black like ebony. — **Eb'o-ny** (-ŭn-ĭ), *n.* A hard, heavy, and durable wood. — *a.* Made of, or like, ebony; black. — **Eb'on-ite** (-īt), *n.* Black vulcanite; vulcanized India rubber.

E-bri'e-ty (ē-brī'ē-tĭ), *n.* Intoxication; drunkenness.

E-bul'lient (ē-bŭl'yent), *a.* Boiling over; bubbling; excited. — **Eb'ul-li'tion** (ĕb'ŭl-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A boiling; an effervescence.

‖**É'car'té'** (ā'kăr'tā'), *n.* A game of cards, usually two-handed, in which players may discard the cards dealt, and receive others from the pack.

Ec-cen'tric (ĕk-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* Deviating from the center or line of a circle, or from the usual course; irregular; singular; odd. — *n.* A circle not having the same center as another partly within it; a wheel so arranged upon a shaft as to have a different center from it, causing a motion like that of a crank. — **Ec-cen'tric-al** (-trĭ-kal), *a.* Eccentric. — **Ec-cen'tric-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Ec'cen-tric'i-ty** (ĕk'sĕn-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The state of being eccentric; oddity.



Eccentric and Attachments.

a Eccentric; *b* Strap; *c* Rod; *d* Hook or Gab.

Ec-cle'si-as'tic (ĕk-klē'zĭ-ăs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the church. — *n.* A person in orders; a clergyman; a priest. — **Ec-cle'si-as'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Ecclesiastic. — **Ec-cle'si-as'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ech'o (ĕk'ō), *n.* Sound reflected or reverberated to the ear. — *v. t. & i.* [ECHOED (ĕk'ōd); ECHOING.] To reverberate; to resound.

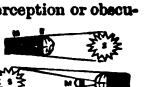
‖**É'clair'** (ā'klâr'), *n.* A frosted cake, containing flavored cream.

‖**É-clair'cisse-ment** (ā-klâr'sĭs-ment; F. ā'klâr'sĕs'mĕN'), *n.* The clearing up of anything obscure; explanation.

‖**É-clat'** (ā-klä'; F. ā'klä'), *n.* Brilliancy of success or effort; show; applause.

Ec-lec'tic (ĕk-lĕk'tĭk), *a.* Selecting; choosing at will. — *n.* One who follows an eclectic method. — **Ec-lec'ti-cism** (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Theory or practice of an eclectic.

E-clipse' (ē-klĭps'), *n.* An interception or obscuration of the light of the sun, moon, or other luminous body; the intervention of some other body; temporary or partial loss of brilliancy, honor, etc. — *v. t.* [ECLIPSED (ē-klĭpst'); ECLIPSING.] To darken.



Eclipses. S Sun; E Earth; M Moon.

E-clip'tic (ē-klĭp'tĭk), *n.* The apparent path of the sun. — *a.* Pertaining to the ecliptic, or to eclipses.

Ec'logue (ĕk'lŏg), *n.* A pastoral poem; a bucolic; an idyl.

E-con'o-my (ē-kŏn'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* Management of domestic affairs, also of any undertaking, corporation, state, etc.; a system of rules by which anything is managed; thrift; frugality. — **É'co-nom'ic** (ē'kŏ-nŏm'ĭk *or* ĕk'ŏ-), **É'co-nom'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to economy or to the management of affairs. — **É'co-nom'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* With economy; frugally. — **É'co-nom'ics** (-ĭks), *n.* Science of domestic and internal

management; political economy. — **E-con'o-mist** (ē-kŏn'ŏ-mĭst), *n.* One who economizes, or is conversant with political economy. — **E-con'o-mize** (-miz), *v. t.* To use prudently or frugally. — *v. i.* To manage prudently.

Ec'sta-sy (ĕk'stȧ-sy), *n.* Excessive joy; rapture; frenzy. — **Ec-stat'ic** (ĕk-stăt'ĭk), *a.* Transporting; rapturous.

Ec'u-men'ic (ĕk'ū-mĕn'ĭk), **Ec'u-men'ic-al** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* General; universal.

Ec'ze-ma (ĕk'zē-mȧ), *n.* An inflammatory disease of the skin, with redness, eruption, and itching; tetter; milk crust; salt rheum.

Ed'dy (ĕd'dy), *n.* A current of air or water running back, or in a circular direction; a whirlpool. — *v. i.* [EDDIED (ĕd'dĭd); EDDYING.] To move as an eddy.

E-den'tate (ē-dĕn'tȧt), *n.* An animal of the sloth and armadillo tribes, wanting fore teeth and canines.

An Edentate. The Two-toed Ant-eater.

Edge (ĕj), *n.* Sharp side; margin; brink; keenness; sharpness. — *v. t.* [EDGED (ĕjd); EDGING (ĕj'ĭng).] To furnish with an edge; to sharpen; to border; to move by little and little. — *v. i.* To move sideways or gradually. — **Edged** (ĕjd), *a.* Sharp; keen. — **Edg'ing** (ĕj'ĭng), *n.* Border; narrow lace. — **Edge'ways** (ĕj'wāz), **-wise** (-wiz), *adv.* In the direction of the edge.

Ed'i-ble (ĕd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Fit to be eaten; esculent. — **Ed'i-ble-ness**, *n.*

E'dict (ē'dĭkt), *n.* Law promulgated; proclamation of command or prohibition; decree; ordinance; manifesto.

Ed'i-fi-ca'tion, etc. See under EDIFY.

Ed'i-fice (ĕd'ĭ-fĭs), *n.* A building; a fabric.

Ed'i-fy (ĕd'ĭ-fi), *v. t.* [EDIFIED (-fid); EDIFYING.] To instruct and improve; to teach. — **Ed'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Instruction.

E'dile (ē'dīl), *n.* A Roman magistrate.

Ed'it (ĕd'ĭt), *v. t.* [EDITED; EDITING.] To superintend the publication of; to prepare for publication. — **Ed'i-tor** (-ĭ-tẽr), *n.* One who edits, or prepares (a book, newspaper, etc.) for publication. — **Ed'i-to'ri-al** (-tō'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* Pertaining to, or written by, an editor. — *n.* An article by an editor. — **Ed'i-tor-ship** (ĕd'ĭ-tẽr-shĭp), *n.* Business of an editor. — **E-di'tion** (ē-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* An impression of a literary work; the number of copies published at once.

Ed'u-cate (ĕd'ū-kāt), *v. t.* To bring up (a child); to instruct; to teach; to train; to rear; to discipline. — **Ed'u-ca'tor** (-kā'tẽr), *n.* — **Ed'u-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Instruction; teaching; nurture; breeding. — **Ed'u-ca'tion-al** (-ȧl), *a.* Pertaining to education. — **Ed'u-ca'tion-ist**, *n.* One versed in, or who promotes, education.

E-duce' (ē-dūs'), *v. t.* [EDUCED (-dūst'); EDUCING.] To draw forth; to elicit; to extract. — **E-duc'tor** (-dŭk'tẽr), *n.* — **E-duc'tion** (-shŭn), *n.* A drawing out or bringing into view.

Eel (ēl), *n.* An elongated, snakelike fish.

E'en (ēn). Contraction for EVEN.

E'er (ār *or* ẽr). Contraction for EVER.

Ef-face' (ĕf-fās'), *v. t.* [EFFACED (-fāst'); EFFACING.] To erase; to cancel; to destroy. — **Ef-face'ment** (-mẽnt), *n.* Act of effacing.

Ef-fect' (ĕf-fĕkt'), *n.* That which is done; result; consequence; impression produced; efficiency; *pl.* goods. — *v. t.* To produce; to bring to pass; to accomplish; to achieve; to execute. — **Ef-fect'or** (-ẽr), **Ef-fect'or**, *n.* — **Ef-fect'i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being achieved; practicable; feasible. — **Ef-fect'ive** (-fĕk'tĭv), *a.* Suited or tending to produce effects; efficient; efficacious; forcible; active; energetic. — **Ef-fect'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **Ef-fect'ive-ness**, *n.* — **Ef-fec'tu-al** (-tū-ȧl), *a.* Adequate; efficient; decisive. — **Ef-fec'tu-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Ef-fec'tu-al-ness**, *n.* — **Ef-fec'tu-ate** (-āt), *v. t.* To effect.

Ef-fem'i-nate (ĕf-fĕm'ĭ-nȧt), *a.* Soft or delicate like a woman; feminine; weak; delicate; cowardly. — *v. t.* To make womanish; to unman. — **Ef-fem'i-nate-ly** (-nȧt-lỹ), *adv.* — **Ef-fem'i-na-cy** (-nȧ-sỹ), **Ef-fem'i-nate-ness**, *n.*

‖**Ef-fen'di** (ĕf-fĕn'dĭ), *n.* Master; sir; — title of a Turkish official and man learned in the law.

Ef-fer-vesce' (ĕf'fẽr-vĕs'), *v. i.* [EFFERVESCED (-vĕst'); EFFERVESCING (-vĕs'sĭng).] To be in a state of ebullition; to bubble and hiss. — **Ef'fer-ves'cent** (-vĕs'ent), *a.* Gently boiling or bubbling. — **Ef'fer-ves'cence** (-sens), **Ef'fer-ves'cen-cy** (-sen-sỹ), *n.* An effervescing; ebullition.

Ef-fete' (ĕf-fēt'), *a.* Barren; worn out; used up.

Ef'fi-ca'cious (ĕf'fĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* Productive of effects; effectual; powerful. — **Ef'fi-ca'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Ef'fi-ca'cious-ness**, **Ef'fi-ca-cy** (-kȧ-sỹ), *n.* Virtue; force; energy.

Ef-fi'cient (ĕf-fĭsh'ent), *a.* Causing effects; producing results; effectual; competent; able. — *n.* The agent or cause which produces. — **Ef-fi'cient-ly**, *adv.* — **Ef-fi'cience** (-ens), **Ef-fi'cien-cy** (-en-sỹ), *n.* The quality of being efficient; power to produce the effect intended.

Ef'fi-gy (ĕf'fĭ-jỹ), *n.* An image of a person.

Ef'flo-resce' (ĕf'flō-rĕs'), *v. i.* [EFFLORESCED (-rĕst'); EFFLORESCING (-rĕs'sĭng).] To form a whitish, mealy, or crystalline powder on the surface. — **Ef'flo-res'cent** (-rĕs'ent), *a.* Liable to, or covered with, efflorescence. — **Ef'flo-res'cence** (-sens), **Ef'flo-res'cen-cy** (-sen-sỹ), *n.* Time of flowering; eruption, as in rash, measles, small pox, etc.; formation of whitish loose powder on the surface of efflorescing bodies; powder or crust itself thus formed.

Ef'flu-ent (ĕf'flū-ent), *a.* Flowing out. — **Ef'flu-ence** (-ens), **Ef'flu-en-cy** (-en-sỹ), *n.* A flowing out; issue; emanation. — **Ef-flu'vi-um** (-flū'vĭ-ŭm), *n.* Subtile or invisible emanation; noxious exhalation.

Ef'flux (ĕf'flŭks), **Ef-flux'ion** (-flŭk'shŭn), *n.* A flowing out; effusion; effluvium; emanation.

Ef'fort (ĕf'fŭrt), *n.* An exertion of strength or power; struggle; attempt; trial; essay.

Ef-front'er-y (ĕf-frŭnt'ẽr-ỹ), *n.* Excessive assurance; shamelessness; impudence.

Ef-ful'gent (ĕf-fŭl'jent), *a.* Diffusing a flood of light; shining; bright; splendid. — **Ef-ful'gent-ly**, *adv.* — **Ef-ful'gence** (ĕf-fŭl'jens), *n.* Brightness; luster.

Ef-fuse' (ĕf-fūz'), *v. t.* [EFFUSED (-fūzd'); EFFUSING.] To pour out (a fluid); to spill; to shed. — *v. i.* To emanate; to issue. — **Ef-fuse'** (-fūs'), *a.*

Spreading loosely. — **Ef-fu'sion** (-fū'shŭn), *n.* A pouring out. — **Ef-fu'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Pouring out; pouring forth largely; gushing. — **Ef-fu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Ef-fu'sive-ness**, *n.*

Eft (ĕft), *n.* A small lizard; a salamander; a newt.

Egg (ĕg), *n.* A spheroidal body formed in a female oviparous animal, containing the germ of its young.

Egg (ĕg), *v. t.* [EGGED (ĕgd); EGGING (ĕg'ĭng).] To urge on; to instigate.

Eg'lan-tine (ĕg'lan-tĭn *or* -tīn), *n.* A species of rose; sweetbrier.

E'go-ism (ē'gō-ĭz'ŭm *or* ĕg'ō-), *n.* Subjective idealism; excessive love of self; egotism. — **E'go-tism** (-tĭz'm), *n.* The practice of too frequently using the word *I*; self-praise; self-conceit; vanity. — **E'go-tist**, *n.* One who talks much of himself and his affairs. — **E'go-tis'tic, E'go-tis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Addicted to, or manifesting, egotism; vain; opinionated.

E-gre'gious (ē-grē'jŭs *or* -jĭ-ŭs), *a.* Extraordinary; remarkable; enormous; precious. — **E-gre'gious-ly**, *adv.*

E'gress (ē'grĕs), **E-gres'sion** (ē-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A going out; a departure.

E'gret (ē'grĕt), *n.* A kind of small heron; a heron's feather; a flying, feathery crown of seeds. — **E-grette'** (ē-grĕt'), *n.* A tuft of feathers, diamonds, etc.; an ornament of ribbons.

Eh (ā *or* ĕ), *interj.* An expression of inquiry or slight surprise.

Ei'der (ī'dĕr), *n.*, **Eider duck.** A sea duck of remote northern regions, producing a fine down, which is an article of commerce. — **Eider down.** Down of the eider duck.

Eider Duck.

Eight (āt), *a.* Twice four in number. — *n.* The number greater by a unit than seven; the sum of four and four; a symbol representing eight units, as 8 or viii. — **Eighth** (ātth), *a.* Next after the seventh; consisting of one of eight equal parts into which anything is divided. — *n.* An eighth part; in music, the interval of an octave. — **Eighth'ly** (-lĭ), *adv.* In the eighth place.

Eight'een' (ā'tēn'), *n.* Twice nine in number. — *n.* The number greater by a unit than seventeen; sum of ten and eight; symbol representing eighteen units, as 18 or xviii. — **Eight'eenth'** (ā'tēnth'), *a.* Next after the seventeenth; consisting of one of eighteen equal parts into which anything is divided. — *n.* One of eighteen equal parts; the eighth after the tenth.

Eight'y (ā'tĭ), *a.* Eight times ten; fourscore. — *n.* The sum of eight times ten; a symbol representing eighty units, as 80 or lxxx. — **Eight'ieth** (-ĭth), *a.* Next after the seventy-ninth; consisting of one of eighty equal parts into which anything is divided. — *n.* One of eighty equal parts.

Ei'ther (ē'thĕr *or* ī'thĕr), *a.* & *pron.* One or the other; — properly of two things; each of two; the one and the other. — *conj.* *Either* precedes two, or more, coördinate words or phrases, and is introductory to an alternative. It is correlative to *or*.

E-jac'u-late (ē-jăk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To throw out (an exclamation). — **E-jac'u-la'tion** (-jăk'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* Uttering of a short, sudden exclamation; exclamation or prayer uttered. — **E-jac'u-la-to-ry** (-jăk'ū-lā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Casting or throwing out; uttered in short sentences.

E-ject' (ē-jĕkt'), *v. t.* To throw out; to cast forth; to expel; to dispossess. — **E-jec'tion** (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act of ejecting; discharge; expulsion. — **E-ject'ment** (-jĕkt'ment), *n.* Expulsion; a legal writ to recover possession of landed property. — **E-ject'or** (-jĕk'tĕr), *n.* One who ejects, or dispossesses another of his land.

Eke (ēk), *v. t.* [EKED (ēkt); EKING.] To increase; to enlarge; to extend. — *adv.* Also; in addition; likewise.

E-lab'o-rate (ē-lăb'ō-rāt), *v. t.* To produce with labor; to perfect with painstaking. — *a.* Wrought with labor; prepared; studied; high-wrought. — **E-lab'o-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **E-lab'o-ra'tor** (-rā'tĕr), *n.* — **E-lab'o-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* An elaborating. — **E-lab'o-ra-tive** (-lăb'ō-rā-tĭv), *a.* Serving to elaborate.

E-la'ine (ē-lā'ĭn), **E-la'in**, *n.* The liquid principle of oils and fats.

E'land (ē'land), *n.* The Cape elk, a South African antelope; the moose.

E-lapse' (ē-lăps'), *v. i.* [ELAPSED (-lăpst'); ELAPSING.] To slide, slip, or glide by; to pass away silently, as time.

E-las'tic (ē-lăs'tĭk), *a.* Springing back; having the property of returning to a previous state or condition, after being depressed or overtaxed. — *n.* A belt or garter made of elastic material. — **E-las-tic'i-ty** (ē'lăs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Springiness; rebound.

E-late' (ē-lāt'), *a.* Lifted up; elevated; high in spirits; flushed with confidence; lofty; swelling. — *v. t.* To exalt the spirit of; to flush with success. — **E-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Inflation of mind; pride, resulting from success.

El'bow (ĕl'bō), *n.* The joint connecting the arm and forearm; a flexure or angle. — *v. t.* & *i.* [ELBOWED (-bōd); ELBOWING.] To push with the elbow; to jostle. — **El'bow-chair'** (-chār'), *n.* A chair with arms to support the elbows; an armchair. — **El'bow-room'** (-rōōm'), *n.* Room to extend the elbows; scope for action.

Eld'er (ĕl'dĕr), *a.* Older; more advanced in age; senior. — *n.* One who is older; a senior; an ancestor; a person who, on account of his age, is ruler or adviser, as in a church. — **El'der-ly** (-lĭ), *a.* Somewhat old; past middle age. — **El'der-ship**, *n.* Office of an elder; seniority.

El'der (ĕl'dĕr), *n.* A shrub having white flowers and dark red berries.

Eld'est (ĕl'dĕst), *a.* Oldest; most advanced in age.

E-lect' (ē-lĕkt'), *a.* Chosen; selected from among two or more. — *v. t.* To pick out; to make choice of; to select by vote. — *n.* One chosen or set apart. — **E-lect'or** (ē-lĕk'tĕr), *n.* — **E-lect'or-al** (-tĕr-al), *a.* Pertaining to an election or to electors. — **E-lec'tion** (-shŭn), *n.* Act or power of choosing; choice; free; discernment; preference. — **E-lec'tion-eer'** (-shŭn-ēr'), *v. i.* To use arts for securing the election of a candidate. — **E-lect'ive** (-lĕk'tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting in, or dependent on, choice; bestowed by election. — **E-lect'ive-ly**, *adv.*

E-lec'tric (ē-lĕk'trĭk), **E-lec'tric-al** (-trĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to electricity. — **E-lec'tric-al-ly**, *adv.*

—E/lec-tri'cian (ē'lĕk-trĭsh'an), *n.* One versed in the science of electricity. — **E/lec-tric'i-ty** (-trĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* A force or power in nature, exhibiting itself in lightning, the attraction or repulsion of certain substances, the production of heat, light, concussion, chemical changes, etc.; science of this force. — **E-lec'tri-fy** (ē-lĕk'trĭ-fī), **E-lec'trize** (-triz), *v. t.* To charge with electricity; to give an electric shock to; to excite suddenly; to surprise. — **E/lec-trol'o-gy** (-trŏl'ŏ-jȳ), *n.* Science of the phenomena and principles of electricity. — **E/lec-trol'y-sis** (-ĭ-sĭs), *n.* Chemical decomposition by electric action. — **E-lec'tro-mag'net-ism** (ē-lĕk'trō-măg'nĕt-ĭz'm), *n.* Magnetism developed by an electric current; science of magnetic development and of the currents evolved. — **E/lec-trom'e-ter** (ē'lĕk-trŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* An instrument to measure the quantity or intensity of electricity. — **E-lec'tro-mo'tor** (ē-lĕk'trō-mō'tĕr), *n.* A mover or exciter of electricity; apparatus or machine for effecting motion and mechanical effects by electricity. — **E-lec'tro-type** (-tīp), *n.* A facsimile metallic plate, used in printing; a print from such a plate. —*v. t.* To make such plates by electric process.

E-lec'tu-a-ry (ē-lĕk'tū-ā-rȳ), *n.* A medicine composed of powders, made into a confection.

El'ee-mos'y-na-ry (ĕl'ē-mŏs'ĭ-nā-rȳ), *a.* Given in, or supported by, charity. —*n.* A dependent.

El'e-gance (ĕl'ē-gans), *n.* Quality of being elegant; beauty resulting from grace and refinement.— **El'e-gant** (-gant), *a.* Graceful; beautiful: refined. — **El'e-gant-ly**, *adv.*

El'e-gy (ĕl'ē-jȳ), *n.* A mournful poem; funereal song. — **El'e-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* A writer of elegies. — **E-le'gi-ac** (ē-lē'jĭ-ăk *or* ĕl'ē-jī'ăk), *a.* Belonging to, or used in, elegies. —*n.* Elegiac verse.

El'e-ment (ĕl'ē-ment), *n.* A constituent part of a thing; an ingredient; a simple portion of something complex; a rudiment; *pl.* the bread and wine used in the eucharist. — **El'e-men'tal** (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Pertaining to, or produced by, elements. — **El'e-men'ta-ry** (-tă-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to the elements, rudiments, or first principles of any thing; simple; uncombined.

El'e-phant (ĕl'ē-fant), *n.* A quadruped of India

Elephant.

and Africa, the largest existing mammal. It has a proboscis, and two large ivory tusks. — **El'e-phan'tine** (-făn'tĭn), *a.* Huge; heavy.

‖**El'e-phan-ti'a-sis** (ĕl'ē-făn-tī'ă-sĭs), *n.* A disease of the skin, rendering it thick and rough, like an elephant's hide.

El'e-vate (ĕl'ē-vāt), *v. t.* To exalt; to erect; to cheer; to animate. —*a.* Elevated; raised aloft. — **El'e-va'tor**, *n.* — **El'e-va'tion** (ĕl'ē-vā'shŭn), *n.* A raising; exaltation; elevated place.

E-lev'en (ē-lĕv'n), *a.* Ten and one added. —*n.* The sum of ten and one; a symbol representing eleven units, as 11 or xi. — **E-lev'enth** (-'nth), *a.* Next after the tenth; constituting one of eleven parts into which a thing is divided. —*n.* One of eleven equal parts.

Elf (ĕlf), *n.*; *pl.* **Elves** (ĕlvz). An imaginary diminutive spirit; sprite; goblin. — **Elf'in** (-ĭn), *a.* Pertaining to elves. —*n.* A little elf or urchin. — **Elf'ish** (-ĭsh), *a.* Elflike; mischievous.

E-lic'it (ē-lĭs'ĭt), *v. t.* To draw out; to disclose.

E-lide' (ē-līd'), *v. t.* To cut off or suppress (a syllable, etc.).

El'i-gi-ble (ĕl'ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* Legally qualified; desirable; preferable. — **El'i-gi-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **El'i-gi-ble-ness**, *n.* — **El'i-gi-bly**, *adv.*

E-lim'i-nate (ē-lĭm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To cause to disappear (from an equation); to leave out of consideration; to obtain by separating; to deduce; to infer. — **E-lim'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* An eliminating; deduction.

E-li'sion (ē-lĭzh'ŭn), *n.* The eliding or cutting off, for meter or euphony, of a vowel or syllable.

Elk.

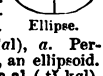
‖**E'lite'** (ā'lēt'), *n.* A choice or select body.

E-lix'ir (ē-lĭks'ĕr), *n.* A compound tincture or medicine.

Elk (ĕlk), *n.* A quadruped of the stag kind.

Ell (ĕl), *n.* A measure, of different lengths, the English being 45 inches.

El-lipse' (ĕl-lĭps'), *n.* An oblong figure, bounded by a regular curve. — **El-lip'sis** (ĕl-lĭp'sĭs), *n.* Omission (of a word, phrase, etc.). — **El-lip'soid** (-soid), *n.* A solid, all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles. — **El/lip-soi'dal** (ĕl/lĭp-soi'dal), *a.* Pertaining to, or having the form of, an ellipsoid. — **El-lip'tic** (ĕl-lĭp'tĭk), **El-lip'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Having the form of an ellipse; defective. — **El/lip-tic'i-ty** (ĕl/lĭp-tĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Deviation from the form of a circle or sphere.



Ellipse.

Elm (ĕlm), *n.* A shade tree.

El'o-cu'tion (ĕl'ŏ-kū'shŭn), *n.* Mode of utterance or delivery. — **El'o-cu'tion-a-ry** (-ă-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to elocution. — **El'o-cu'tion-ist**, *n.* One versed in elocution.

E-lon'gate (ē-lŏn'gāt), *v. t.* To lengthen; to extend; to stretch out. — **E/lon-ga'tion** (ē/lŏn-gā'shŭn), *n.* A lengthening; extension.

E-lope' (ē-lōp'), *v. i.* [**Eloped** (-lōpt'); **Eloping.**] To run away (with a lover). — **E-lope'ment** (-ment), *n.* Clandestine departure.

El'o-quence (ĕl'ŏ-kwens), *n.* Beautiful or forcible expression of thought; oratory. — **El'o-quent** (-kwent), *a.* Expressing emotion in an effective manner. — **El'o-quent-ly**, *adv.*

Else (ĕls), *a. & pron.* Other; one or something beside. — *adv. & conj.* Beside; except that mentioned; otherwise; if the facts were different. — **Else'where'** (-hwâr'), *adv.* In any other place.

E-lu'ci-date (ē-lū'sĭ-dāt), *v. t.* To make clear; to explain; to illustrate. — **E-lu'ci-da'tor** (-dā'tĕr), *n.* — **E-lu'ci-da'tion** (ē-lū'sĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.*

Explanation; exposition; illustration. — **E-lu'-ci-da'tive** (ē-lū'sĭ-dā'tĭv), *a.* Making clear.

E-lude' (ē-lūd'), *v. t.* To avoid by stratagem; to evade; to escape. — **E-lud'i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being eluded. — **E-lu'sion** (ē-lū'zhŭn), *n.* Escape; evasion. — **E-lu'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to elude. — **E-lu'so-ry** (-sō-rў), *a.* Evasive; fallacious; deceitful.

Elve (ĕlv), *n.* Old form of Elf. — **Elv'ish** (ĕl'vĭsh), *a.* Pertaining to elves.

E-lys'i-an (ē-lĭzh'*an* or -ĭ-*an*), *a.* Pertaining to Elysium; blissful. — **E-lys'i-um** (ē-lĭzh'ŭm *or* -ĭ-ŭm), *n.* The abode of happy souls after death; any delightful place.

Em (ĕm), *n.* Formerly, the space in printing occupied by the letter *m* (then a square type), used as a unit for measuring printed matter.

E-ma'ci-ate (ē-mā'shĭ-āt), *v. i.* & *t.* To make or grow lean; to waste away. — **E-ma'ci-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Leanness.

Em'a-nate (ĕm'ā-nāt), *v. i.* To issue forth from a source; to take origin; to proceed; to issue; to spring. — **Em'a-nant** (-nant), *a.* Emanating; issuing. — **Em'a-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A flowing forth; that which issues or proceeds from any source; effluvium; efflux.

E-man'ci-pate (ē-măn'sĭ-pāt), *v. t.* To set free from servitude or evil influence. — **E-man'ci-pa'tor** (-pā'tẽr), *n.* — **E-man'ci-pa'tion** (-shŭn), *n.* Deliverance; liberation; release; freedom.

E-mas'cu-late (ē-măs'kū-lāt), *v. t.* To castrate; to render effeminate. — *a.* Deprived of virility or vigor; unmanned.

Em-balm' (ĕm-bäm'), *v. t.* To preserve from decay by aromatic oils or spices; to perpetuate in remembrance. — **Em-balm'er**, *n.*

Em-bank' (ĕm-băngk'), *v. t.* [Embanked (-băngkt'); Embanking.] To inclose with a bank; to bank up. — **Em-bank'ment** (-ment), *n.* A mound.

Em-bar'go (ĕm-bär'gō), *n.*; *pl.* Embargoes (-gōz). Governmental prohibition of departure from a port; hindrance; restraint. — *v. t.* [Embargoed (-gōd); Embargoing.] To prevent from sailing out of port or from going forward, by an embargo.

Em-bark' (ĕm-bärk'), *v. t.* & *i.* [Embarked (-bärkt'); Embarking.] To put or go (on board a vessel); to engage (in any business). — **Em'bar-ka'tion** (ĕm'bär-kā'shŭn), **Em'bar-ca'tion**, *n.* A putting or going on board of a vessel.

Em-bar'rass (ĕm-băr'ras), *v. t.* [Embarrassed (-rast); Embarrassing.] To hinder; to perplex; to confuse; to distress. — **Em-bar'rass-ment** (-ment), *n.* A state of perplexity; inability to discharge debts.

Em-bas'sa-dor (ĕm-băs'sā-dẽr), **Am-bas'sa-dor** (ăm-), *n.* A minister of the highest rank sent by one government to another. — **Em-bas'sa-do'ri-al** (-dō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Relating to an embassador. — **Em'bas-sy** (ĕm'băs-sў), *n.* Function of an embassador; persons sent as embassadors; dwelling or office of an embassador.

Em-bed' (ĕm-bĕd'), *v. t.* To lay (in a bed).

Em-bel'lish (ĕm-bĕl'lĭsh), *v. t.* [Embellished (-lĭsht); Embellishing.] To make beautiful by ornaments; to adorn; to decorate; to illustrate. — **Em-bel'lish-ment** (-ment), *n.* A decoration; an enrichment; an adornment.

Em'ber (ĕm'bẽr), *n.* A lighted coal; *pl.* mingled coals and ashes; cinders.

Em-bez'zle (ĕm-bĕz'z'l), *v. t.* [Embezzled (-z'ld); Embezzling (-zlĭng).] To appropriate to one's own use (that intrusted to one's care). — **Em-bez'zler**, *n.* — **Em-bez'zle-ment** (-ment), *n.* Fraudulent appropriation.

Em-bla'zon (ĕm-blā'z'n), *v. t.* [Emblazoned (-z'nd); Emblazoning.] To deck in glaring colors; to adorn with figures of heraldry. — **Em-bla'zon-er**, *n.* — **Em-bla'zon-ry** (-rў), *n.* Heraldic or ornamental decoration.

Em'blem (ĕm'blĕm), *n.* An object symbolizing some other object, quality, etc.; type; sign; symbol. — **Em'blem-at'ic** (-ăt'ĭk), **Em'blem-at'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to, or using, emblems. — **Em'blem-at'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Em-blem'a-tize** (ĕm-blĕm'ā-tīz), **Em'blem-ize** (ĕm'blĕm-īz), *v. t.* To symbolize.

Em-bod'y (ĕm-bŏd'ў), *v. t.* [Embodied (-ĭd); Embodying.] To form into a body; to make corporeal; to incorporate; to concentrate. — **Em-bod'i-ment** (-ĭ-ment), *n.* Act of embodying or state of being embodied; a complete system.

Em-bold'en (ĕm-bōld'n), *v. t.* To give boldness to; to encourage.

‖**Em'bon'point'** (ăN'bôN'pwĂN'), *n.* Plumpness of person; fleshiness.

Em-bos'om (ĕm-bo͝oz'ŭm), *v. t.* To take into the bosom; to cherish.

Em-boss' (ĕm-bŏs'), *v. t.* [Embossed (-bŏst'); Embossing.] To cover with bosses or protuberances. — **Em-boss'ment** (-ment), *n.* Raised work.

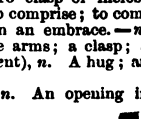
‖**Em'bou'chure'** (ăN'bo͞o'shu͝r'), *n.* The mouth of a river, cannon, etc.; the mouthpiece of a musical wind instrument.

Em-bow'el (ĕm-bou'ĕl), *v. t.* [Emboweled or Embowelled (-ĕld); Emboweling or Embowelling.] To remove the bowels of; to eviscerate; to bury; to secrete.

Em-bow'er (ĕm-bou'ẽr), *v. i.* & *t.* To lodge or rest in a bower; to shelter with trees.

Em-brace' (ĕm-brās'), *v. t.* [Embraced (-brāst'); Embracing (-brā'sĭng).] To clasp or inclose in the arms; to include; to comprise; to comprehend. — *v. i.* To join in an embrace. — *n.* A close encircling with the arms; a clasp; a hug. — **Em-brace'ment** (-ment), *n.* A hug; an embrace.

Em-bra'sure (ĕm-brā'zhu͝r), *n.* An opening in a wall, through which cannon are pointed.



E E, Embrasures in a parapet; A A, Merlons.

Em'bro-cate (ĕm'brō-kāt), *v. t.* To moisten and rub (a diseased part) with spirit, oil, etc. — **Em'bro-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of rubbing (a diseased part); a lotion with which a part is rubbed.

Em-broid'er (ĕm-broid'ẽr), *v. t.* To cover with ornamental needlework. — **Em-broid'er-er** (-ẽr-ẽr), *n.* — **Em-broid'er-y** (-ẽr-ў), *n.* Variegated needlework; decoration.

Em-broil' (ĕm-broil'), *v. t.* To perplex; to entangle; to distract; to disorder; to trouble. — **Em-broil'ment** (-ment), *n.* Disturbance.

Em'bry-o (ĕm'brĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* Embryos (-ōz). The rudiment of an animal or plant. — *a.* Rudimentary; undeveloped.

E-mend' (ē-mĕnd'), *v. t.* To amend. — **Em'en-da'tion** (ĕm'ĕn-dā'shŭn *or* ē'mĕn-), *n.* Correction; improvement. — **Em'en-da'tor**, *n.* One

who amends. — **E-mend'a-to-ry** (ē-mĕnd'ă-tō-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to emendation.

Em'er-ald (ĕm'ĕr-ald), *n.* A precious stone of rich green color; a type in size between minion and nonpareil.

☞ This line is printed in EMERALD type.

E-merge' (ē-mĕrj'), *v. i.* [EMERGED (-mĕrjd'); EMERGING.] To rise out of a fluid; to issue. — **E-mer'gence** (-mĕr'jens), **E-mer'gen-cy** (-jen-sȳ), *n.* A sudden appearance; an unforeseen occurrence; exigency. — **E-mer'gent** (-jent), *a.* Rising out of anything that conceals; calling for prompt action; urgent.

‖**E-mer'i-tus** (ē-mĕr'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Honorably discharged from service.

E-mer'sion (ē-mĕr'shŭn), *n.* Emergence; a rising out of, or coming forth from, any enveloping or overshadowing body.

Em'er-y (ĕm'ĕr-ȳ), *n.* Corundum, in grains or powder, used for grinding and polishing metals, glass, etc.

E-met'ic (ē-mĕt'ĭk), *a.* Inducing to vomit. — *n.* A medicine which causes vomiting.

‖**E'meute'** (ā'mĕt' *or* ā-mūt'), *n.* A seditious commotion; a mob; a riot.

Em'i-grate (ĕm'ĭ-grāt), *v. i.* To remove from one country or state to another, for residence. — **Em'i-grant** (-grant), *a.* Removing from one country to another; pertaining to, or used for, emigrants. — *n.* One who quits one country to settle in another. — **Em'i-gra'tion** (-grā'shŭn), *n.* Removal from one country to another; a body of emigrants.

Em'i-nent (ĕm'ĭ-nent), *a.* High; lofty; exalted in rank; conspicuous; prominent; famous; illustrious. — **Em'i-nent-ly**, *adv.* — **Em'i-nence** (-nens), **Em'i-nen-cy** (-nen-sȳ), *n.* Height; elevation; high rank; preferment; a title of Roman Catholic cardinals.

E'mir (ē'mĕr *or* ē-mĕr'), **E'meer**, *n.* An Arabian prince, military commander, or provincial governor; a title of descendants of Mohammed.

Em'is-sa-ry (ĕm'ĭs-să-rȳ), *n.* A secret agent; a spy. — *a.* Exploring; spying.

E-mit' (ē-mĭt'), *v. t.* [EMITTED; EMITTING.] To send forth; to put into circulation. — **E-mis'sion** (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A sending out; an issue. — **E-mis'sive** (-mĭs'sĭv), *a.* Emitting.

Em'met (ĕm'mĕt), *n.* An ant.

E-mol'li-ate (ē-mŏl'lĭ-āt), *v. t.* To soften; to render effeminate. — **E-mol'lient** (-*yent or* -lĭ-ent), *a.* Softening; making supple. — *n.* An application to allay irritation, and alleviate pain.

E-mol'u-ment (ē-mŏl'ū-ment), *n.* Profit arising from office or employment; gain.

E-mo'tion (ē-mō'shŭn), *n.* A moving of the mind or soul; excited feeling; agitation. — **E-mo'tion-al** (-al), **E-mo'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, emotion.

Em-pale' (ĕm-pāl'), *v. t.* [EMPALED (-pāld'); EMPALING.] To inclose; to shut in; to put to death by fixing on a stake. — **Em-pale'ment** (-ment), *n.* A fencing or inclosing with stakes; a putting to death by thrusting a stake through the body.

Em'per-or (ĕm'pĕr-ĕr), *n.* The sovereign of an empire; a title superior to that of king; the blank card in euchre.

Em'pha-sis (ĕm'fă-sĭs), *n.* Stress or force of voice, given to important words. — **Em'pha-size** (-sīz), *v. t.* To utter with particular stress of voice; to make emphatic. — **Em-phat'ic** (ĕm-făt'ĭk), **Em-phat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Uttered with emphasis; requiring emphasis; energetic; striking. — **Em-phat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Em'pire (ĕm'pīr), *n.* Supreme power in governing; dominion of an emperor; sovereignty; government; state.

Em-pir'ic (ĕm-pĭr'ĭk), *n.* One who relies upon experiment and the results of his own observation, excluding science; a quack doctor; charlatan. — **Em-pir'ic, Em-pir'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to experiment or experience, without due regard to science and theory. — **Em-pir'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Em-pir'i-cism** (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Method of an empiric; quackery.

Em-ploy' (ĕm-ploi'), *v. t.* [EMPLOYED (-ploid'); EMPLOYING.] To use; to exercise. — *n.* Employment; service; business. — **Em-ploy'er**, *n.* — **Em'ploy-ee'** (ĕm'ploi-ē' *or* ĕm-ploi'ē), ‖**Em'-ploy'é'** (ĕm'ploi'ā'; F. äN'plwä'yā'), *n.* One employed by another. — **Em-ploy'ment** (-ploi'-ment), *n.* Business; service; agency.

Em-po'ri-um (ĕm-pō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* A place of extensive commerce or trade; a commercial center.

Em-pow'er (ĕm-pou'ĕr), *v. t.* [EMPOWERED (-ĕrd); EMPOWERING.] To give power or authority; to authorize.

Em'press (ĕm'prĕs), *n.* The consort of an emperor; a woman who governs an empire.

Em-prise' (ĕm-prīz'), *n.* An undertaking; an enterprise.

Emp'ty (ĕmp'tȳ), *a.* Containing nothing; void; not filled; hollow; unsubstantial. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become void. — **Emp'ty-ing**, *n.* Act of making empty; *pl.* lees of beer, cider, etc.; yeast. — **Emp'ti-ness**, *n.*

Em-pyr'e-al (ĕm-pĭr'ē-al *or* ĕm'pĭ-rē'al), *a.* Formed of pure fire or light. — **Em'py-re'an** (em'pĭ-rē'an), *a.* Empyreal. — *n.* The highest heaven, where the ancients believed the pure element of fire to subsist.

E'mu (ē'mū), *n.* A very large Australian bird, akin to the cassowary and ostrich.

Emu with Young.

Em'u-late (ĕm'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To strive to equal or excel; to vie with; to rival. — **Em'u-la'tor** (-tĕr), *n.* — Em'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Competition; rivalry; contention; strife. — **Em'u-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* Eager to rival or excel. — **Em'u-lous-ly**, *adv.*

E-mul'sion (ē-mŭl'shŭn), *n.* A soft, liquid, medicinal or chemical preparation. — **E-mul'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Softening; milklike; yielding oil by expression.

En-a'ble (ĕn-ā'b'l), *v. t.* [ENABLED (-b'ld); ENABLING.] To make able; to qualify.

En-act' (ĕn-ăkt'), *v. t.* To decree; to make (a law); to perform. — **En-act'or** (-ĕr), *n.* — **En-act'ment** (-ment), *n.* The passing of a bill into a law; a decree.

En-am'el (ĕn-ăm'ĕl), *n.* A kind of glass for coating metallic or ceramic surfaces; an intensely hard tissue covering the crown of a tooth. — *v. t.* [ENAMELED (-ĕld) or ENAMELLED; ENAMELING or ENAMELLING.] To cover with enamel. — **En-am'el-er** (-ẽr), **En-am'el-ler, En-am'el-ist, En-am'el-list,** *n.* One who enamels.

En-am'or (ĕn-ăm'ẽr), *v. t.* [ENAMORED (-ẽrd); ENAMORING.] To inflame with love; to charm.

En-cage' (ĕn-kāj'), *v. t.* To confine in a cage; to imprison.

En-camp' (ĕn-kămp'), *v. i. & t.* To form, or form into, a camp. — **En-camp'ment** (-ment), *n.* An encamping; a place where an army or company is encamped; a camp.

En-caus'tic (ĕn-kas'tĭk), *a.* Prepared by means of heat; burned in. — *n.* Painting in heated wax, or by use of heat to fix the colors.

‖**En'ceinte'** (ăn'sănt' *or* -sānt'), *n.* A line of fortifications inclosing a place; area inclosed. — *a.* Pregnant; with child.

En-chain' (ĕn-chān'), *v. t.* To fasten with a chain; to hold fast; to restrain.

En-chant' (ĕn-chănt'), *v. t.* To charm by sorcery; to captivate; to fascinate. — **En-chant'er** (-ẽr), *n.* — **En-chant'ress** (-rĕs), *n.* A fascinating woman; sorceress. — **En-chant'ment** (-ment), *n.* An enchanting; use of magic arts or charms; magic; fascination; spell; witchery; witchcraft.

En-cir'cle (ĕn-sẽr'k'l), *v. t.* To form a circle about; to encompass; to inclose; to surround.

En-clit'ic (ĕn-klĭt'ĭk), **En-clit'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Subjoined; affixed. — **En-clit'ic,** *n.* A word so closely joined to a preceding word as to lose its proper accent.

En-close' (ĕn-klōz'), *v. t.* To inclose.

En-co'mi-um (ĕn-kō'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* Formal praise; high commendation; eulogy; panegyric. — **En-co'mi-ast** (-ăst), *n.* One who praises. — **En-co'mi-as'tic** (-ăs'tĭk), **En-co'mi-as'tic-al** (-ăs'tĭ-kal), *a.* Eulogistic; laudatory.

En-com'pass (ĕn-kŭm'pas), *v. t.* To describe a circle about; to inclose; to hem in; to shut up.

En'core' (ăn'kōr'), *adv. & interj.* Once more; again; — a call for repetition of part of a play, etc. — *v. t.* To call for a repetition of.

En-coun'ter (ĕn-koun'tẽr), *v. t.* To meet face to face, or as enemies; to oppose; to struggle with. — *n.* A meeting; conflict; attack; onset.

En-cour'age (ĕn-kŭr'ăj), *v. t.* To embolden; to cheer; to stimulate; to sanction; to promote; to forward. — **En-cour'age-ment** (-ment), *n.* Incitement; hope; support. — **En-cour'a-ging** (-ă-jĭng), *a.* Furnishing ground for hope. — **En-cour'a-ging-ly,** *adv.*

En-croach' (ĕn-krōch'), *v. i.* [ENCROACHED (-krōcht'); ENCROACHING.] To enter gradually into the rights of another; to intrude; to invade; to trespass. — **En-croach'ment** (-ment), *n.* Intrusion; inroad.

En-cum'ber (ĕn-kŭm'bẽr), *v. t.* To impede the action of; to clog; to hinder. — **En-cum'brance** (-brans), *n.* Load; burden; impediment.

En-cyc'lic (ĕn-sĭk'lĭk), **En-cyc'lic-al** (-lĭ-kal), *a.* Sent to many persons or places; circular; general. — *n.* An encyclical letter, esp. from the Pope.

En-cy'clo-pe'di-a (ĕn-sī'klō-pē'dĭ-ȧ), **En-cy'clo-pæ'di-a,** *n.* A work treating the various branches of science or art separately, and usually in alphabetical order. — **En-cy'clo-ped'ic** (-pĕd'ĭk *or* -pē'dĭk), **En-cy'clo-ped'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to an encyclopedia; universal in knowledge.

En-cyst'ed (ĕn-sĭst'ĕd), *a.* Inclosed in a cyst, bag, or vesicle.

End (ĕnd), *n.* Extreme point; close; limit; issue; consequence; purpose; aim; remnant. — *v. t. & i.* To finish; to conclude; to close; to terminate. — **End'ing,** *n.* Termination. — **End'less** (-lĕs), *a.* Without end; eternal; everlasting; perpetual; continual. — **End'less-ly,** *adv.* — **End'ways'** (-wāz'), **End'wise** (-wiz), *adv.* On end; erectly; with the end forward.

En-dan'ger (ĕn-dān'jẽr), *v. t.* To hazard; to risk.

En-dear' (ĕn-dẽr'), *v. t.* [ENDEARED (-dẽrd'); ENDEARING.] To make dear, or beloved. — **En-dear'ment** (-ment), *n.* Act of endearing, or state of being endeared; a manifestation of love.

En-deav'or (ĕn-dĕv'ẽr), *v. t.* [ENDEAVORED (-ẽrd); ENDEAVORING.] To attempt; to try; to essay; to aim. — *n.* Effort; exertion; struggle.

En-de'mi-al (ĕn-dē'mĭ-al), **En-dem'ic** (-dĕm'ĭk), **En-dem'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Peculiar to a region, locality, or class of persons. — **En-dem'ic,** *n.* An endemic disease.

En'dive (ĕn'dĭv), *n.* A species of succory, — used as a salad.

End'less, etc. See under END, *n.*

En-dorse' (ĕn-dôrs'), etc. See INDORSE, *v. t.*

En-dow' (ĕn-dou'), *v. t.* [ENDOWED (-doud'); ENDOWING.] To furnish with dower; to enrich with any gift or faculty; to indue. — **En-dow'ment** (-ment), *n.* A settling a fund; dower; talent; natural capacity.

En-due' (ĕn-dū'), *v. t.* To indue.

En-dure' (ĕn-dūr'), *v. t.* [ENDURED (-dūrd'); ENDURING.] To remain firm; to last; to abide. — *v. t.* To sustain; to undergo; to bear patiently; to brook. — **En-dur'a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* — **En-dur'ance** (-ans), *n.* Sufferance; resignation; patience; fortitude.

End'wise, *adv.* See under END, *n.*

En'e-ma (ĕn'ĕ-mȧ *or* ĕ-nē'mȧ), *n.; pl.* L. **ENEMATA** (ĕ-nĕm'ȧ-tȧ). Injection thrown into the rectum as a medicine, or for nourishment.

En'e-my (ĕn'ĕ-mĭ), *n.* An adversary; a foe.

En'er-gy (ĕn'ẽr-jĭ), *n.* Internal strength; inherent power; force; vigor; efficiency; resolution. — **En'er-get'ic** (-jĕt'ĭk), **En'er-get'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Exerting force; operating with vigor; powerful; vigorous; effective. — **En'er-get'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **En'er-gize** (-jīz), *v. i.* To act with vigor. — *v. t.* To give force to.

E-ner'vate (ĕ-nẽr'vāt *or* ĕn'ẽr-), *v. t.* To deprive of nerve, strength, or courage; to enfeeble; to debilitate. — *a.* Weakened. — **En'er-va'tion** (-vā'shŭn), *n.* A weakening; effeminacy.

En-fee'ble (ĕn-fē'b'l), *v. t.* To render feeble. — **En-fee'ble-ment** (-ment), *n.* Enervation.

En-feoff' (ĕn-fĕf'), *v. t.* [ENFEOFFED (-fĕft'); ENFEOFFING.] To invest with a fee. — **En-feoff'ment** (-ment), *n.* An enfeoffing; the deed which conveys the fee.

En'fi-lade' (ĕn'fĭ-lād'), *n.* A line or straight passage; fire of guns along the line of an enemy's troops, trenches, etc. — *v. t.* To pierce, scour, or rake with shot.

En-force' (ĕn-fôrs'), *v. t.* [ENFORCED (-fôrst'); ENFORCING (-fôr'sĭng).] To put force upon; to compel; to give force or effect to. — **En-force'ment** (-ment), *n.* Compulsion.

En-fran'chise (ĕn-frăn'chĭz *or* -chīz), *v. t.* To free; to liberate; to admit to political privileges; to naturalize. — **En-fran'chise-ment** (-chĭz-ment), *n.* A setting free; admission to civil rights.

En-gage' (ĕn-gāj'), *v. t.* [ENGAGED (-gājd'); ENGAGING.] To bind; to involve; to enlist; to occupy; to combat; to encounter. — *v. i.* To become bound; to take a part; to enter into conflict. — **En-gaged'** (-gājd'), *a.* Pledged; promised in marriage; earnest. — **Engaged columns.** Attached columns; columns partly sunk into the wall to which they are attached. — **En-ga'ging** (-jĭng), *a.* Attractive; winning. — **En-gage'ment** (-gāj'ment), *n.* Promise; obligation; employment; battle; contest.

Engaged Columns.

En-gen'der (ĕn-jĕn'dẽr), *v. t.* [ENGENDERED (-dẽrd); ENGENDERING.] To breed; to beget; to cause. — *v. i.* To be produced.

En'gine (ĕn'jĭn), *n.* A machine or contrivance for producing a mechanical effect; instrument used to effect a purpose; means. — **En'gi-neer'** (-jĭ-nẽr'), *n.* One skilled in engineering, or who manages an engine, or carries through an enterprise by skillful contrivance. — *v. t.* To perform the work of an engineer; to carry through an enterprise. — **En'gi-neer'ing**, *n.* Science and art of utilizing the forces and materials of nature in designing and constructing machinery, public works, etc. — **En'gine-ry** (-jĭn-rỹ), *n.* Engines in general; mechanism; machinery.

En-gird' (ĕn-gẽrd'), *v. t.* [ENGIRDED or ENGIRT (-gẽrt'); ENGIRDING.] To gird; to encircle.

Eng'lish (ĭŋ'glĭsh), *a.* Belonging to England, its inhabitants, or its language. — *n.* The people of England; language of England or of the descendants of Englishmen abroad; a large-sized printer's type.

ENGLISH type.

— *v. t.* To translate into English; to Anglicize; to interpret.

En-gorge' (ĕn-gôrj'), *v. t. & i.* To swallow greedily. — **En-gorge'ment** (-ment), *n.* A swallowing greedily; congestion.

En-grave' (ĕn-grāv'), *v. t.* To carve devices upon; to impress deeply. — **En-grav'er**, *n.* — **En-grav'ing**, *n.* The act or art of cutting devices upon metal, wood, or stone, esp. for printing on paper; an engraved plate; a print.

En-gross' (ĕn-grōs'), *v. t.* [ENGROSSED (-grōst'); ENGROSSING.] To copy in a large, fair hand; to occupy wholly; to absorb; to monopolize. — **En-gross'er** (-ẽr), *n.* — **En-gross'ment** (-ment), *n.* An engrossing; that which has been engrossed; exorbitant acquisition.

En-gulf' (ĕn-gŭlf'), *v. t.* To absorb or swallow up as in a gulf.

En-hance' (ĕn-hâns'), *v. t.* [ENHANCED (-hânst'); ENHANCING.] To raise to a higher point, value, or price; to advance; to augment; to aggravate. — *v. i.* To grow larger. — **En-hance'ment** (-ment), *n.* Augmentation; aggravation.

E-nig'ma (ē-nĭg'mȧ), *n.* An obscure question or saying; puzzle; riddle. — **E'nig-mat'ic** (ē'nĭg-măt'ĭk *or* ĕn'ĭg-), **E'nig-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Containing an enigma; obscure. — **E'nig-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **E-nig'ma-tist** (ē-nĭg'mȧ-tĭst), *n.* A dealer in riddles.

En-join' (ĕn-join'), *v. t.* [ENJOINED (-joind'); ENJOINING.] To command; to order; to prohibit or restrain by a judicial order.

En-joy' (ĕn-joi'), *v. t.* [ENJOYED (-joid'); ENJOYING.] To feel or perceive with pleasure; to possess; to use. — **En-joy'a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Pleasurable. — **En-joy'ment** (-ment), *n.* Satisfaction; gratification; happiness.

En-kin'dle (ĕn-kĭn'd'l), *v. t.* [ENKINDLED (-d'ld); ENKINDLING (-dlĭng).] To set on fire; to inflame; to rouse into action.

En-large' (ĕn-lärj'), *v. t. & i.* [ENLARGED (-lärjd'); ENLARGING (-lär'jĭng).] To swell; to amplify; to increase; to extend; to expand. — **En-large'ment** (-ment), *n.* Expansion; extension; release.

En-light'en (ĕn-lit'n), *v. t.* [ENLIGHTENED (-'nd); ENLIGHTENING.] To supply with light; to illuminate; to instruct. — **En-light'en-er** (-ẽr), *n.* — **En-light'en-ment** (-ment), *n.* Act of enlightening, or state of being enlightened.

En-list' (ĕn-lĭst'), *v. t. & i.* To enter on a list; to enroll; to unite to a cause. — **En-list'ment** (-ment), *n.* An enlisting; a writing by which a soldier, etc., is bound.

En-liv'en (ĕn-lĭv'n), *v. t.* To give life, action, or motion to; to cheer; to animate; to invigorate. — **En-liv'en-er**, *n.*

En'mi-ty (ĕn'mĭ-tỹ), *n.* Hatred; hostility; ill-will; malevolence.

En-no'ble (ĕn-nō'b'l), *v. t.* To make noble; to dignify; to exalt; to aggrandize. — **En-no'ble-ment** (-ment), *n.* Act of ennobling; dignity.

‖**En'nui'** (ăN'nwē'), *n.* A feeling of weariness and disgust; listlessness; lassitude. — ‖**En'nuy'é** (-nwē'yā'), *a.* Affected with ennui; exhausted; bored; used up. — *n.* One thus affected.

E-nor'mous (ē-nôr'mŭs), *a.* Beyond usual rule or measure; vast; immoderate; excessive; atrocious. — **E-nor'mous-ly**, *adv.* — **E-nor'mous-ness**, *n.* — **E-nor'mi-ty** (-mĭ-tỹ), *n.* State of being enormous, monstrous, or outrageous; villainy; atrocity.

E-nough' (ē-nŭf'), *a.* Satisfying desire; adequate. — *adv.* Sufficiently; quite. — *n.* A sufficiency. — **E-now'** (-nou'). An obsolete form of *enough*.

En-quire', *v. i. & t.* See INQUIRE.

En-rage' (ĕn-rāj'), *v. t.* To fill with rage; to irritate; to exasperate; to anger.

En-rap'ture (ĕn-răp'tûr), *v. t.* To transport with pleasure; to ravish.

En-rav'ish (ĕn-răv'ĭsh), *v. t.* To transport with delight; to enchant.

En-rich' (ĕn-rĭch'), *v. t.* To make rich; to adorn; to fertilize; to instruct. — **En-rich'ment** (-ment), *n.* Increase of value; decoration.

En-robe' (ĕn-rōb'), *v. t.* To attire; to dress.

En-roll' (ĕn-rōl'), *v. t.* To write in a roll or register; to record; to enlist; to envelop; to involve. — **En-roll'ment, En-rol'ment** (-ment), *n.* Act of enrolling; a register.

En-root' (ĕn-rōōt'), *v. t.* To fix by the root; to implant.

‖**En' route'** (ăN' rōōt'). On the way or road.

En-sam'ple (ĕn-săm'p'l), *n.* An example.

En-sconce' (ĕn-skŏns'), *v. t.* To cover; to shelter; to hide securely.

En'sem'ble (ăn'săm'b'l), *n.* The whole; all the parts taken together. — *adv.* All at once.

En-shrine' (ĕn-shrīn'), *v. t.* To inclose in a shrine or chest; to cherish.

En-sif'er-ous (ĕn-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Bearing a sword. — **En'si-form** (ĕn'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* Sword-shaped.

En'sign (ĕn'sin), *n.* A standard; a flag; a banner; a signal; a standard bearer. — **En'sign-cy** (-sỹ), **En'sign-ship** (-shĭp), *n.* The rank or office of an ensign.

En'si-lage (ĕn'sĭ-lăj), *n.* Preservation of fodder, or the fodder preserved, in a *silo*, or air-tight pit. — *v. t.* [ENSILAGED (-lăjd); ENSILAGING.] To preserve (fodder, rye, oats, etc.) in a silo.

En-slave' (ĕn-slāv'), *v. t.* To reduce to slavery or bondage. — **En-slave'ment** (-ment), *n.* An enslaving; bondage; servitude.

En-sue' (ĕn-sū'), *v. t. & i.* [ENSUED (-sūd'); ENSUING.] To follow; to pursue; to succeed.

En-sure', *v. t.* See INSURE.

En-tab'la-ture (ĕn-tăb'lă-tūr), *n.* A superstructure resting horizontally upon the columns in classical architecture, including architrave, frieze, and cornice.

Entablature.

En-tail' (ĕn-tāl'), *n.* An estate limited in descent to a particular heir or heirs; rule by which the descent is settled. — *v. t.* [ENTAILED (-tāld'); ENTAILING.] To settle or fix inalienably on designated heirs. — **En-tail'ment** (-ment), *n.* Limitation of descent of property.

En-tan'gle (ĕn-tăng'g'l), *v. t.* [ENTANGLED (-g'ld); ENTANGLING (-glĭng).] To twist or interweave; to perplex; to embarrass; to bewilder. — **En-tan'gle-ment** (-ment), *n.* Intricacy; perplexity.

En'ter (ĕn'tẽr), *v. t. & i.* [ENTERED (-tẽrd); ENTERING.] To go or come in; to penetrate; to begin; to record; to write down.

En'ter-prise (ĕn'tẽr-prīz), *n.* An undertaking; bold attempt; adventure. — *v. t.* To undertake; to venture upon. — **En'ter-pris'ing** (-prī'zĭng), *a.* Bold or forward to undertake; active.

En'ter-tain' (ĕn'tẽr-tān'), *v. t.* [ENTERTAINED (-tānd'); ENTERTAINING.] To maintain; to support; to engage the attention of; to amuse. — *v. i.* To receive guests. — **En'ter-tain'er**, *n.* — **En'ter-tain'ing**, *a.* Amusing; diverting. — **En'ter-tain'ment** (-ment), *n.* Amusement; hospitality; reception; repast.

En-throne' (ĕn-thrōn'), *v. t.* To place on a throne; to invest with authority. — **En-throne'ment** (-ment), *n.* An enthroning.

En-thu'si-asm (ĕn-thū'zĭ-ăz'm), *n.* Ardent zeal in respect to some object or pursuit; lively emotion or interest; fanaticism. — **En-thu'si-ast** (-zĭ-ăst), *n.* One actuated by enthusiasm; a fanatic; a zealot. — **En-thu'si-as'tic** (-ăs'tĭk), **En-thu'si-as'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Filled with enthusiasm. — **En-thu'si-as'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

En-tice' (ĕn-tīs'), *v. t.* [ENTICED (-tīst'); ENTICING (-tī'sĭng).] To draw on; to instigate; to coax; to seduce; to persuade. — **En-tice'ment** (-ment), *n.* Allurement; temptation.

En-tire' (ĕn-tīr'), *a.* Complete in all parts; whole; unbroken; full. — **En-tire'ly**, *adv.* — **En-tire'ness**, **En-tire'ty** (-tỹ), *n.* Completeness; integrity.

En-ti'tle (ĕn-tī't'l), *v. t.* To give a title, right, or claim to; to name; to style.

En'ti-ty (ĕn'tĭ-tỹ), *n.* A real being; essence; existence.

En-tomb' (ĕn-tōōm'), *v. t.* [ENTOMBED (-tōōmd'); ENTOMBING.] To deposit in a tomb; to bury.

En'to-mol'o-gy (ĕn'tŏ-mŏl'ŏ-jỹ), *n.* Science of insects. — **En'to-mol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* One versed in entomology. — **En'to-mo-log'ic-al** (-mŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to entomology.

En'trails (ĕn'trălz), *n. pl.* Bowels; viscera; intestines.

En'trance (ĕn'trans), *n.* Act or means of entering, going into, or taking possession; power to enter; door or passage; commencement; initiation; entry.

En-trance' (ĕn-trăns'), *v. t.* [ENTRANCED (-trănst'); ENTRANCING (-trăn'sĭng).] To put into a trance; to ravish; to enrapture.

En-trap' (ĕn-trăp'), *v. t.* [ENTRAPPED (-trăpt'); ENTRAPPING.] To catch as in a trap; to insnare.

En-treat' (ĕn-trēt'), *v. t. & i.* To supplicate; to beseech; to crave; to implore. — **En-treat'y** (-ỹ), *n.* Solicitation; suit; petition.

En'trée' (ăn'trā'), *n.* Entry; a permission or right to enter; a course of dishes, served at the beginning of dinner, or between the courses.

En'tre-pot' (ăn'tre-pō'), *n.* A warehouse for deposit of goods; a free port.

En-trust', *v. t.* See INTRUST.

En'try (ĕn'trỹ), *n.* An entering; entrance; ingress; beginning; passage; record.

En-twine' (ĕn-twīn'), *v. t.* To twine; to twist together.

E-nu'mer-ate (ē-nū'mẽr-āt), *v. t.* To count; to number; to reckon; to compute; to recapitulate. — **E-nu'mer-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An enumerating; detailed account. — **E-nu'mer-a-tive** (-ā-tĭv *or* -ă-tĭv), *n.* Counting up, one by one.

E-nun'ci-ate (ē-nŭn'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To announce; to utter; to pronounce. — **E-nun'ci-a'tion** (-sĭ-ā'shŭn *or* -shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* An utterance; an announcement; a declaration. — **E-nun'ci-a-tive** (-shĭ-ā-tĭv), **E-nun'ci-a-to-ry** (-tŏ-rỹ), *a.* Pertaining to utterance.

En-vei'gle (ĕn-vē'g'l), *v. t.* To entice. See INVEIGLE.

En-vel'op (ĕn-vĕl'ŏp), *v. t.* [ENVELOPED (-ŏpt); ENVELOPING.] To surround as a covering; to wrap up; to inclose within a case, wrapper, etc. — **En'vel-ope** (ĕn'vĕl-ōp *or* ăn've-lōp'), **En-vel'op** (ĕn-vĕl'ŏp), *n.* That which envelops; wrapper; cover. — **En-vel'op-ment** (ĕn-vĕl'ŏp-ment), *n.* An enveloping; inclosing; cover.

En-ven'om (ĕn-vĕn'ŭm), *v. t.* [ENVENOMED (-ŭmd); ENVENOMING.] To impregnate with venom; to poison.

En'vi-a-ble (ĕn'vĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* Fitted to excite envy; desirable. — **En'vi-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Feeling or harboring, exhibiting, or directed by, envy. — **En'vi-ous-ly**, *adv.*

En-vi'ron (ĕn-vī'rŭn), *v. t.* To surround; to encircle; to envelop. — **En-vi'ron-ment** (-ment), *n.* Surroundings. — **En-vi'rons** (ĕn-vī'rŭnz *or* ĕn'vĭ-rŏnz), *n. pl.* Places surrounding or adjoining another; suburbs.

En'voy (ĕn'voi), *n.* A messenger; a diplomatic minister to a foreign government; postscript to a poem, book, etc.

En'vy (ĕn'vỹ), *n.* Discontent or vexation at another's success; emulation. — *v. t. & i.* [ENVIED

(-vĭd); ENVYING.] To regard with discontent and emulation; to covet.

E-o'li-an (ē-ō'lĭ-*an*), **E-ol'ic**, *a.* See ÆOLIAN.

E'pact (ē'păkt), *n.* The excess of the solar year or month beyond the lunar.

Ep'au-let' (ĕp'ą-lĕt'), **Ep'au-lette'**, *n.* A badge worn on the shoulder by military and naval officers; a shoulder knot.

‖E'pergne' (ā'pârn'), *n.* An ornamental stand in the center of a table.

‖E-phem'e-ra (ē-fĕm'ē-rą), *n.* A fever lasting but a day; a short-lived insect. — **E-phem'er-al** (-ēr-*al*), *n.* Lasting but a day; short-lived; fleeting.

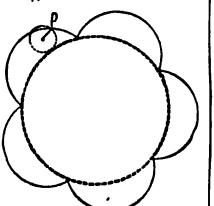
Eph'od (ĕf'ŏd), *n.* A vestment of Jewish priests.

Ep'ic (ĕp'ĭk), *a.* Containing narration; relating great events. — *n.* An heroic poem. [sexes.

Ep'i-cene (ĕp'ĭ-sēn), *a.* & *n.* Common to both

Ep'i-cure (ĕp'ĭ-kūr), *n.* One addicted to sensual enjoyments; voluptuary. — **Ep'i-cu-re'an** (-kū-rē'*an or* -kū'rē-*an*), *a.* Given to luxury. — *n.* One given to sensual indulgence.

Ep'i-cy'cloid (ĕp'ĭ-sī'kloid), *n.* A curve traced by a point in the circumference of a circle which rolls on the convex side of a fixed circle.



Epicycloid. *p* Point on Rolling Circle.

Ep'i-dem'ic (ĕp'ĭ-dĕm'ĭk), **Ep'i-dem'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Common to a whole people or community; generally prevailing. — **Ep'i-dem'ic**, *n.* A disease which affects numbers of persons at the same time.

Ep'i-der'mis (ĕp'ĭ-dĕr'mĭs), *n.* The cuticle or scarfskin.

Ep'i-glot'tis (ĕp'ĭ-glŏt'tĭs), *n.* A leaf-shaped cartilage, which prevents food or drink from entering the larynx while eating.

Ep'i-gram (ĕp'ĭ-grăm), *n.* A short poem treating concisely a single topic. — **Ep'i-gram-mat'ic** (-măt'ĭk), **Ep'i-gram-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Like an epigram; concise; pointed. — **Ep'i-gram'ma-tist** (-grăm'-mą-tĭst), *n.* A dealer in epigrams.

Ep'i-graph (ĕp'ĭ-grăf), *n.* An inscription; a motto.

Ep'i-lep'sy (ĕp'ĭ-lĕp'sĭ), *n.* The "falling sickness;" a disease of the brain attended by paroxysms and loss of consciousness. — **Ep'i-lep'tic** (-lĕp'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or affected with, epilepsy. — *n.* A sufferer from epilepsy; a medicine for epilepsy.

Ep'i-logue (ĕp'ĭ-lŏg), *n.* A short poem at the end of a play; the closing part of a discourse.

E-piph'a-ny (ē-pĭf'ą-nĭ), *n.* An appearance; manifestation; a church festival (January 6th) celebrating the visit of the wise men to the child Jesus at Bethlehem.

E-pis'co-pal (ē-pĭs'kŏ-*pal*), *a.* Governed by bishops; belonging to, or vested in, bishops or prelates. — **E-pis'co-pa'li-an** (-pā'lĭ-*an*), *a.* Pertaining to episcopacy; episcopal. — *n.* One who adheres to the episcopal form of church government; a churchman. — **E-pis'co-pal-ly** (ē-pĭs'kŏ-pal-lĭ), *adv.* — **E-pis'co-pa-cy** (-pą-sĭ), *n.* Government of the church by bishops, or by three distinct orders of ministers — bishops, priests, and deacons. — **E-pis'co-pate** (-pāt), *n.* A bishopric; office and dignity of a bishop; the collective body of bishops.

Ep'i-sode (ĕp'ĭ-sōd), *n.* An incidental narrative, or digression. — **Ep'i-sod'ic** (-sŏd'ĭk), **Ep'i-sod'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to, or contained in, an episode.

E-pis'tle (ē-pĭs'l), *n.* A writing directed to a person; a letter. — **E-pis'to-la-ry** (-tŏ-lą-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or contained in, letters.

Ep'i-taph (ĕp'ĭ-tăf), *n.* An inscription on a monument, in memory of the dead.

Ep'i-thet (ĕp'ĭ-thĕt), *n.* An adjective expressing some quality appropriate to a person or thing; a title; an appellation. — **Ep'i-thet'ic** (-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or abounding in, epithets.

E-pit'o-me (ē-pĭt'ŏ-mē), *n.* A brief summary; a compendium; an abstract; a synopsis. — **E-pit'o-mize** (-mīz), *v. t.* To shorten or abridge. — **E-pit'o-mist** (-mĭst), **E-pit'o-miz'er**, *n.*

Ep'i-zo'ŏ-ty (ĕp'ĭ-zō'ŏ-tĭ), *n.* An epidemic disease among horses and cattle; influenza; murrain. — **Ep'i-zo-ŏt'ic** (-zō-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* Epidemic among animals. — *n.* Epizoöty.

Ep'och (ĕp'ŏk *or* ē'pŏk), *n.* A fixed point of time; era; date; period; age.

Ep'ode (ĕp'ōd), *n.* The third or last part of the ode; a kind of lyric poem in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one.

Ep'o-pee' (ĕp'ŏ-pē'), *n.* An epic poem; the action, or fable, of an epic poem.

Ep'som salt' (ĕp'sŭm sąlt'). Sulphate of magnesia, having cathartic qualities.

E'qua-ble (ē'kwą-b'l), *a.* Equal and uniform; not variable or changing. — **E'qua-bly**, *adv.* — **E'qua-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

E'qual (ē'kwal), *a.* Like in magnitude, value, degree, etc.; fit; equable; uniform; adequate; fair; just; equitable. — *n.* One not inferior or superior to another. — *v. t.* EQUALED (ē'kwa*ld*) or EQUALLED; EQUALING or EQUALLING.] To be or become equal to; to equalize. — **E'qual-ly**, *adv.* — **E-qual'i-ty** (ē-kwŏl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Condition or quality of being equal; exact agreement between two expressions or magnitudes with respect to quantity. — **E'qual-ize** (ē'kwal-īz), *v. t.* To make equal; to pronounce equal; to compare as equal. — **E'qual-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of equalizing.

E'qua-nim'i-ty (ē'kwą-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Evenness of mind; composure; calmness.

E-quate' (ē-kwāt'), *v. t.* To make equal; to reduce to an average. — **E-qua'tion** (-kwā'shŭn), *n.* A making equal; equal division; an expression of equality between two quantities or sets of quantities, by placing the sign = between them.

E-qua'tor (ē-kwā'tĕr), *n.* A great circle equally distant from the two poles, and dividing the earth's surface into two hemispheres. — **E'qua-to'ri-al** (ē'kwą-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to the equator. — *n.* An astronomical instrument for telescopic observation of celestial bodies.

Eq'uer-ry (ĕk'wĕr-rĭ *or* ē-kwĕr'rĭ), **Eq'ue-ry** (ĕk'wē-rĭ), *n.* One of a prince's retinue, in charge of his horses.

E-ques'tri-an (ē-kwĕs'trĭ-*an*), *a.* Pertaining to horses, horsemanship, or ancient knighthood. — *n.* A horseman; a rider. — **E-ques'tri-enne'**

(-ĕn′), *n.* A horsewoman. — **E-ques′tri-an-ism** (-an-ĭz′m), *n.* Horsemanship.

E′qui-an′gu-lar (ē′kwĭ-ăn′gū-lẽr), *a.* Consisting of, or having, equal angles.

E′qui-dis′tant (ē′kwĭ-dĭs′tant), *a.* Being at an equal distance from the same point.

E′qui-lat′er-al (ē′kwĭ-lăt′ẽr-al), *a.* Having all the sides equal.

E′qui-li′brate (ē′kwĭ-lī′brāt), *v. t.* To balance equally (two scales, sides, or ends); to keep in equipoise. — **E′qui-li-bra′tion** (-lĭ-brā′shŭn), *n.* A keeping the balance even; an equipoise. — **E′qui-lib′ri-ty** (-lĭb′rĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being equally balanced. — **E′qui-lib′ri-um** (-rĭ-ŭm), *n.* Equality of weight or force; just poise or balance; equal balancing of the mind between motives or reasons.

Equilateral.

E′qui-mul′ti-ple (ē′kwĭ-mŭl′tĭ-p′l), *a.* Multiplied by the same number or quantity. — *n.* Product of multiplying two or more primitive quantities by the same number or quantity.

E-qui′nal (ē-kwī′nal), **E′quine** (ē′kwīn), *a.* Like or pertaining to a horse.

E′qui-nox (ē′kwĭ-nŏks), *n.* Time (about March 21 and September 22) when the sun enters the equinoctial points. — **E′qui-noc′tial** (-nŏk′shal), *a.* Pertaining to the equinoxes, the regions of the equinoctial line or equator, or the time when the sun enters the equinoctial points. — *n.* The celestial equator. — **Equinoctial points.** The two points where the celestial equator and ecliptic intersect each other.

E-quip′ (ē-kwĭp′), *v. t.* [EQUIPPED (-kwĭpt′); EQUIPPING.] To dress; to arm; to supply with all requirements. — **E-quip′ment** (-ment), *n.* Act of equipping; equipage. — **Eq′ui-page** (ĕk′wĭ-pāj), *n.* Furniture (of a ship, soldier, army, etc.); accoutrements; retinue.

E′qui-poise (ē′kwĭ-poiz), *n.* Equality of weight or force; equilibrium; balance.

E′qui-pol′lent (ē′kwĭ-pŏl′lent), *a.* Having equal force; equivalent.

E′qui-pon′der-ance (ē′kwĭ-pŏn′dẽr-ans), *n.* An equality of weight; equipoise. — **E′qui-pon′der-ant** (-ant), *a.* Having the same weight. — **E′qui-pon′der-ate** (-āt), *v. i.* To be equal in weight. — *v. t.* To counterbalance.

Eq′ui-ty (ĕk′wĭ-tĭ), *n.* The giving each man his due; justice; impartiality; rectitude; uprightness. — **Eq′ui-ta-ble** (-tă-b′l), *a.* Possessing equity; just; honest; impartial; upright. — **Eq′ui-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Eq′ui-ta-bly**, *adv.*

E-quiv′a-lent (ē-kwĭv′ă-lent), *a.* Equal in value, power, dimensions, etc. — *n.* Something equivalent. — **E-quiv′a-lence** (-lens), **E-quiv′a-len-cy** (-len-sĭ), *n.* Equality of value, force, etc.

E-quiv′o-cal (ē-kwĭv′ŏ-kal), *a.* Having different significations; ambiguous; doubtful; uncertain. — **E-quiv′o-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **E-quiv′o-cal-ness**, *n.* — **E-quiv′o-cate** (-kāt), *v. i.* To use words of equivocal signification; to prevaricate; to evade; to shuffle. — **E-quiv′o-ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.* Ambiguity of speech; evasion; quibbling. — **E-quiv′o-ca′tor** (-tẽr), *n.* — **Eq′ui-voque, Eq′ui-voke** (ĕk′wĭ-vōk *or* ē′kwĭ-; F. ā′kē′vōk′), *n.* An ambiguous term; a quibble.

E′ra (ē′rà), *n.* A fixed point of time, from which to compute; epoch; date; period; age.

E-rad′i-cate (ē-răd′ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To pull up by the roots; to extirpate; to root out; to exterminate; to destroy. — **E-rad′i-ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.* Extirpation. — **E-rad′i-ca-tive** (-kā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to eradicate.

E-rase′ (ē-rāz′), *v. t.* [ERASED (-rāst′); ERASING.] To rub or scrape out; to efface; to obliterate. — **E-ras′er** (-rās′ẽr), *n.* — **E-ra′sure** (-rā′zhŭr), *n.* Obliteration.

Ere (ār *or* ĕr), *adv.* & *prep.* Before; sooner than; rather than.

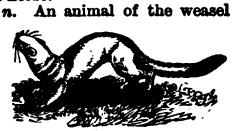
E-rect′ (ē-rĕkt′), *a.* Upright; perpendicular; uplifted; bold. — *v. t.* To set upright; to lift up; to raise; to establish; to found. — **E-rect′ly**, *adv.* — **E-rect′er**, *n.* — **E-rect′ile** (-īl *or* -il), *a.* Capable of being erected or dilated. — **E-rec′tion** (-rĕk′shŭn), *n.* An erecting; thing erected; building of any kind. — **E-rect′ive** (-rĕkt′-ĭv), *a.* Setting upright; raising.

Ero′long′ (ār′lŏng′ *or* ĕr′-), *adv.* Soon; before long.

‖**Er′go** (ĕr′gō), *conj.* or *adv.* Therefore; consequently.

Er′got (ĕr′gŏt), *n.* A disease of rye and other grains; spawn of the fungus causing this disease, used medicinally to arrest bleeding, also a dangerous poison; a horny growth below the pastern joint of a horse.

Er′mine (ĕr′mĭn), *n.* An animal of the weasel kind; a stoat; the fur of this animal, used for trimming the robes of royalty, judges, etc.; the office, dignity, or integrity, of a judge.


Ermine.

E-rode′ (ē-rōd′), *v. t.* To eat into or away; to corrode. — **E-ro′sion** (ē-rō′zhŭn), *n.* An eating away; corrosion; canker.

Er′pe-tol′o-gy (ĕr′pē-tŏl′ŏ-jĭ), *n.* See HERPETOLOGY.

Err (ĕr), *v. i.* [ERRED (ĕrd); ERRING (ĕr′rĭng *or* ĕr′-).] To wander from the right way; to mistake. — **Er′rant** (ĕr′rant), *a.* Wandering; roving; extravagant; arrant.

Er′rand (ĕr′rand), *n.* Business intrusted to a messenger; message; commission.

‖**Er-ra′ta** (ĕr-rā′tà), *n. pl.* See ERRATUM.

Er-rat′ic (ĕr-răt′ĭk), **Er-rat′ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Roving about without a fixed destination; eccentric. — **Er-rat′ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

‖**Er-ra′tum** (ĕr-rā′tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* ERRATA (-rā′tà). An error or mistake in writing or printing.

Er′ror (ĕr′rẽr), *n.* A wandering from the right course; want of truth; violation of duty; blunder; transgression; fault; deviation. — **Er-ro′ne-ous** (ĕr-rō′nē-ŭs), *a.* Containing error; false. — **Er-ro′ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Er-ro′ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

Erst (ĕrst), *adv.* First; at first; once; long ago.

Er′u-bes′cent (ĕr′ū-bĕs′sent), *a.* Red; blushing. — **Er′u-bes′cence** (-sens), **Er-u-bes′cen-cy** (-sen-sĭ), *n.* Redness; a blushing.

E-ruct′ (ē-rŭkt′), **E-ruc′tate** (ē-rŭk′tāt), *v. t.* To eject (wind) from the stomach; to belch. — **Er′uc-ta′tion** (ĕr′ŭk-tā′shŭn *or* ē′rŭk-), *n.* A belching of wind from the stomach; ejection of wind or other matter from the earth.

Er′u-dite (ĕr′ū-dīt), *a.* Having extensive reading or knowledge; learned. — **Er′u-di′tion** (-dĭsh′-ŭn), *n.* Literature; learning.

E-rup'tion (ē-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* A breaking or bursting forth; a cutaneous disease. — **E-rup'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Breaking forth; attended with eruption, or produced by eruption.

Er'y-sip'e-las (ĕr'ĭ-sĭp'ē-*las*), *n.* St. Anthony's fire; a febrile disease, with inflammation of the skin. — **Er'y-si-pel'a-tous** (-sĭ-pĕl'ā-tŭs), **Er'y-sip'e-lous** (-sĭp'ē-lŭs), *a.* Resembling erysipelas.

Es'ca-lade' (ĕs'kā-lād'), *n.* An attack on a fortified place. — *v. t.* To mount by ladders; to scale (a rampart, etc.).

Es-cal'op (ĕs-kŏl'ŭp), *n.* A bivalve shell; a curving indenture in the margin of anything.

Es'ca-pade' (ĕs'kā-pād'), *n.* A fling or backward kick of a horse; an impropriety of speech or behavior; a freak; a prank.

Es-cape' (ĕs-kāp'), *v. t.* To avoid; to flee; to shun by flight; to evade. — *v. i.* To hasten away; to avoid injury. — *n.* Flight; deliverance.

Es-cape'ment (-*ment*), *n.* An escape; a contrivance in a timepiece which regulates its movements and allows a tooth to *escape* from a pallet at each vibration.

Escapement.

Es'char (ĕs'kăr), *n.* A dry crust or scab.

Es-cheat' (ĕs-chēt'), *n.* Reversion of lands to the state, etc., through failure of legal owners; lands thus reverting; reversion. — *v. i.* To revert or become forfeited to the lord or the state.

Es-chew' (ĕs-chu'), *v. t.* [ESCHEWED (-chud'); ESCHEWING.] To flee from; to shun; to avoid.

Es'cort (ĕs'kōrt), *n.* A guard from place to place; protection. — **Es-cort'** (ĕs-kōrt'), *v. t.* To attend; to protect; to accompany as safeguard.

Es'cri-toire' (ĕs'krĭ-twär'), *n.* A writing desk.

Es'cu-lent (ĕs'kū-lent), *a.* Fit for food; edible. — *n.* Anything eatable.

Es-cutch'eon (ĕs-kŭch'ŭn), *n.* A shield; a coat of arms; a metal plate which finishes a door.

Es'ki-mo (ĕs'kĭ-mō), **Es'qui-mau**, *n.* One of the race inhabiting Arctic America and Greenland. — **Eskimo dog.** A powerful dog, akin to the wolf, used by the Eskimos to draw sledges.

Eskimo Dog.

E-soph'a-gus (ē-sŏf'ā-gŭs), **Œ-soph'a-gus**, *n.* The passage through which food and drink pass to the stomach; the gullet.

Es'o-ter'ic (ĕs'ō-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* Designed for, and understood by, the initiated alone; private; secret.

Es-pal'ier (ĕs-păl'yĕr), *n.* A frame or lattice to train trees and shrubs on.

‖**Es-par'to** (ĕs-pär'tō), *n.* Spanish grass, from which are made cordage, baskets, paper, etc.

Es-pe'cial (ĕs-pĕsh'*al*), *a.* Peculiar; special; particular; chief. — **Es-pe'cial-ly**, *adv.*

Es-pi'al (ĕs-pī'*al*), *n.* An espying; observation; discovery. — **Es'pi-o-nage** (ĕs'pĭ-ō-nāj *or* -nāzh'), *n.* Practice or employment of spies; secret watching.

Es'pla-nade' (ĕs'plā-nād'), *n.* A clear space before a fortification, or for public walks or drives.

Es-pouse' (ĕs-pouz'), *v. t.* [ESPOUSED (-pouzd'); ESPOUSING.] To give as spouse; to marry; to wed; to adopt; to embrace. — **Es-pous'al** (-*al*), *n.* Marriage; adoption.

Es-py' (ĕs-pī'), *v. t. & i.* [ESPIED (-pīd'); ESPYING.] To discern; to find out; to descry; to spy.

Es'qui-mau, *n.* See ESKIMO, *n.*

Es-quire' (ĕs-kwir'), *n.* A shield-bearer; an attendant on a knight; a title of dignity below a knight. — *v. t.* To wait on; to attend.

Es'say (ĕs'sā), *n.* A trial; attempt; short informal treatise. — **Es-say'** (ĕs-sā'), *v. t.* [ESSAYED (-sād'); ESSAYING.] To try; to attempt. — **Es'say-ist** (-sā-ĭst), *n.* A writer of essays.

Es'sence (ĕs'sens), *n.* Constituent qualities of a thing; purely spiritual being; odor; scent. — *v. t.* To perfume; to scent. — **Es-sen'tial** (ĕs-sĕn'sha*l*), *a.* Belonging to the essence; necessary to existence; highly important; pure; unmixed. — *n.* First or constituent principle. — **Es-sen'ti-al'ĭ-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tў), **Es-sen'tial-ness** (-shal-nĕs), *n.* — **Es-sen'tial-ly**, *adv.*

Es-tab'lish (ĕs-tăb'lĭsh), *v. t.* [ESTABLISHED (-lĭsht); ESTABLISHING.] To make stable or firm; to settle; to ordain; to found; to institute. — **Es-tab'lish-ment** (-*ment*), *n.* Settlement; confirmation; form of government; style of living; place of residence or business.

Es-tate' (ĕs-tāt'), *n.* Fixed condition of anything or person; rank; property, esp. in land; one of the classes of men constituting the state.

Es-teem' (ĕs-tēm'), *v. t.* [ESTEEMED (-tēmd'); ESTEEMING.] To set a value on; to estimate; to regard with respect or affection. —*n.* High estimation; great regard. — **Es'ti-ma-ble** (ĕs'tĭ-mā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being estimated or valued; worthy of respect. — **Es'ti-ma-ble-ness**, *n.*

Es'thete, etc. See under ÆSTHETIC, *a.*

Es'ti-mate (ĕs'tĭ-māt), *v. t.* To form an opinion of the value of; to appreciate; to rate; to count; to calculate. — **Es'ti-mate** (-māt), *n.* Approximate judgment as to amount, cost, etc. — **Es'ti-ma'tor** (-mā'tĕr), *n.* — **Es'ti-ma-tive** (-mā-tĭv), *a.* Inclined, or able to estimate. — **Es'ti-ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), *n.* An estimating; an opinion; calculation; appraisement; esteem; regard.

Es'ti-val (ĕs'tĭ-*val or* ĕs-tī'-), *a.* Pertaining to the summer.

Es-top' (ĕs-tŏp'), *v. t.* [ESTOPPED (-tŏpt'); ESTOPPING.] To impede; to stop the progress of. — **Es-top'pel** (-tŏp'pel), *n.* A conclusive admission, which cannot be denied or controverted.

Es-trange' (ĕs-trānj'), *v. t.* [ESTRANGED (-trānjd'); ESTRANGING.] To make strange; to keep at a distance; to alienate. — **Es-trange'ment** (-*ment*), *n.* Alienation; removal.

Es-tray' (ĕs-trā'), *n.* A valuable animal, wandering from its owner; a stray.

Es'tu-a-ry (ĕs'tū-ā-rў), *n.* A narrow passage, where the tide meets the current; an arm of the sea; a frith.

‖**É'ta'gère'** (ā'tà'zhâr'), *n.* A piece of furniture having shelves, one above another.

Etch (ĕch), *v. t.* [ETCHED (ĕcht); ETCHING.] To engrave (figures or designs) on metal, glass, etc., by lines eaten in by acid. — *v. i.* To practice etching. — **Etch'ing**, *n.* Art of etching; a print from an etched plate.

E-ter'nal (ē-tĕr'*nal*), *a.* Without beginning or end of existence; everlasting; immortal; perpetual; immutable. — *n.* That which has no beginning

or end; the Deity; God. — **E-ter'nal-ly**, *adv.* — **E-ter'ni-ty** (-nĭ-tў), *n.* The condition or quality of being eternal; the condition which begins at death. — **E-ter'nize** (-nīz), *v. t.* To make eternal or endless; to immortalize.

E'ther (ē'thẽr), *n.* A subtle fluid supposed to pervade space; a light, volatile, and inflammable fluid, produced by distillation of alcohol with sulphuric acid. — **E'ther-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* To convert into ether; to put under the influence of ether. — **E-the're-al** (ē-thē'rē-al), *a.* Pertaining to the ether; celestial; light or airy; derived from, or relating to, ether. — **E-the're-al-ize** (-Iz), *v. t.* To convert into, or saturate with, ether; to render ethereal or spiritlike.

Eth'ic (ĕth'Ĭk), **Eth'ic-al** (-Ĭ-kal), *a.* Relating to manners or morals; treating of, or containing precepts of, morality. — **Eth'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Eth'ics** (-Iks), *n.* Science of duty.

E'thi-op (ē'thĭ-ŏp), **E'thi-o'pi-an** (-ō'pĭ-an), *n.* A native of Ethiopia. — **E'thi-o'pi-an**, **E'thi-op'ic** (-ŏp'Ĭk), *a.* Belonging to Ethiopia. — **E'thi-op'ic**, *n.* The language of Ethiopia.

Eth'nic (ĕth'nĭk), **Eth'nic-al** (-nĭ-kal), *a.* Belonging to races; heathen; pagan.

Eth-nog'ra-phy (ĕth-nŏg'rȧ-fў), *n.* Description of the different races of men, with their characteristics, habits, etc. — **Eth-nog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **Eth'no-graph'ic** (ĕth'nō-grăf'Ĭk), **Eth'no-graph'ic-al** (-Ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to ethnography. — **Eth-nol'o-gy** (-nŏl'ō-jў), *n.* Science of the division of man into races, their origin, differences, etc. — **Eth-nol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* — **Eth'no-log'ic** (ĕth'nō-lŏj'Ĭk), **Eth'no-log'ic-al** (-Ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to ethnology.

E'ti-o-late (ē'tĭ-ō-lāt), *v. i.* & *t.* To whiten by absence of light. — **E'ti-o-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Bleaching or paleness produced by absence of light or by disease.

Et'i-quette' (ĕt'Ĭ-kĕt'), *n.* The observance of the proprieties required by good breeding; conventional decorum; ceremony.

Et'na (ĕt'nȧ), *n.* A portable cooking apparatus, heated by a spirit lamp.

Et'y-mol'o-gy (ĕt'Ĭ-mŏl'ō-jў), *n.* Science of the origin and derivation of words. — **Et'y-mol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* One versed in etymology. — **Et'y-mo-log'ic-al** (-mō-lŏj'Ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to etymology. — **Et'y-mo-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Et'y-mon (ĕt'Ĭ-mŏn), *n.* An original form; a primitive word; a root.

Eu'cha-rist (ū'kȧ-rĭst), *n.* Sacrament of the Lord's supper; communion. — **Eu'cha-ris'tic** (-rĭs'tĭk), **Eu'cha-ris'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the Lord's supper.

Eu'chre (ū'kẽr), *n.* A game at cards, played by two, three, or four persons, with a portion of the pack used in whist. — *v. t.* To defeat (the side making the trump) in the game of euchre; to foil thoroughly.

Eu'lo-gy (ū'lō-jў), *n.* A speech or writing commending the character or services of a person; praise; encomium; panegyric. — **Eu'lo-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* One who eulogizes. — **Eu'lo-gis'tic** (-jĭs'tĭk), *a.* Commendatory; laudatory. — **Eu-lo'gi-um** (ū-lō'jĭ-ŭm), *n.* A formal eulogy. — **Eu'lo-gize** (ū'lō-jīz), *v. t.* To praise.

Eu'nuch (ū'nŭk), *n.* A human male castrated, often employed as a chamberlain.

‖**Eu-pep'si-a** (ū-pĕp'sĭ-ȧ *or* -shȧ), **Eu-pep'sy** (-sў), *n.* Good digestion; — opposed to *dyspepsia*.

Eu-pep'tic (-pĕp'tĭk), *a.* Having good digestion; easy of digestion.

Eu'phe-mism (ū'fē-mĭz'm), *n.* A delicate word or expression used for a harsh or indelicate one.

Eu'pho-ny (ū'fō-nў), *n.* Agreeable sound; smooth enunciation of sounds. — **Eu-phon'ic** (ū-fŏn'Ĭk), **Eu-phon'ic-al** (-Ĭ-kal), **Eu-pho'ni-ous** (-fō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Agreeable in sound. — **Eu'pho-non** (ū'fō-nŏn), *n.* A musical instrument, like the organ in tone, and upright piano in form.

Eu'phu-ism (ū'fū-Iz'm), *n.* Affected elegance of language. — **Eu'phu-ist** (-Ist), *n.*

Eu-ra'sian (ū-rā'shan), *a.* Pertaining to both Europe and Asia. — *n.* A child of a European and an Asiatic parent, or one of European parentage, but born in Asia.

‖**Eu-re'ka** (ū-rē'kȧ). [Gr. "I have found it."] A triumphant exclamation on making a discovery.

Eu'ro-pe'an (ū'rō-pē'an), *a.* Pertaining to Europe. — *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Europe.

Eu'tha-na'si-a (ū'thȧ-nā'zhĭ-ȧ), **Eu-than'a-sy** (ū-thăn'ȧ-sў *or* ū'thȧ-nā'zў), *n.* An easy death.

E-vac'u-ate (ē-văk'ū-āt), *v. t.* To make empty; to eject; to void; to quit. — **E-vac'u-a-tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.* — **E-vac'u-ant** (-ū-ant), *a.* Evacuative. — *n.* A purgative or cathartic. — **E-vac'u-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An evacuating; withdrawal; that which is discharged, esp. from the bowels. — **E-vac'u-a-tive** (ē-văk'ū-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Serving to evacuate; cathartic; purgative.

E-vade' (ē-vād'), *v. t.* & *i.* To elude; to escape.

Ev'a-nes'cent (ĕv'ȧ-nĕs'sent), *a.* Vanishing; fleeting; imperceptible. — **Ev'a-nes'cence** (-sens), *n.* Disappearance.

E-van'gel (ē-văn'jĕl), *n.* Good news; the gospel. — **E-van-gel'ic** (ē'văn-jĕl'Ĭk *or* ĕv'ăn-), **E'van-gel'ic-al** (-Ĭ-kal), *a.* Contained in, relating to, or consonant with, the gospel; orthodox. — **E'van-gel'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **E'van-gel'i-cism** (-jĕl'Ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Evangelical principles. — **E-van'gel-ism** (ē-văn'jĕl-Iz'm), *n.* Promulgation of the gospel. — **E-van'gel-ist** (-Ist), *n.* One of the writers of the gospel history; a missionary preacher. — **E-van'gel-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* & *i.* To instruct in the gospel.

E-vap'o-rate (ē-văp'ō-rāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To pass off in vapor; to dissipate; to waste. — **E-vap'o-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Conversion of a fluid into vapor. — **E-vap'o-ra-tive** (-văp'ō-rȧ-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, or producing, evaporation.

E-va'sion (ē-vā'zhŭn), *n.* An evading; subterfuge; prevarication; equivocation. — **E-va'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to evade, or marked by evasion. — **E-va'sive-ly**, *adv.*

Eve (ēv), **E'ven** (ē'v'n), *n.* Evening; evening preceding some particular day, as *Christmas eve* is the evening before Christmas.

E'ven (ē'v'n), *a.* Level, smooth, or equal in surface; uniform; fair; equitable; odd; not capable of division by 2; — said of numbers. — *v. t.* To make even; to level; to balance. — *adv.* Exactly; equally; at the very time; so much as. — **E'ven-ly**, *adv.* — **E'ven-ness**, *n.*

E'ven-ing (ē'v'n-Ing *or* ēv'nĭng), *n.* Close of the day; beginning of night.

E-vent' (ē-vĕnt'), *n.* That which falls out or happens; incident; occurrence; result; consequence; end. — **E-vent'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Full of incidents; momentous. — **E-ven'tu-al** (-vĕn'tū-al), *a.* Happening as a consequence or result; final; ultimate. — **E-ven'tu-al-ly**, *adv.* —

E-ven'tu-ate (ē-vĕn'tū-āt), *v. i.* To issue; to close; to end.

Ev'er (ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* At any time; at all times; always; without interruption; to the end.

Ev'er-glade (ĕv'ĕr-glād), *n.* Low land inundated with water and bearing grass.

Ev'er-green (ĕv'ĕr-grēn), *a.* Always green. — *n.* A plant that retains leaves all the year.

Ev'er-last'ing (ĕv'ĕr-lăst'ĭng), *a.* Lasting forever; immortal; eternal. — *n.* Eternal duration; eternity; a woolen stuff for shoes, etc.; lasting; a plant, whose flowers dry without losing form or color. — **Ev'er-last'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Ev'er-more' (ĕv'ĕr-mōr'), *adv.* Always; eternally.

Ev'er-y (ĕv'ĕr-ĭ), *a.* Each one of a whole. — **Ev'er-y-bod'y** (-bŏd'ĭ), **Ev'er-y-one'** (-wŭn'), *n., also* **Every one.** Every person. — **Ev'er-y-day'** (-dā'), *a.* Used or fit for every day; common; usual; customary. — **Ev'er-y-thing'** (-thĭng'), *n.* Whatever belongs to the matter considered; all things. — **Ev'er-y-where'** (-hwâr'), *adv.* In every place; in all places; thoroughly; altogether.

E-vict' (ē-vĭkt'), *v. t.* To dispossess by judicial process; to eject; to oust. — **E-vic'tion** (-vĭk'shŭn), *n.* Dispossession.

Ev'i-dent (ĕv'ĭ-dent), *a.* Clear to the vision or understanding; plain; obvious. — **Ev'i-dent-ly**, *adv.* — **Ev'i-dence** (-dens), *n.* That which makes evident; ground of belief; conclusive testimony; witness. — *v. t.* To show; to prove.

E'vil (ē'v'l), *a.* Having bad natural or moral qualities; worthless; hurtful; wicked; wrong; calamitous. — *n.* Injury; calamity; wickedness. — *adv.* In an evil manner; not well; ill.

E-vince' (ē-vĭns'), *v. t.* [EVINCED (-vĭnst'); EVINCING (-vĭn'sĭng).] To prove beyond reasonable doubt; to make evident. — **E-vin'ci-ble** (-vĭn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Demonstrable. — **E-vin'cive** (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to prove; demonstrative.

E-vis'cer-ate (ē-vĭs'sĕr-āt), *v. t.* To take out the entrails of; to embowel or disembowel; to gut. — **E-vis'cer-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An eviscerating.

Ev'i-ta-ble (ĕv'ĭ-tā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being shunned; avoidable.

E-voke' (ē-vōk'), *v. t.* [EVOKED (-vōkt'); EVOKING.] To call out; to summon forth.

Ev'o-lu'tion (ĕv'ō-lū'shŭn), *n.* An evolving, unfolding, or unrolling; growth; development; prescribed or regular movement. — **Ev'o-lu'tion-a-ry** (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to evolution.

E-volve' (ē-vŏlv'), *v. t.* [EVOLVED (-vŏlvd'); EVOLVING.] To unfold or unroll; to develop; to emit. — *v. i.* To become developed.

Ewe (ū), *n.* A female sheep.

Ew'er (ū'ĕr), *n.* A wide-mouthed jug or pitcher.

Ewer.

Ex-ac'er-bate (ĕgz-ăs'ĕr-bāt), *v. t.* To irritate; to exasperate. — **Ex-ac'er-ba'tion** (-bā'shŭn), *n.* An intensifying; periodical increase of violence in a disease.

Ex-act' (ĕgz-ăkt'), *a.* Precisely correct or regular; precise; nice; careful. — *v. t.* To demand; to require of right; to extort. — **Ex-act'ly**, *adv.* — **Ex-act'ness**, *n.* — **Ex-act'er** (-ĕr), **Ex-act'or**, *n.* — **Ex-ac'tion** (ĕgs-ăk'shŭn), *n.* Authoritative demand; extortion; tribute. — **Ex-act'i-tude** (-ăkt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Exactness.

Ex-ag'ger-ate (ĕgz-ăj'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* To increase; to heighten; to represent as greater than truth will warrant. — **Ex-ag'ger-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Representation beyond the truth; hyperbole; overstatement.

Ex-alt' (ĕgz-ạlt'), *v. t.* To elevate; to lift up; to dignify; to magnify; to elate. — **Ex'al-ta'tion** (-ạl-tā'shŭn), *n.* A raising; elevation.

Ex-am'ine (ĕgz-ăm'ĭn), *v. t.* [EXAMINED (-ĭnd); EXAMINING.] To inspect; to scrutinize; to search into, to explore. — **Ex-am'in-er**, *n.* — **Ex-am'i-na'tion** (-ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* An examining; search; investigation; inquiry.

Ex-am'ple (ĕgz-ăm'p'l), *n.* A pattern; model; sample; specimen; warning; caution.

Ex-as'per-ate (ĕgz-ăs'pĕr-āt), *v. t.* To irritate; to provoke; to enrage. — **Ex-as'per-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Irritation; provocation; exacerbation (of a disease).

Ex'ca-vate (ĕks'kȧ-vāt), *v. t.* To hollow out; to form a cavity in; to form by hollowing. — **Ex'ca-va'tor** (-vā'tĕr), *n.* — **Ex'ca-va'tion** (-vā'shŭn), *n.* An excavating; a cavity; an uncovered cutting in the earth.

Ex-ceed' (ĕk-sēd'), *v. t. & i.* To surpass; to excel; to transcend. — **Ex-ceed'ing**, *a.* More than usual or sufficient; measureless. — *adv.* Surpassingly; transcendently. — **Ex-ceed'ing-ly**, *adv.* To a very great degree; very much.

Ex-cel' (ĕk-sĕl'), *v. i. & t.* [EXCELLED (-sĕld'); EXCELLING.] To exceed; to surpass. — **Ex'cel-lent** (ĕk'sĕl-lent), *a.* Excelling in value, worth, etc.; choice; valuable; exquisite. — **Ex'cel-lent-ly**, *adv.* — **Ex'cel-lence** (-lens), *n.* State or quality of being excellent; eminence; goodness; purity; greatness. — **Ex'cel-len-cy** (-len-sĭ), *n.* Excellence; a title of honor given to high dignitaries of a court, embassadors, etc.

Ex-cel'si-or (ĕk-sĕl'sĭ-ôr), *a.* Higher. — *n.* Stuffing for upholstery, made of curled shreds of wood, instead of hair.

Ex-cept' (ĕk-sĕpt'), *v. t.* To leave out; to exclude. — *v. i.* To take exception to; to object. — *prep.* With exclusion of; leaving out; excepting. — *conj.* Unless; if not. — **Ex-cept'ing**, *prep. & conj.* (prop. *p. pr.*). With exception of; excluding; except. — **Ex-cept'or** (-ĕr), *n.* One who takes exceptions. — **Ex-cep'tion** (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* Exclusion; thing excluded; objection. — **Ex-cep'tion-al** (-al), *a.* Forming an exception; exceptive. — **Ex-cep'tion-a-ble**, *a.* Liable to exception; objectionable. — **Ex-cept'ive** (-sĕpt'-ĭv), *a.* Including or making an exception.

Ex-cerpt' (ĕk-sĕrpt'), *v. t.* To select; to extract; to cite. — *n.* An extract; a quotation. — **Ex-cerp'ter** (-sĕrp'tĕr), *n.*

Ex-cess' (ĕk-sĕs'), *n.* State of exceeding or surpassing; superfluity; intemperance; dissipation; the amount by which one thing exceeds another; remainder. — **Ex-cess'ive** (-sĕs'ĭv), *a.* Exceeding just limits; extreme; vehement. — **Ex-cess'ive-ly**, *adv.*

Ex-change' (ĕks-chānj'), *v. t.* [EXCHANGED (-chānjd'); EXCHANGING (-chān'jĭng).] To give or take in return for something else; to barter. — *v. i.* To be changed or pass in exchange. — *n.* A bartering; thing given in return for something received; balancing of accounts; place where merchants meet to transact business. —

Ex-chan'ger (-chān'jĕr), *n.* — **Ex-change'a-ble** (-chānj'ă-b'l), *a.* Fit or proper to be exchanged. — **Ex-change'a-bil'i-ty** (-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Ex-cheq'uer (ĕks-chĕk'ĕr), *n.* An English court of law, also the governmental department in charge of the revenue; the treasury.

Ex-cise' (ĕk-sīz'), *n.* Duty on goods. — *v. t.* To lay duty on; to tax. — **Ex-cis'a-ble** (-sīz'ă-b'l), *a.* Liable or subject to excise. — **Ex-cise'man** (-măn), *n.* A collector of excise.

Ex-cise' (ĕk-sīz'), *v. t.* To cut off or out. — **Ex-ci'sion** (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* A cutting off; extirpation; destruction.

Ex-cite' (ĕk-sīt'), *v. t.* To call to activity; to animate; to stimulate; to irritate; to provoke. — **Ex-cit'er,** *n.* — **Ex-cit'ing,** *a.* Producing excitement. — **Ex-cit'a-ble,** *a.* — **Ex-cit'a-bil'i-ty** (ĕk-sī'tă-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Irritability. — **Ex-cit'ant** (-sī'tănt), *a.* Exciting. — *n.* A stimulant. — **Ex'ci-ta'tion** (-sĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exciting; excitement. — **Ex-cite'ment** (-sīt'mĕnt), *n.* Agitation; state of aroused vital activity.

Ex-claim' (ĕks-klām'), *v. i.* [EXCLAIMED (-klāmd'); EXCLAIMING.] To cry out; to vociferate. — **Ex-claim'er,** *n.* — **Ex'cla-ma'tion** (-klă-mā'shŭn), *n.* An exclaiming; expression of surprise, joy, etc.; a word expressing outcry; interjection; a printer's mark noting emphatic utterance or outcry, thus [!]. — **Ex-clam'a-tive** (-klăm'ă-tĭv), **Ex-clam'a-to-ry** (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Containing, expressing, or using, exclamation.

Ex-clude' (ĕks-klūd'), *v. t.* To thrust or shut out; to hinder from admission; to debar. — **Ex-clu'sion** (-klū'zhŭn), *n.* An excluding. — **Ex-clu'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Having the power to exclude; not taking into the account. — *n.* One of a coterie who exclude others. — **Ex-clu'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **Ex-clu'sive-ness,** *n.* — **Ex-clu'so-ry** (-sō-rȳ), *a.* Able to exclude; exclusive.

Ex-cog'i-tate (ĕks-kŏj'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To think out; to discover by thinking. — **Ex-cog'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Contrivance; discovery.

Ex'com-mu'ni-cate (ĕks'kŏm-mū'nĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To exclude from communion. — *a.* Excommunicated. — *n.* One who has been excommunicated. — **Ex'com-mu'ni-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of excommunicating; ejection. — **Ex'com-mu'ni-ca'tor** (-mū'nĭ-kā'tĕr), *n.*

Ex-co'ri-ate (ĕks-kō'rĭ-āt), *v. t.* To strip off the skin of; to abrade; to gall. — **Ex-co'ri-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An abrasion.

Ex'cre-ment (ĕks'krē-mĕnt), *n.* Matter discharged from the body; dung; ordure. — **Ex'cre-men'tal** (-mĕn'tăl), **Ex'cre-men-ti'tious** (-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, excrement.

Ex-cres'cent (ĕks-krĕs'sĕnt), *a.* Growing out unnaturally. — **Ex-cres'cence** (-sĕns), *n.* Unnatural growth; troublesome superfluity.

Ex-crete' (ĕks-krēt'), *v. t.* To discharge from the body as useless; to eject. — **Ex-cre'tion** (-krē'shŭn), *n.* A throwing off effete matter from the body; excrement. — **Ex'cre-tive** (ĕks-krē'tĭv *or* ĕks'krē-), **Ex'cre-to-ry** (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Having the quality of excreting. — **Ex'cre-to-ry,** *n.* A duct to receive and excrete matter.

Ex-cru'ci-ate (ĕks-krų'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To torture; to torment. — **Ex-cru'ci-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of inflicting extreme pain; torture.

Ex-cul'pate (ĕks-kŭl'pāt), *v. t.* To clear from charge of guilt; to exonerate; to excuse; to justify. — **Ex'cul-pa'tion** (ĕks'kŭl-pā'shŭn), *n.* Excuse. — **Ex-cul'pa-to-ry** (-kŭl'pă-tō-rȳ), *a.* Able to clear from fault; excusing.

Ex-cur'sion (ĕks-kûr'shŭn), *n.* An expedition; a trip; a digression. — **Ex-cur'sion-ist,** *n.* One who goes on an excursion. — **Ex-cur'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Wandering; enterprising; exploring. — **Ex-cur'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **Ex-cur'sive-ness,** *n.*

Ex-cuse' (ĕks-kūz'), *v. t.* To exculpate; to pardon; to overlook; to remit; to apologize for. — **Ex-cuse'** (-kūs'), *n.* Apology; justification; extenuation. — **Ex-cus'er** (-kūz'ĕr), *n.* — **Ex-cus'a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Pardonable.

Ex'e-crate (ĕks'ĕ-krāt), *v. t.* To denounce evil against; to abhor; to curse. — **Ex'e-cra-ble** (-kră-b'l), *a.* Very hateful; detestable; abominable. — **Ex'e-cra-bly,** *adv.* — **Ex'e-cra'tion** (-krā'shŭn), *n.* A curse; an imprecation.

Ex'e-cute (ĕks'ĕ-kūt), *v. t.* To carry into effect; to give validity to; to put to death; to perform (a piece of music). — *v. i.* To perform an office or duty; to play on a musical instrument. — **Ex'e-cu'ter** (-kū'tĕr), *n.* — **Ex'e-cu'tion** (-kū'shŭn), *n.* An executing; performance; achievement; mode of performing works of art, of performing on an instrument, of engraving, etc.; the signing and sealing a legal instrument; a putting to death as a legal punishment. — **Ex'e-cu'tion-er** (-ĕr), *n.* One who carries into effect a judgment of death. — **Ex-ec'u-tive** (ĕgz-ĕk'ŭ-tĭv), *a.* Carrying into effect; pertaining to the execution of the laws. — *n.* An officer or authority charged with the execution of the laws. — **Ex-ec'u-tant** (-tant), *n.* One who executes or performs; a performer on a musical instrument. — **Ex-ec'u-tor** (-tĕr), *n.* One who executes or performs; one appointed by a testator to execute his will; one who settles an estate. — **Ex-ec'u-tor-ship,** *n.* The office of an executor. — **Ex-ec'u-to-ry** (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Performing official duties; executive. — **Ex-ec'u-tress** (-trĕs), **Ex-ec'u-trix** (-trĭks), *n.* A female executor.

Ex'e-ge'sis (ĕks'ĕ-jē'sĭs), *n.* Science of interpretation; exposition; explanation (esp. of the Scriptures). — **Ex'e-gete** (ĕks'ĕ-jēt), *n.* One skilled in exegesis. — **Ex'e-get'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to exegesis; explanatory. — **Ex'e-get'ics** (-ĭks), *n.* The science of interpretation; exegesis.

Ex-em'plar (ĕgz-ĕm'plĕr), *n.* An example, model, or pattern, to be imitated. — **Ex'em-pla-ry** (-plă-rȳ), *a.* Acting as an exemplar; serving as a model; commendable; serving as a warning.

Ex-em'pli-fy (ĕgz-ĕm'plĭ-fī), *v. t.* [EXEMPLIFIED (-fīd); EXEMPLIFYING.] To illustrate by example. — **Ex-em'pli-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* An exemplifying; a copy; a transcript.

Ex-empt' (ĕgz-ĕmpt'), *v. t.* To take out or from; to free (from obligation or service); to release. — *a.* Taken out; liberated. — *n.* One freed from duty; one not subject. — **Ex-emp'tion** (-ĕmp'shŭn), *n.* An exempting; freedom from what others are subject to; immunity; privilege.

‖**Ex'e-qua'tur** (ĕks'ĕ-kwā'tŭr), *n.* Official recognition of a consul or commercial agent; official sanction.

Ex'er-cise (ĕks'ĕr-sīz), *n.* Use; training; performance; exertion; activity; trial; task. — *v. t.* [EXERCISED (-sīzd); EXERCISING (-sĭ'zĭng).] To use; to employ; to train; to discipline; to tax; to vex. — *v. i.* To take exercise; to

use action. — **Ex-er'ci-ta'tion** (ĕks-ĕr'sĭ-tā'-shŭn), *n.* Exercise; use.

Ex-ergue' (ĕgz-ĕrg' *or* ĕks'ĕrg'), *n.* A place on a coin or medal for the date and engraver's name.

Ex-ert' (ĕgz-ĕrt'), *v. t.* To put forth (strength or ability); to do; to perform. — **Ex-er'tion** (-ĕr'-shŭn), *n.* An exerting; effort; struggle.

Ex-fo'li-ate (ĕks-fō'lĭ-āt), *v. i.* & *t.* To scale off. — **Ex-fo'li-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Scaling off of a bone, rock, mineral, etc.

Ex-hale' (ĕks-hāl' *or* ĕgz-āl'), *v. t.* & *i.* [EXHALED (-hāld'); EXHALING.] To send out or emit (vapor, etc.). — **Ex-hal'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being exhaled. — **Ex-hal'ant**, *a.* Having the quality of exhaling. — **Ex'ha-la'tion**, *n.* Evaporation; matter exhaled; fume; effluvium.

Ex-haust' (ĕgz-ąst'), *v. t.* To draw out or drain off completely; to empty; to expend entirely; to wear out; to weary. — *a.* Drained; exhausted; having expended or lost its energy. — *n.* Steam of an engine, allowed to escape from the cylinder after having produced motion of the piston; foul air drawn from a room by registers, etc. — **Ex-haust'er**, *n.* — **Ex-haust'i-ble**, *a.* — **Ex-haust'less**, *a.* — **Ex-haus'tion** (-ąs'chŭn), *n.* Act of exhausting; state of being exhausted. — **Ex-haust'ive** (-ąst'ĭv), *a.* Serving or tending to exhaust; exhibiting all the facts or arguments. — **Ex-haust'ive-ly**, *adv.*

Ex-hib'it (ĕgz-ĭb'ĭt *or* ĕks-hĭb'ĭt), *v. t.* To display; to show publicly. — *n.* An article shown in an industrial exhibition; paper presented as a voucher, or in proof of facts. — **Ex-hib'it-er** (-ĕr), **Ex-hib'it-or**, *n.* — **Ex'hi-bi'tion** (ĕks'hĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* An exhibiting; manifestation; display; public show.

Ex-hil'a-rate (ĕgz-ĭl'ą-rāt *or* ĕks-hĭl'-), *v. t.* To make cheerful or merry; to enliven; to cheer. — **Ex-hil'a-rant**, *a.* Exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure. — *n.* That which exhilarates. — **Ex-hil'a-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Animation; gayety.

Ex-hort' (ĕgz-ôrt' *or* ĕks-hôrt'), *v. t.* & *i.* To advise; to warn; to caution. — **Ex-hort'er**, *n.* — **Ex'hor-ta'tion** (-hôr-tā'shŭn), *n.* An exhorting; advice; counsel. — **Ex-hor'ta-tive** (ĕgz-ôr'-tą-tĭv *or* ĕks-hôr'-), **Ex-hor'ta-to-ry** (-tą-tō-rў), *a.* Containing exhortation; hortatory.

Ex-hume' (ĕks-hūm'), *v. t.* [EXHUMED (-hūmd'); EXHUMING.] To dig up (from a grave); to disinter. — **Ex'hu-ma'tion** (ĕks'hū-mā'shŭn), *n.* An exhuming.

Ex'i-gent (ĕks'ĭ-jent), *a.* Requiring immediate aid or action; pressing. — **Ex'i-gence** (-jens), **Ex'i-gen-cy** (-jen-sў), *n.* Urgency; distress; emergency; necessity.

Ex'ile (ĕks'īl), *n.* Forced separation from one's country; banishment; one banished from his country. — *v. t.* [EXILED (-īld); EXILING.] To banish; to drive away; to transport.

Ex-ist' (ĕgz-ĭst'), *v. i.* To be; to live; to have life. — **Ex-ist'ence** (-ens), *n.* State of existing or being; occurrence; a creature. — **Ex-ist'ent** (-ent), *a.* Having being; existing.

Ex'it (ĕks'ĭt), *n.* A departure (from the stage of action or of life); death; passage out of a place.

Ex'o-dus (ĕks'ō-dŭs), *n.* A departure; esp., the departure of the Israelites from Egypt; a book of the Old Testament, narrating this departure.

Ex-on'er-ate (ĕgz-ŏn'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* To relieve (from a charge, obligation, or blame); to absolve; to acquit; to discharge. — **Ex-on'er-a'tion** (-ą'shŭn), *n.* A freeing, or state of being freed, from a charge; relief from censure.

Ex'o-ra-ble (ĕks'ôr-ą-b'l), *a.* Capable of being moved by entreaty.

Ex-or'bi-tant (ĕgz-ôr'bĭ-tant), *a.* Excessive; enormous; irregular. — **Ex-or'bi-tant-ly**, *adv.* — **Ex-or'bi-tance** (-tans), **Ex-or'bi-tan-cy** (-tan-sў), *n.* Enormity; extravagance.

Ex'or-cise (ĕks'ôr-sīz), *v. t.* [EXORCISED (-sīzd); EXORCISING.] To drive away (an evil spirit) by conjuration. — **Ex'or-ci'ser** (-sī'zĕr), *n.* — **Ex'-or-cism** (-sĭz'm), *n.* Act of exorcising; incantation used for this end. — **Ex'or-cist** (-sĭst), *n.* One who pretends to expel evil spirits.

Ex-or'di-um (ĕgz-ôr'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. EXORDIUMS (-ŭmz), L. EXORDIA (-ą). A beginning; the introductory part of a discourse. — **Ex-or'di-al** (-dĭ-al), *a.* Introductory.

Ex'o-ter'ic (ĕks'ō-tĕr'ĭk), **Ex'o-ter'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Public; not secret; comprehensible.

Ex-ot'ic (ĕgz-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* Introduced from abroad; foreign. — *n.* A plant, word, custom, etc., of foreign origin. — **Ex-ot'i-cism** (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* State of being exotic; anything foreign.

Ex-pand' (ĕks-pănd'), *v. t.* & *i.* To open; to dilate; to enlarge; to extend. — **Ex-panse'** (-păns'), *n.* That which is expanded; wide extent of space or body; the firmament. — **Ex-pan'si-ble** (-păn'-sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being expanded. — **Ex-pan'si-bil'i-ty** (-sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* — **Ex-pan'sion** (-păn'shŭn), *n.* Dilatation; enlargement; expanse; space; room. — **Ex-pan'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Serving, or having a capacity or tendency, to expand. — **Ex-pan'sive-ness**, *n.*

‖**Ex' par'te** (ĕks' pär'tē). Upon or from one side only; partial; one-sided.

Ex-pa'ti-ate (ĕks-pā'shĭ-āt), *v. i.* To move at large; to wander without restraint; to enlarge in discourse. — **Ex-pa'ti-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An expatiating. — **Ex-pa'ti-a'tor** (-ā'tĕr), *n.*

Ex-pa'tri-ate (ĕks-pā'trĭ-āt), *v. t.* To banish. — **Ex-pa'tri-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Banishment.

Ex-pect' (ĕks-pĕkt'), *v. t.* To wait for; to await; to anticipate. — **Ex-pect'ant** (-ant), *a.* Waiting; looking for. — *n.* One who waits in expectation. — **Ex-pect'ance** (-ans), **Ex-pect'an-cy** (-an-sў), *n.* An expecting; object of expectation. — **Ex-pec-ta'tion** (-pĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act or state of expecting or being expected; thing expected; prospect; confidence; trust; promise. — **Ex-pect'er**, *n.*

Ex-pec'to-rate (ĕks-pĕk'tŏ-rāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To discharge (phlegm, etc.) from the throat or lungs; to spit. — **Ex-pec'to-rant** (-rant), *a.* Tending to promote discharges from the lungs or throat. — *n.* Medicine to promote expectoration. — **Ex-pec'to-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of expectorating; matter expectorated. — **Ex-pec'to-ra-tive** (-tŏ-rā-tĭv), *a.* Expectorant.

Ex-pe'di-ent (ĕks-pē'dĭ-ent), *a.* Hastening forward; tending to further a proposed object; advisable; profitable. — *n.* Suitable means to an end; contrivance; resort. — **Ex-pe'di-ent-ly**, *adv.* — **Ex-pe'di-ence** (-ens), **Ex-pe'di-en-cy** (-en-sў), *n.* Quality of being expedient; desirableness; self-interest; self-seeking.

Ex'pe-dite (ĕks'pē-dīt), *a.* Free of impediment; quick; prompt. — *v. t.* To relieve of impediments; to quicken; to dispatch. — **Ex'pe-dite-ly**, *adv.* — **Ex'pe-di'tion** (-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Promptness; haste; an enterprise; an excur-

sion; a body of persons making an excursion. — **Ex'pe-di'tious** (-dĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Prompt; ready; quick; alert. — **Ex'pe-di'tious-ly**, *adv.*

Ex-pol' (ĕks-pŏl'), *v. t.* [EXPELLED (-pŏld'); EXPELLING.] To drive or force out; to eject; to banish. — **Ex-pel'la-ble** (-lȧ-b'l), *a.*

Ex-pend' (ĕks-pĕnd'), *v. t.* To apply or employ; to use; to consume; to waste. — **Ex-pend'i-ture** (-ĭ-tūr), *n.* Disbursement; expense. — **Ex-pense'** (-pĕns'), *n.* Act of expending; outlay; cost. — **Ex-pen'sive** (-pĕn'sĭv), *a.* Occasioning expense; costly; lavish; extravagant. — **Ex-pen'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Ex-pen'sive-ness**, *n.*

Ex-pe'ri-ence (ĕks-pē'rĭ-ens), *n.* Practical knowledge gained by personal observation or trial; proof; test; experiment. — *v. t.* [EXPERIENCED (-ĕnst); EXPERIENCING.] To know or prove by trial; to feel. — **Ex-pe'ri-enced** (-ĕnst), *a.* Taught by experience; practiced; versed.

Ex-per'i-ment (ĕks-pĕr'ĭ-ment), *n.* A trial deliberately instituted; a practical test; a proof. — *v. i.* To make trial; to test; to try. — **Ex-per'i-men'ter, Ex-per'i-men'tal-ist** (-mĕn'tal-ĭst), *n.* One who experiments. — **Ex-per'i-men'tal** (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Pertaining to, or skilled in, experiments; derived from, or affording, experiment. — **Ex-per'i-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

Ex-pert' (ĕks-pĕrt'), *a.* Taught by use or experience; dexterous; skillful. — **Ex'pert** (ĕks'pĕrt *or* ĕks-pĕrt'), *n.* A practiced person; a scientific or professional witness. — **Ex-pert'ly** (-pĕrt'lў), *adv.* — **Ex-pert'ness**, *n.*

Ex'pi-ate (ĕks'pĭ-āt), *v. t.* To make satisfaction or reparation for; to atone for. — **Ex'pi-a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* — **Ex'pi-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.* — **Ex'pi-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An expiating; atonement; satisfaction. — **Ex'pi-a-to-ry** (-ȧ-tŏ-rў), *a.* Having power to make atonement.

Ex-pire' (ĕks-pīr'), *v. t.* [EXPIRED (-pīrd'); EXPIRING.] To breathe out; to emit from the lungs; to exhale. — *v. i.* To die; to come to an end; to perish. — **Ex'pi-ra'tion** (ĕks'pĭ-rā'-shŭn), *n.* An expiring; exhalation; death; termination; end. — **Ex-pir'a-to-ry** (-pīr'ȧ-tŏ-rў), *a.* Pertaining to, or employed in, emission of breath from the lungs. — **Ex'pi-ry** (ĕks'pĭ-rў *or* ĕks-pī'-), *n.* Expiration.

Ex-plain' (ĕks-plān'), *v. t.* [EXPLAINED (-plānd'); EXPLAINING.] To make plain, manifest, or intelligible; to interpret; to elucidate; to clear up. — *v. i.* To give explanation. — **Ex-plain'a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* — **Ex'pla-na'tion** (ĕks'plȧ-nā'-shŭn), *n.* An explaining; a description; an illustration; a recital; account; detail. — **Ex-plan'a-to-ry** (-plăn'ȧ-tŏ-rў), *a.* Serving to explain; containing explanation.

Ex'ple-tive (ĕks'plē-tĭv), *a.* Filling up; superfluous. — *n.* A word not necessary to the sense; an oath.

Ex'pli-cate (ĕks'plĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To unfold; to explain; to show. — **Ex'pli-ca'tor** (-kā'tẽr), *n.* — **Ex'pli-ca-ble** (-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being explicated. — **Ex'pli-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* An explaining; interpretation; sense given by an expositor. — **Ex'pli-ca'tive** (-kā'tĭv), **Ex'pli-ca'to-ry** (-kā'tŏ-rў), *a.* Explanatory.

Ex-plic'it (ĕks-plĭs'ĭt), *a.* Distinctly stated; clear; plain; express; not ambiguous. — **Ex-plic'it-ly**, *adv.* — **Ex-plic'it-ness**, *n.*

Ex-plode' (ĕks-plōd'), *v. i.* & *t.* To burst with a loud report. — **Ex-plo'sion** (ĕks-plō'zhŭn), *n.* A sudden bursting with loud noise; a discharge; an outburst. — **Ex-plo'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Causing explosion. — *n.* An explosive agent (gunpowder, nitroglycerine, etc.); a sound produced by an explosive impulse of the breath; a consonant (*p*, *b*, *t*, *d*, *k*, *g*) so sounded.

Ex-ploit' (ĕks-ploit'), *n.* A deed; an heroic act; a feat. — *v. t.* To utilize; to make available (mining products, lands, etc.). — **Ex'ploi-ta'tion** (ĕks'ploi-tā'shŭn), *n.* Process by which ores, etc., are rendered available.

Ex-plore' (ĕks-plōr'), *v. t.* To search through; to examine thoroughly. — **Ex-plor'er**, *n.* — **Ex'plo-ra'tion** (-plŏ-rā'shŭn), *n.* An exploring. — **Ex'plo-ra'tor** (ĕks'plŏ-rā'tẽr), *n.* — **Ex-plor'a-to-ry** (-plōr'ȧ-tŏ-rў *or* -plōr'-), *a.* Serving to explore; exploring.

Ex-plo'sion, etc. See under EXPLODE.

Ex-po'nent (ĕks-pō'nent), *n.* A number or quantity denoting how often another quantity is repeated as a factor; an index; a representative.

Ex-port' (ĕks-pōrt'), *v. t.* To carry (wares, products, etc.) from a country to other communities. — **Ex'port** (ĕks'pōrt), *n.* An exporting; article exported. — **Ex-port'er** (-pōrt'ẽr), *n.* — **Ex-port'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being exported. — **Ex'por-ta'tion** (ĕks'pōr-tā'shŭn), *n.* An exporting; commodity exported.

Ex-pose' (ĕks-pōz'), *v. t.* [EXPOSED (-pōzd'); EXPOSING.] To lay open or bare; to show; to exhibit. — ‖**Ex'po'sé'** (ĕks'pō'zā'), *n.* Disclosure; revelation of something concealed. — **Ex'po-si'tion** (-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* An exposing; a public exhibition or show; explanation; interpretation. — **Ex-pos'i-tive** (-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Serving to expose or explain; explanatory. — **Ex-pos'i-tor** (-tẽr), *n.* Interpreter. — **Ex-pos'i-to-ry** (-tŏ-rў), *a.* Belonging to an expositor, or to exposition; explanatory; illustrative; exegetical.

‖**Ex' post' fac'to** (ĕks' pōst' făk'tō) *or* ‖**Ex post-facto.** Done after another thing; in consequence of a subsequent act; retrospective. — **Ex post facto law.** A law which operates retrospectively.

Ex-pos'tu-late (ĕks-pŏs'tŭ-lāt), *v. i.* To remonstrate earnestly. — **Ex-pos'tu-la'tor** (-lā'tẽr), *n.* — **Ex-pos'tu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Remonstrance; earnest protest. — **Ex-pos'tu-la-to-ry** (-lȧ-tŏ-rў), *a.* Containing remonstrance.

Ex-po'sure (ĕks-pō'zhŭr), *n.* An exposing; position as to points of the compass, climate, etc.

Ex-pound' (ĕks-pound'), *v. t.* To explain; to interpret. — **Ex-pound'er**, *n.*

Ex-press' (ĕks-prĕs'), *v. t.* [EXPRESSED (-prĕst'); EXPRESSING.] To press or squeeze out; to exhibit (opinion or feeling); to send by express messenger. — *a.* Closely resembling; directly stated; clear; plain; explicit; sent with special speed or directness. — *n.* A messenger sent on a special errand; regular conveyance for packages, commissions, etc. — **Ex-press'age** (-ăj), *n.* Charge for carrying a parcel by express. — **Ex-press'i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being expressed. — **Ex-pres'sion** (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of expressing; pressure; utterance; representation of meaning, feeling, etc.; mode of speech; phrase. — **Ex-press'ive** (-ĭv), *a.* Serving to express; indicative; significant. — **Ex-press'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **Ex-press'ive-ness**, *n.* — **Ex-press'ly**, *adv.* In an express, direct, or pointed manner; in direct terms; plainly.

Ex-pugn' (ĕks-pūn'), *v. t.* To conquer; to take by assault. — **Ex-pug'na-ble** (ĕks-pŭg'nȧ-b'l *or* -pūn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being conquered.

Ex-pul'sion (ĕks-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* Act of expelling; state of being expelled. — **Ex-pul'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Having power to drive away; serving to expel.

Ex-punge' (ĕks-pŭnj'), *v. t.* [EXPUNGED (-pŭnjd'); EXPUNGING (-pŭnj'ĭng).] To blot out; to wipe out; to destroy; to efface; to erase; to cancel. — **Ex-punc'tion** (-pŭnk'shŭn), *n.* Act of expunging or erasing.

Ex'pur-gate (ĕks'pŭr-gāt *or* -pûr'-), *v. t.* To purify from anything offensive or erroneous; to cleanse; to purge. — **Ex'pur-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Purification. — **Ex'pur-ga'tor** (ĕks'pŭr-gā'tĕr *or* ĕks-pûr'gā-tĕr), *n.* — **Ex-pur'ga-to-ry**, *a.* Purifying.

Ex'qui-site (ĕks'kwĭ-zĭt), *a.* Carefully selected; nice; delicate; refined; perfect. — *n.* A fop; a dandy. — **Ex'qui-site-ly**, *adv.*

Ex-sert' (ĕks-sĕrt'), **Ex-sert'ed** (-ĕd), *a.* Standing out; projecting.

Ex'tant (ĕks'tant), *a.* Standing out above the surface; in being; now existing.

Flower with Exserted Stamens.

Ex-tem'po-ra'ne-ous (ĕks-tĕm'pō-rā'nē-ŭs), **Ex-tem'po-ra-ry** (-tĕm'pō-rā-rĭ), *a.* Performed or uttered without previous study; unpremeditated. — **Ex-tem'po-re** (-rē), *adv.* Without preparation; suddenly; off-hand. — *a.* Extemporaneous. — **Ex-tem'po-rize** (-rīz), *v. t.* & *i.* [EXTEMPORIZED (-rīzd); EXTEMPORIZING.] To speak or do off-hand. — **Ex-tem'po-ri'zer** (-rī'zĕr), *n.* — **Ex-tem'po-ri-za'tion** (-rĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of extemporizing.

Ex-tend' (ĕks-tĕnd'), *v. t.* & *i.* To stretch out; to spread; to reach; to diffuse. — **Extended letter.** A type having its face broader than usual in proportion to its height.

☞ **This is extended type.**

— **Ex-ten'si-ble** (-tĕn'sĭ-b'l), **Ex-ten'sile** (-sĭl), *a.* Capable of being extended. — **Ex-ten'si-bil'i-ty** (-sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Ex-ten'sion** (-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* Act of extending; a stretching; enlargement. — **Ex-ten'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Expanded; large; broad; wide. — **Ex-ten'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Ex-ten'sive-ness**, *n.* — **Ex-ten'sor** (-sôr), *n.* A muscle to extend or straighten an arm, finger, etc. — **Ex-tent'** (-tĕnt'), *n.* Space; size; length.

Ex-ten'u-ate (ĕks-tĕn'ū-āt), *v. t.* To draw out; to make thin, lean, or slender; to lessen. — *v. i.* To become thinner; to be drawn out. — **Ex-ten'u-a'tor** (-ā'tĕr), *n.* — **Ex-ten'u-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An extenuating; palliation (of a crime); mitigation (of punishment).

Ex-te'ri-or (ĕks-tē'rĭ-ẽr), *a.* External; outside; foreign. — *n.* The outward surface or part of a thing; external deportment, form, or ceremony.

Ex-ter'mi-nate (ĕks-tĕr'mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To drive away; to eradicate; to eliminate. — **Ex-ter'mi-na'tor** (-nā'tĕr), *n.* — **Ex-ter'mi-na'tion** (-shŭn), *n.* Eradication; extirpation; elimination.

Ex-ter'nal (ĕks-tĕr'nal), *a.* Outward; exterior; accidental; irrelevant; foreign. — *n.* Outward part; visible form. — **Ex-ter'nal-ly**, *adv.* On the exterior; outwardly. — **Ex'ter-nal'i-ty** (ĕks'tĕr-năl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Existence in space.

Ex-tinct' (ĕks-tĭnkt'), *a.* Extinguished; put out; quenched; terminated; closed. — **Ex-tinc'tion** (-tĭnk'shŭn), *n.* Destruction; suppression.

Ex-tin'guish (ĕks-tĭn'gwĭsh), *v. t.* [EXTINGUISHED (-gwĭsht); EXTINGUISHING.] To smother; to quench; to put an end to; to destroy. — **Ex-tin'guish-a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* — **Ex-tin'guish-er**, *n.* One who, or that which, extinguishes; esp., a utensil to put out candles. — **Ex-tin'guish-ment** (-ment), *n.* An extinguishing; extinction; suppression; destruction.

Extinguisher.

Ex'tir-pate (ĕks'tĕr-pāt *or* ĕks-tĕr'pāt), *v. t.* To pull up by the roots; to eradicate; to destroy; to expel. — **Ex'tir-pa'tion** (-pā'shŭn), *n.* An extirpating; excision; total destruction. — **Ex'tir-pa'tor** (ĕks'tĕr-pā'tĕr *or* ĕks-tĕr'pā-tĕr), *n.*

Ex-tol' (ĕks-tōl'), *v. t.* [EXTOLLED (-tōld'); EXTOLLING.] To elevate by praise; to eulogize; to laud; to glorify.

Ex-tort' (ĕks-tôrt'), *v. t.* & *i.* To gain by force; to exact. — **Ex-tort'er** (-ẽr), *n.* — **Ex-tor'tion** (-tôr'shŭn), *n.* Illegal exaction; oppression; rapacity. — **Ex-tor'tion-er**, *n.* — **Ex-tor'tion-a-ry** (-ȧ-rȳ), **Ex-tor'tion-ate** (-ăt), *a.* Oppressive; rapacious.

Ex'tra (ĕks'trȧ), *a.* Over and above; uncommon; superior. — *n.* Something more than is due or usual; a thing for which additional charge is made.

Ex-tract' (ĕks-trăkt'), *v. t.* To draw out or forth; to withdraw by distillation, or other chemical process; to take by selection. — **Ex'tract** (ĕks'trăkt), *n.* Thing extracted or drawn out from another; a passage from a book or writing; citation; quotation; decoction; solution. — **Ex-tract'or** (-trăkt'ẽr), *n.* — **Ex-tract'a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), **Ex-tract'i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* — **Ex-trac'tion** (-trăk'shŭn), *n.* An extracting; stock from which one has descended; lineage; birth; descent; thing extracted; extract; essence. — **Ex-tract'ive** (-trăkt'ĭv), *a.* Capable of being extracted; serving to extract.

Ex'tra-dite (ĕks'trȧ-dīt), *v. t.* To deliver up (a fugitive from justice) to another country. — **Ex'tra-di'tion** (-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Delivery of criminals by one nation or state to another, in pursuance of treaty.

Ex'tra-ju-di'cial (ĕks'trȧ-jū-dĭsh'al), *a.* Out of the ordinary course of law; not legally required.

Ex'tra-mun'dane (ĕks'trȧ-mŭn'dān), *a.* Beyond the limit of the material world.

Ex-tra'ne-ous (ĕks-trā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Not intrinsic or essential; foreign. — **Ex-tra'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Ex-traor'di-na-ry (ĕks-trôr'- *or* ĕks'trȧ-ôr'dĭ-nā-rȳ), *a.* Beyond or out of the common order or method; exceeding the common degree; remarkable; uncommon; sent for a special object. — **Ex-traor'di-na-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.*

Ex-trav'a-gant (ĕks-trăv'ȧ-*gant*), *a.* Wandering beyond bounds; excessive; unrestrained; profuse in expenses; prodigal. — **Ex-trav'a-gant-ly**, *adv.* — **Ex-trav'a-gance** (-*gans*), **Ex-trav'a-gan-cy** (-*gan*-sȳ), *n.* Wildness; excess; prodigality; waste; violence. — **Ex-trav'a-gan'za** (-găn'zȧ), *n.* A musical or dramatic composition made effective by its wild irregularity; an extravagant flight of sentiment or language.

Ex-trav'a-sate (ĕks-trăv'ȧ-sāt), *v. t.* To let

(blood) out of the proper channels. — **Ex-trav'a-sa'tion** (-ȧ-sā'shŭn), *n.* The forcing or letting (fluid, blood, etc.) out of its channels; effusion.

Ex-treme' (ĕks-trēm'), *a.* At the utmost point, edge, or border; outermost; utmost; final; greatest; highest. — *n.* Utmost point or verge of a thing; extremity; great necessity; — often in pl. — **Ex-treme'ly**, *adv.* — **Ex-trem'ist**, *n.* A supporter of extreme doctrines or practice; one who holds extreme opinions. — **Ex-trem'i-ty** (-trĕm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Utmost point; highest degree; verge; end; termination.

Ex'tri-cate (ĕks'trĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To free from difficulties or perplexities; to disentangle; to disengage; to relieve; to set free. — **Ex'tri-ca-ble** (-kȧ-b'l), *a.* — **Ex'tri-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* An extricating; disentanglement.

Ex-trin'sic (ĕks-trĭn'sĭk), **Ex-trin'sic-al** (-sĭ-kal), *a.* External; outward; unessential. — **Ex-trin'sic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ex-trude' (ĕks-trụd'), *v. t.* To thrust out; to expel. — **Ex-tru'sion** (-trụ'zhŭn), *n.* Expulsion.

Ex-u'ber-ant (ĕks-ū'bĕr-ant *or* ĕgz-), *a.* Overflowing; overabundant; superfluous. — **Ex-u'ber-ant-ly**, *adv.* — **Ex-u'ber-ance** (-ans), **Ex-u'ber-an-cy** (-an-sȳ), *n.* Superfluous abundance; luxuriance.

Ex-ude' (ĕks-ūd' *or* ĕgz-), *v. t.* To discharge through pores or incisions. — *v. i.* To flow through the pores; to issue forth. — **Ex'u-da'tion** (-ū-dā'shŭn), *n.* An exuding; discharge of humors or moisture; substance exuded.

Ex-ult' (ĕgz-ŭlt'), *v. i.* To leap for joy; to rejoice. — **Ex-ult'ant** (-ant), *a.* Inclined to exult; triumphant. — **Ex-ult'ing-ly** (-ĭng-lȳ), *adv.* — **Ex'ul-ta'tion** (-ŭl-tā'shŭn), *n.* An exulting; rapturous delight.

‖**Ex-u'vi-æ** (ĕgz-ū'vĭ-ē *or* ĕks-), *n. pl.* Cast skins, shells, or coverings of animals; fossil shells and other animal remains left in the strata of the earth.

Eye (ī), *n.* The organ of sight; power of seeing; vision; judgment; opinion; watch; notice; hole in the end of a needle; catch for a hook; bud or sprout of a plant; part of a loop or stay. — *v. t.* To fix the eye on; to observe or watch with attention. — **Eye'less** (ī'lĕs), *a.* Without eyes; blind. — **Eye'let** (-lĕt), *n.* A small hole or perforation for lacing, etc. — **Eye'ball'** (-bąl'), *n.* The ball or globe of the eye. — **Eye'brow'** (-brou'), *n.* The brow or hairy arch above the eye. — **Eye'glass'** (-glȧs'), *n.* A glass to assist the sight; eyepiece of a telescope, etc. — **Eye'lash'** (-lăsh'), *n.* A hair on the edge of the eyelid. — **Eye'lid'** (-lĭd'), *n.* The cover of the eye. — **Eye'piece'** (-pēs'), *n.* A lens, or combination of lenses, at the eye end of a telescope, etc. — **Eye'serv'ant** (-sĕrv'ant), *n.* A servant who works only when watched. — **Eye'serv'ice** (-ĭs), *n.* Service performed only under the eye of an employer. — **Eye'sight'** (-sīt'), *n.* Sight of the eye; view; capacity of seeing. — **Eye'sore'** (-sōr'), *n.* Something offensive to the sight. — **Eye'stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* A small, calcareous stone, used for taking substances from between the lid and ball of the eye. — **Eye'tooth'** (-tōōth'), *n.* The pointed tooth in the upper jaw next to the grinders. — **Eye'wa'ter** (-wȧ'tĕr), *n.* A lotion for the eyes. — **Eye'wit'ness** (-wĭt'nĕs), *n.* One who sees a thing done.

Eyre (ăr), *n.* A journey or circuit; a court of itinerant justices.

Ey'rie (ā'rȳ *or* ē'rȳ), **Ey'ry**, *n.* The nest of a bird of prey; an aerie.

F.

Fa (fȧ). A syllable applied to the fourth tone of the gamut for solmization.

Fa'ble (fȧ'b'l), *n.* A fictitious story enforcing some truth or precept; the plot of a poem; fiction; falsehood. — *v. i.* & *t.* [FABLED (-b'ld); FABLING (-blĭng).] To feign; to speak fiction; to invent; to speak falsely. — **Fa'bler** (-blẽr), **Fab'u-list** (făb'ū-lĭst), *n.* One who invents or writes fictions. — **Fab'u-lize** (-līz), *v. t.* To invent or relate fables. — **Fab'u-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* Feigned; not real; fictitious. — **Fab'u-lous-ly**, *adv.*

Fab'ric (făb'rĭk), *n.* Structure of anything; workmanship; construction; texture; cloth. — **Fab'ri-cate** (-rĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To frame; to construct; to manufacture; to forge; to devise falsely. — **Fab'ri-ca'tor** (-tẽr), *n.* — **Fab'ri-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A fabricating; fiction; manufacture; invention; falsehood.

Fab'u-list, etc. See under FABLE, *n.*

‖**Fa-çade'** (fȧ-sȧd' *or* fȧ-sād'), *n.* Front; face or elevation of an edifice.

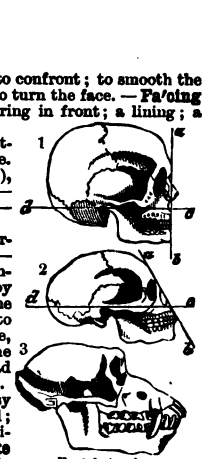
Face (fās), *n.* Exterior form; front part or surface; surface show; look; part of the head containing the eyes, nose, mouth, etc.; visage; countenance; look; air; shamelessness; effrontery. — *v. t.* [FACED (fāst); FACING (fā'sĭng).] To meet in front; to oppose; to stand opposite to; to front upon; to confront; to smooth the surface of. — *v. i.* To turn the face. — **Fa'cing** (fā'sĭng), *n.* A covering in front; a lining; a finishing.

Fac'et (fȧs'ĕt), *n.* A little face; small surface.

Fa-ce'tious (fȧ-sē'shŭs), *a.* Merry; jocular. — **Fa-ce'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Fa-ce'tious-ness**, *n.*

Fa'cial (fā'shal), *a.* Pertaining to the face. — **Facial angle.** The angle in a skull formed by two straight lines, one drawn from the ear to the base of the nose, the other from the center of the forehead to the upper jawbone.

Fac'ile (fȧs'ĭl), *a.* Easy to be done or moved; affable; pliant; flexible. — **Fa-cil'i-tate** (fȧ-sĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To make easy or less difficult. — **Fa-cil'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A making easy. — **Fa-cil'i-ty**



Facial Angles.
1 2 Types of Human Skulls.
3 Skull of Monkey.

(fā-sĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Ease; expertness; dexterity; affability; means of easily accomplishing.

Fa'cing (fā'sĭng), *n.* See under FACE, *n.*

Fac-sim'i-le (făk-sĭm'ĭ-lē), *n.* An exact likeness. — *v. t.* To copy precisely.

Fact (făkt), *n.* An act; event; truth; statement; incident; circumstance.

Fac'tion (făk'shŭn), *n.* A party; cabal; clique. — **Fac'tion-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* One who promotes faction. — **Fac'tious** (-shŭs), *a.* Given to, pertaining to, or proceeding from, faction. — **Fac'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Fac'tious-ness**, *n.*

Fac-ti'tious (făk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Made by art; artificial; unnatural.

Fac'tor (făk'tŏr), *n.* An agent; one of the numbers or quantities which, multiplied together, form a product. — **Fac'tor-age** (-ăj), *n.* Commission allowed to a factor. — **Fac'to-ry** (-tŭ-rȳ), *n.* A place where factors transact business for their employers; a building for the manufacture of goods; manufactory.

Fac-to'tum (făk-tō'tŭm), *n.* One employed to do all kinds of work.

Fac'ul-ty (făk'ŭl-tȳ), *n.* Ability to act or perform; mental power or capacity; endowment; knack; license; members of a profession; officers charged with the management of a college.

Fad (făd), *n.* A hobby; a freak; a whim.

Fade (fād), *v. i.* To perish gradually; to wither; to decay; to grow dim; to vanish. — **Fade'less** (-lĕs), *a.* Unfading; permanent.

Fadge (făj), *v. i.* To join closely; to fit.

Fæ'cal, *a.* See FECAL.

Fa'ër-y (fā'ĕr-ȳ), *a.* & *n.* Same as FAIRY.

Fag (făg), *v. t.* & *i.* [FAGGED (făgd); FAGGING (făg'gĭng).] To tire; to work at menial drudgery. — *n.* A drudge. — **Fag'-end'** (-ĕnd'), *n.* The untwisted end of a rope, etc.; refuse part of anything.

Fag'ot (făg'ŭt), *n.* A bundle of sticks for fuel, or iron or steel in bars. — *v. t.* To bind in a bundle.

Fah'ren-heit (fä'rĕn-hīt), *a.* Pertaining to the scale of the thermometer having zero at 32 degrees below the freezing point, and 212 degrees below the boiling point, of water. — *n.* The thermometer or scale thus graduated.

Fa'ï-ence' (fä'ē-ăns'), *n.* Glazed earthenware, esp. that decorated in color.

Fail (fāl), *v. i.* [FAILED (fāld); FAILING.] To be wanting or lacking; to come short; to decline; to decay; to perish; to die; to miss; to be baffled or frustrated; to become bankrupt or insolvent. — *v. t.* To be wanting to; to be insufficient; to disappoint. — *n.* Failure; lack; want. — **Fail'ing** (-ĭng), *n.* Act of one who fails; deficiency; imperfection; fault; foible. — **Fail'ure** (-ūr), *n.* Defect; omission; decay; bankruptcy; suspension of payment.

Fain (fān), *a.* Well-pleased; glad; constrained. — *adv.* With pleasure; gladly.

Faint (fānt), *a.* Lacking strength, courage, spirit, or energy; weak; timorous; cowardly; lacking distinctness; hardly perceptible; done in a feeble manner. — *v. i.* To lose strength and self-control; to swoon; to lose courage or spirit; to decay; to vanish. — *n.* Act of fainting; swoon. — **Faint'ly**, *adv.* — **Faint'ness**, *n.* — **Faint'ish**, *a.* Somewhat faint.

Fair (fâr), *a.* Free from spots, imperfection, etc.; pure; beautiful; of a light shade; not overcast; favorable; open; frank; honest; impartial; distinct; not unusual; moderate; middling. — *adv.* Clearly; frankly; agreeably. — *n.* A woman. — **Fair'ly**, *adv.* — **Fair'ness**, *n.*

Fair (fâr), *n.* A gathering of buyers and sellers; a stated market; an exhibition of wares. — **Fair'ing**, *n.* A present purchased at a fair.

Fair'y (fâr'ȳ), *n.* An imaginary spirit, in a human form, directing affairs of man. — *a.* Pertaining to, or given by, fairies.

Faith (fāth), *n.* Belief; religious belief; creed; fidelity; honor; promise given. — **Faith'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Trusty; honest; upright; sincere. — **Faith'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Faith'ful-ness**, *n.* — **Faith'less**, *a.* Not believing or crediting; treacherous; disloyal; false.

Fal'cate (făl'kāt), **Fal'ca-ted** (-kā-tĕd), *a.* Hooked or bent like a sickle or scythe.

Fal'chion (făl'chŭn), *n.* A short, broad sword, with curved point.

Fal'con (fā'k'n), *n.* A kind of hawk, sometimes trained to pursue game. — **Fal'con-er** (-ĕr), *n.* One who trains hawks, or hunts with them. — **Fal'con-ry** (-rȳ), *n.* The training of hawks; the taking game by means of hawks.

Head and Foot of Falcon.

Fall (fâl), *v. i.* [*imp.* FELL (fĕl); *p. p.* FALLEN (fâl'n); FALLING.] To drop; to decline; to become degraded; to happen. — *v. t.* To sink, to fell. — *n.* Act of falling; descent; downfall; ruin; depreciation; cadence; slope; cascade; autumn. — **Fall'en** (fâl''n), *a.* Dropped; prostrate; ruined; dead.

Fal'la-cy (făl'lă-sȳ), *n.* A deceptive appearance; deceit; mistake; sophistry. — **Fal-la'cious** (-lā'shŭs), *a.* Embodying or pertaining to a fallacy; fitted to deceive; deceptive. — **Fal-la'cious-ly**, *adv.*

Fal'li-ble (făl'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Liable to fail or mistake, deceive or be deceived. — **Fal'li-bly**, *adv.* — **Fal'li-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being fallible.

Fall'ing sick'ness (fâl'ĭng sĭk'nĕs). Epilepsy; a disease in which the patient suddenly falls senseless.

Fal'low (făl'lō), *a.* Pale red or pale yellow; left untilled or unsowed after plowing ready for culture. — *n.* Land plowed without being sowed; tilling of land, without sowing it for a season. — *v. t.* [FALLOWED (-lōd); FALLOWING.] To plow, and break up (land) without seeding.

Fal'low deer' (făl'lō dēr'). A species of deer, most common in England, where it is domesticated in parks.

False (fâls), *a.* Not true; uttering falsehood; dishonest; unfaithful; treacherous; not genuine or real; counterfeit; hypocritical; erroneous; not in tune. — *adv.* Not truly; falsely. — **False'ly**, *adv.* — **False'ness**, *n.* — **False'hood** (-hōd), *n.* Want of truth; untrue assertion; lie; deceitfulness; perfidy; imposture. — **Fal'si-fy** (fâl'sĭ-fī), *v. t.* To counterfeit; to forge; to confute; to show to be false. — *v. i.* To lie; to prevaricate. — **Fal'si-fi'er** (-fī'ĕr), *n.* — **Fal'si-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Falsehood;

confutation. — **Fal'si-ty** (-sĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being false; deceit; lie.

Fal-set'to (fȧl-sĕt'tō; *It.* fȧl-sȧt'tō), *n.* A peculiar voice in a man, lying above his natural voice; male counter tenor or alto voice; head voice.

Fal'ter (fȧl'tẽr), *v. i.* [FALTERED (-tẽrd); FALTERING.] To fail; to stumble; to waver; to hesitate; to totter.

Fame (fām), *n.* Public report or rumor; notoriety; celebrity; credit; honor. — *v. t.* [FAMED (fāmd); FAMING.] To report; to make famous.

Fa-mil'iar (fȧ-mĭl'yẽr), *a.* Pertaining to a family; domestic; intimate; well versed in (a subject of study); unceremonious; free; well known; well understood. — *n.* An intimate; a close companion; a demon or evil spirit supposed to attend at a call. — **Fa-mil'iar-ly**, *adv.* — **Fa-mil-iar'i-ty** (-yȧr'ĭ-tȳ *or* -ĭ-ȧr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Unconstrained intercourse; freedom from ceremony; affability; intimacy. — **Fa-mil'iar-ize** (-yẽr-iz), *v. t.* To make familiar or intimate; to habituate; to accustom; to make easy by practice or study.

Fam'i-ly (fȧm'ĭ-lȳ), *n.* A collective body of persons who live in one house; household; race; kindred; lineage.

Fam'ine (fȧm'ĭn), *n.* Scarcity of food; dearth; destitution.

Fam'ish (fȧm'ĭsh), *v. t.* [FAMISHED (fȧm'ĭsht); FAMISHING.] To starve or destroy with hunger, or by deprivation of anything necessary; to constrain by famine. — *v. i.* To die of hunger; to starve. — **Fam'ish-ment** (-ment), *a.* Pain of extreme hunger or thirst.

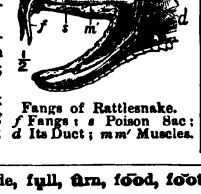
Fa'mous (fā'mŭs), *n.* Celebrated in fame or public report; noted; renowned; excellent. — **Fa'mous-ly**, *adv.*

Fan (fȧn), *n.* An instrument for producing currents of air to cool the face, winnow grain, blow a fire, etc. — *v. t.* [FANNED (fȧnd); FANNING (-nĭng).] To blow with a fan; to cool; to winnow.

Fa-nat'ic (fȧ-nȧt'ĭk), *a.* Wild; enthusiastic, esp. on religious subjects. — *n.* An enthusiast; a bigot. — **Fa-nat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Fanatic. — **Fa-nat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Fa-nat'ic-al-ness**, **Fa-nat'i-cism** (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Excessive enthusiasm; extravagant notions of religion; superstition.

Fan'cy (fȧn'sy), *n.* Imagination; notion; taste; humor; whim; liking. — *v. t.* [FANCIED (-sĭd); FANCYING (-sĭ-ĭng).] To figure to one's self; to imagine. — *v. t.* To imagine; to have a fancy or liking for. — *a.* Adapted to please the fancy or taste. — **Fan'ci-er** (-sĭ-ẽr), *n.* One governed by fancy; one who has a special liking for, or interest in; a dealer. — **Fan'ci-ful** (-sĭ-fụl), *a.* Full of, or guided by, fancy; whimsical; visionary. — **Fan'ci-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Fan'ci-ful-ness**, *n.*

Fan-dan'go (fȧn-dȧn'-gō), *n.* A Spanish dance.



Fangs of Rattlesnake. *f* Fangs; *s* Poison Sac; *d* Its Duct; *m m'* Muscles.

Fane (fān), *n.* A temple; church.

Fan-far'on-ade' (fȧn-fȧr'ŏn-ād'), *n.* Vain boasting; ostentation; bluster.

Fang (fȧng), *n.* A tusk of an animal; a long pointed tooth; a claw; a talon.

Fan'tasm (fȧn'tȧz'm), *n.* See PHANTASM.

Fan-tas'tic (fȧn-tȧs'tĭk), **Fan-tas'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Fanciful; visionary; chimerical; whimsical. — **Fan-tas'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Fan-tas'ti-cal'i-ty** (-tĭ-kȧl'ĭ-tȳ), **Fan-tas'tic-al-ness**, *n.*

Fan'ta-sy (fȧn'tȧ-sȳ), *n.* Fancy; vagary; whim; caprice; fantastic design.

Fan'tom (fȧn'tŭm), *n.* See PHANTOM.

Far (fȧr), *a.* [FARTHER (fȧr'thẽr) and FARTHEST (-thĕst), used as *compar.* and *superl.* of *far*, are corruptions, by confusion with *further* and *furthest*.] Distant; remote; mutually separated by a wide space. — *adv.* To or at a great distance; very much.

Far'ad (fȧr'ȧd), *n.* The standard unit of electrical capacity; amount of electricity which, with an electro-motive force of one volt, will traverse one ohm in one second. — **Far-ad'ic** (-ȧd'ĭk), *a* Pertaining to the electrician Michael Faraday, or to faradism. — **Far'a-dism** (fȧr'ȧ-dĭz'm), **Far'a-di-za'tion** (-dĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Medicinal treatment with faradic or induced currents of electricity.

Farce (fȧrs), *n.* Stuffing, like that used in dressing a fowl; forcemeat; low comedy; absurdity; pretense; empty show. — **Far'ci-cal** (fȧr'sĭ-kal), *a.* Belonging to a farce; ludicrous; unreal. — **Far'ci-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Fare (fȧr), *v. i.* [FARED (fȧrd); FARING.] To go; to pass; to travel; to be in any state, good or bad; to be entertained; to happen well or ill (with one). — *n.* Price of passage; food.

Fare'well' (fȧr'wĕl'), *interj.* Go well; good-by; adieu. — *n.* A good-by; leave-taking; last look. — *a.* Parting; valedictory; final.

Fa-ri'na (fȧ-rī'nȧ *or* -rē'nȧ), *n.* Flour or meal made from grain, starch of vegetables, etc. — **Far'i-na'ceous** (fȧr'ĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* Consisting, or made of, or yielding, farina or flour; mealy; pertaining to meal.

Farm (fȧrm), *n.* Land used for cultivation; landed estate; lease. — *v. t.* [FARMED (fȧrmd); FARMING.] To lease or let for a price; to cultivate (land). — *v. i.* To till the soil; to labor as an agriculturist. — **Farm'er** (-ẽr), *n.* One who farms (land); an agriculturist; a husbandman; one who collects rents, taxes, etc., retaining a percentage of the receipts. — **Farm'ing** (-ĭng), *n.* Business of cultivating land.

Far'o (fȧr'ō *or* fā'rō), *n.* A gambling game at cards, in which the players oppose the dealer or the bank.

‖**Far-ra'go** (fȧr-rā'gō), *n.* A confused mixture; medley.

Far'ri-er (fȧr'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* A shoer of horses; veterinary surgeon. — **Far'ri-er-y** (-ȳ), *n.* Business or shop of a farrier.

Far'row (fȧr'rō), *n.* A litter of pigs. — *v. t.* & *i.* To bring forth (pigs).

Far'row (fȧr'rō), *a.* Not producing young in a given season or year; — said only of cows.

Far'ther (fȧr'thẽr), *a.*, *compar.* of FAR. See FAR. More remote; additional; longer. — *adv.* More remotely; beyond; moreover.

Far'thest (fȧr'thĕst), *a.*, *superl.* of FAR. See FAR. Most distant or remote; furthest. — *adv.* At or to the greatest distance.

Far'thing (fȧr'thĭng), *n.* The fourth of a penny, — equal to half a cent.

Far'thin-gale (fȧr'thĭn-gāl), *n.* A hoop petticoat.

Fas'ces (făs'sēz), *n. pl.* An ax tied up with a bundle of rods, borne before Roman magistrates as a badge of authority. — **Fas'ci-ate** (făsh'ĭ-ĭt), *a.* Banded together; rendered flat, as those stems of plants, through monstrous growth. — **Fas'ci-a'ted** (-ā'tĕd), *a.* Bound with a sash or bandage; flattened in form by growth. — **Fas'ci-cle** (-sĭ-k'l), *n.* A close cluster, with the flowers much crowded together. — **Fas-cic'u-lar** (-sĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Growing in bunches or tufts.

Fasces.

Fas'ci-nate (făs'sĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To bewitch; to charm; to captivate. — **Fas'ci-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A fascinating or enchanting; a charm; a spell.

Fash'ion (făsh'ŭn), *n.* The make or form of anything; pattern; model; workmanship; mode or style, esp. of dress; manner; sort; way. — *v. t.* [Fashioned (-ŭnd); Fashioning.] To form; to give shape or figure to; to fit; to adapt; to accommodate. — **Fash'ion-er**, *n.* — **Fash'ion-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Conforming to, or established by, custom or use; current; observant of the fashion; genteel; well bred. — **Fash'ion-a-bly**, *adv.*

Fast (făst), *a.* Firmly fixed; closely adhering; steadfast; faithful; rapid; swift; extravagant; dissipated. — *adv.* Firmly; quickly; rapidly. — **Fast'ness**, *n.* Fixedness; security; a fast place; stronghold; fortress.

Fast, *v. i.* To abstain from food; to go hungry; to practice abstinence as a religious duty. — *n.* Abstinence from food; time of fasting. — **Fast day.** A day on which fasting is observed.

Fas'ten (făs'n), *v. t.* [Fastened (-nd); Fastening (-'n-ĭng).] To fix firmly; to make fast; to secure; to hold together; to stick; to link; to attach; to annex. — *v. i.* To fix one's self; to clinch. — **Fast'en-er**, *n.* — **Fast'en-ing**, *n.* Anything that secures or makes fast, as a lock, catch, bolt, bar, etc.

Fas-tid'i-ous (făs-tĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Difficult to please; delicate to a fault; squeamish. — **Fas-tid'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Fas-tid'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

Fast'ness, *n.* See under Fast, *a.*

Fat (făt), *a.* Abounding with fat; plump; corpulent; oily; greasy; rich; coarse; gross; dull; yielding a rich supply; productive. — *n.* An oily substance, deposited in animal bodies; richest productions; best part. — *v. t.* & *i.* To make fat; to fatten. — **Fat'ly**, *adv.* — **Fat'ness**, *n.* — **Fat'ling** (-lĭng), *n.* A fat animal. — **Fat'ty** (-tў), *a.* Containing or like fat; greasy. — **Fat'ten** (-t'n), *v. t.* & *i.* [Fattened (-t'nd); Fattening (-t'n-ĭng).] To make or become fat.

Fa'tal, etc. See under Fate.

Fate (fāt), *n.* A decree; inevitable necessity; lot; doom; destiny; death; destruction; *pl.* three goddesses, supposed by the ancients to determine the course of human life. — **Fat'ed** (fāt'ĕd), *a.* Decreed by fate; doomed; destined. — **Fate'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Bearing fatal power; ominous. — **Fa'tal** (fā'tal), *a.* Proceeding from, or appointed by, fate; causing death or destruction; deadly; mortal; calamitous. — **Fa'tal-ly**, *adv.* — **Fa'tal-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* The doctrine of fate, or inevitable necessity. — **Fa'tal-ist**, *n.* One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity. — **Fa-tal'i-ty** (fā-tăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Invincible necessity; tendency to destruction or danger; a fatal event.

Fa'ther (fä'thẽr), *n.* A male parent; a male ancestor; one venerated for age, wisdom, etc.; a church dignitary; the Supreme Being; first person in the Trinity. — *v. t.* [Fathered (-thẽrd); Fathering.] To beget; to take as one's own child; to adopt; to acknowledge one's self author of. — **Fa'ther-ly**, *a.* Like or pertaining to a father; tender; protecting. — **Fa'ther-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* — **Fa'ther-hood** (-hŏŏd), *n.* State of being a father; paternity. — **Fa'ther-in-law** (-ĭn-lą), *n.* The father of one's husband or wife. — **Fa'ther-land'** (-lănd'), *n.* The native land of one's ancestors. — **Fa'ther-less**, *a.* Destitute of a living father.

Fath'om (făth'ŭm), *n.* A measure or length, containing six feet. — *v. t.* [Fathomed (-ŭmd); Fathoming.] To sound the depth of; to get to the bottom of. — **Fath'om-less**, *a.* Bottomless.

Fa-tigue' (fă-tēg'), *n.* Weariness; labor; toil. — *v. t.* [Fatigued (-tēgd'); Fatiguing (-tēg'ĭng).] To weary; to exhaust; to jade; to tire.

Fat'ling, Fat'ten, Fat'ty, etc. See under Fat, *a.*

Fat'u-ous (făt'ū-ŭs), *a.* Feeble in mind; weak; silly; without reality; illusory. — **Fa-tu'i-ty** (fă-tū'ĭ-tў), *n.* Weakness or imbecility.

Fau'cet (fą'sĕt), *n.* A fixture for drawing liquor from a cask, pipe, etc.; a cock; a tap.

Fault (fąlt), *n.* Want; lack; blemish; defect; weakness; failing; vice. — **Fault'y** (-ў), *a.* Defective; blameworthy. — **Fault'i-ly** (-ĭ-lў), *adv.* — **Fault'i-ness**, *n.* — **Fault'less**, *a.* Without fault; spotless; stainless; perfect. — **Fault'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Fault'less-ness**, *n.*

Faun (fąn) *n.* A god of fields and shepherds, half goat and half man. — **Fau'na** (fą'nă), *n.* The animals of a given area or epoch.

Faux' pas' (fō' pä'). False step; slip; blunder.

Fa'vor (fā'vẽr), *n.* Kind regard; propitious aspect; support; act of good will; gift; present; letter. — *v. t.* [Favored (-vẽrd); Favoring.] To regard with kindness; to befriend; to facilitate. — **Fa'vor-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Manifesting partiality; kind; friendly; advantageous. — **Fa'vor-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Fa'vor-a-bly**, *adv.* — **Fa'vor-ite** (-ĭt), *n.* Person or thing regarded with peculiar favor; one treated with partiality. — *a.* Regarded with particular kindness or preference. — **Fa'vor-it-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* Disposition to further the interest of a favorite; partiality.

Fawn (fąn), *n.* A young fallow deer. — *a.* Of the color of a deer.

Fawn (fąn), *v. i.* [Fawned (fąnd); Fawning.] To court favor by cringing; to flatter meanly. — **Fawn'er**, *n.*

Fay (fā), *n.* A fairy; an elf.

Fe'al-ty (fē'al-tў), *n.* Fidelity to one's lord, to a superior power, or to government; loyalty.

Fear (fēr), *n.* A painful emotion excited by expectation of evil or danger; alarm; dread; terror. — *v. t.* & *i.* [Feared (fērd); Fearing.] To apprehend; to dread; to reverence; to venerate. — **Fear'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Apprehensive; timid; horrible; distressing; shocking; frightful; terrible. — **Fear'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Fear'ful-ness**, *n.* — **Fear'less** (-lĕs), *a.* Free from fear or apprehension; bold; daring; intrepid; brave; dauntless; heroic. — **Fear'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Fear'less-ness**, *n.* — **Fear'naught'** (fēr'nąt'), *n.* A fearless person; thick and warm woolen cloth; dreadnaught.

Fea'si-ble (fē'zĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being done

or effected; practicable. — **Fea'si-ble-ness**, **Fea'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Practicability.

Feast (fēst), *n.* A holiday; anniversary; rich repast; banquet. — *v. t.* To eat sumptuously; to be highly gratified or delighted. — *v. i.* To entertain; to delight; to gratify luxuriously.

Feat (fēt), *n.* An act; deed; exploit; act of strength, skill, or cunning; trick.

Feath'er (fĕth'ẽr), *n.* A plume; one of the growths constituting the covering of a bird; a pen. — *v. t.* [FEATHERED (-ẽrd); FEATHERING.] To dress in feathers; to furnish with a feather; to adorn; to deck; to turn (an oar) horizontally, so that the blade will not catch the air. — *v. i.* To become feathered or horizontal. — **Feath'ered** (-ẽrd), *a.* Clothed, covered, or fitted with feathers. — **Feath'er-y** (-ẽr-ȳ), *a.* Pertaining to, like, or covered with, feathers.

Feat'ly (fēt'lȳ), *adv.* Neatly; adroitly.

Fea'ture (fē'tŭr), *n.* The make, form, or appearance of a person, esp. of the face; a lineament; structure of anything; marked peculiarity. — **Fea'ture-less**, *a.* Having no distinct features.

Fe'brile (fē'brĭl *or* fĕb'rĭl), *a.* Pertaining to, indicating, or derived from, fever. — **Fe-brif'ic** (fē-brĭf'ĭk), *a.* Producing fever. — **Feb'ri-fuge** (fĕb'rĭ-fūj), *n.* A medicine to remove fever. — *a.* Subduing fever; antifebrile.

Feb'ru-a-ry (fĕb'rụ-ā-rȳ), *n.* The second month in the year.

Fe'cal (fē'kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, dregs or feces. — **Fe'ces** (fē'sēz), *n. pl.* Dregs; sediment; excrement.

Fec'u-la (fĕk'ū-lȧ), *n.* Nutritious part of grain, obtained by breaking down the texture; green matter of plants. — **Fec'u-lence** (-lens), **Fec'u-len-cy** (-len-sȳ), *n.* State of being feculent; muddiness; foulness; sediment; lees; dregs. — **Fec'u-lent** (-lent), *a.* Foul with extraneous or impure substances; muddy; thick; turbid.

Fec'und (fĕk'ŭnd), *a.* Fruitful in children; prolific. — **Fec'un-date** (-ŭn-dāt), *v. t.* To make fruitful; to impregnate. — **Fec'un-da'tion** (-dā'shŭn), *n.* A fecundating; impregnation. — **Fe-cun'di-ty** (fē-kŭn'dĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of producing young; fruitfulness; power of germinating; fertility; richness of invention.

Fed (fĕd), *imp.* & *p. p.* of FEED.

Fed'er-al (fĕd'ẽr-al), *a.* Pertaining to a contract or treaty; esp., composed of states which retain only a limited sovereignty. — **Fed'er-al, Fed'er-al-ist**, *n.* An advocate of confederation. — **Fed'er-ate** (fĕd'ẽr-āt), *a.* United by compact; leagued; confederate. — **Fed'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A uniting in a league; confederation; confederacy. — **Fed'er-a-tive** (fĕd'ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Uniting; joining in a league.

Fee (fē), *n.* Reward; recompense; perquisite; pay for professional services; estate of inheritance; fief. — *v. t.* [FEED (fēd); FEEING.] To reward; to hire; to bribe. — **Fee simple.** Absolute fee; unconditional tenure.

Fee'ble (fē'b'l), *a.* Deficient in strength, vigor, or efficiency; infirm; languid; imbecile; faint. — **Fee'ble-ness**, *n.* — **Fee'bly** (-blȳ), *adv.*

Feed (fēd), *v. t.* [FED (fĕd); FEEDING.] To give food to; to supply; to furnish for consumption; to supply with materials. — *v. i.* To take food; to eat; to prey; to graze. — *n.* Food; part of a machine that move work to the cutting-tool, or the tool to the work. — **Feed'er**, *n.*

Feel (fēl), *v. t.* & *i.* [FELT (fĕlt); FEELING.] To perceive by the touch; to experience; to be affected. — *n.* Feeling; sensation communicated by touching. — **Feel'er**, *n.* — **Feel'ing**, *a.* Possessing, or expressive of, sensibility; sensitive. — *n.* The sense; sense of touch; emotion; passion; agitation; opinion. — **Feel'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Feet (fēt), *n., pl.* of FOOT.

Feign (fān), *v. t.* [FEIGNED (fānd); FEIGNING.] To imagine; to pretend; to counterfeit. — **Feign'er**, *n.* — **Feint** (fānt), *n.* Pretense; false show; stratagem. — *v. i.* To make a mock attack.

Feld'spar' (fĕld'spär'), **Feld'spath'** (-spăth'), *n.* A crystalline mineral, breaking in two directions.

Fe-lic'i-ty (fē-lĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Happiness; bliss; prosperity. — **Fe-lic'i-tate** (-tāt), *v. t.* To make happy; to congratulate. — **Fe-lic'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Congratulation. — **Fe-lic'i-tous** (-lĭs'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Happy; skillful. — **Fe-lic'i-tous-ly**, *adv.*

Fe'line (fē'lĭn), *a.* Pertaining to cats.

Fell (fĕl), *imp.* of FALL.

Fell (fĕl), *a.* Cruel; inhuman; savage; bloody.

Fell (fĕl), *n.* Skin or hide of a beast.

Fell (fĕl), *v. t.* [FELLED (fĕld); FELLING.] To prostrate; to cut down. — **Fell'er**, *n.*

Fell (fĕl), *v. t.* To sew or hem (seams). — *n.* A seam joining two pieces of cloth edge to edge; the end of a web formed by its last thread.

‖**Fel'lah** (fĕl'lȧ), *n.* Egyptian or Syrian peasant.

Fel'loe (fĕl'lō), *n.* See FELLY.

Fel'low (fĕl'lō), *n.* A companion; associate; equal; person; individual; ignoble or mean man; member of a college corporation or learned society. — **Fel'low-crea'ture** (-krē'tŭr), *n.* One of the same race or kind. — **Fel'low-feel'ing** (-fēl'ĭng), *n.* Sympathy; a like feeling. — **Fel'low-ship**, *n.* State of being a fellow or associate; familiar intercourse; companionship; foundation for maintenance of a resident scholar.

Fel'ly (fĕl'lȳ), *n.* The exterior rim of a wheel.

‖**Fe'lo-de-se'** (fē'lō-dē-sē'), *n.* A self-murderer; suicide.

Fel'on (fĕl'ŭn), *n.* One guilty of felony or capable of heinous crime; a criminal; a malefactor; a whitlow; a painful inflammation of the finger or toe. — *a.* Malignant; fierce; disloyal. — **Fel'o-ny** (-ŏ-nȳ), *n.* A heinous or capital crime. — **Fe-lo'ni-ous** (fē-lō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Malicious; villainous; perfidious. — **Fe-lo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Fel'spar, *n.* See FELDSPAR.

Felt (fĕlt), *p. p.* & *a.* from FEEL.

Felt (fĕlt), *n.* Cloth or stuff of wool, or wool and fur, unwoven. — *v. t.* To make into, or cover with felt. — **Felt'ing**, *n.* Material of which felt is made; felt cloth.

Fe'male (fē'māl), *n.* One of the sex that bears young. — *a.* Feminine; not male. — **Fem'i-nine** (fĕm'ĭ-nĭn), *a.* Pertaining to a woman; womanly; modest; effeminate.

Fem'o-ral (fĕm'ō-ral), *a.* Belonging to the thigh.

Fen (fĕn), *n.* Boggy land; moor; marsh.

Fence (fens), *n.* That which fends off danger; defense; wall or other inclosing structure about a field, garden, etc.; self-defense by the sword; fencing. — *v. t.* [FENCED (fĕnst); FENCING (fĕn'sĭng).] To fend off danger from; to guard; to inclose with a fence or other protection. — *v. i.* To make a fence; to protect; to defend one's self by the sword. — **Fen'cer** (fĕn'sẽr), *n.* — **Fen'ci-ble** (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being

defended, or of affording defense. — *n.* A soldier enlisted for defense of the country. — **Fen'cing** (fĕn'sĭng), *n.* Art of self-defense with the sword; materials of fences for farms.

Fend (fĕnd), *v. t.* To keep off; to shut out. — *v. i.* To resist; to parry. — **Fend'er** (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, fends or wards off; a frame to hinder coals from rolling to the floor; a cushion hung over the side of a vessel to prevent it from striking a wharf, etc.

Fe'ni-an (fē'nĭ-*an*), *n.* One of an Irish secret organization seeking freedom from English rule. — *a.* Pertaining to Fenians or to Fenianism. — **Fe'ni-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Principles, purposes, and methods of the Fenians.

Fen'nec (fĕn'nĕk), *n.* An African foxlike animal, with very large ears.

Fennec.

Fen'nel (fĕn'nĕl), *n.* A plant, cultivated for its aromatic seeds.

Fen'ny (fĕn'nў), *a.* Pertaining to, or inhabiting, a fen; swampy; boggy.

Feoff (fĕf), *v. t.* [FEOFFED (fĕft); FEOFFING.] To invest with a fee or feud; to enfeoff. — *n.* A fief. — **Feof-fee'** (fĕf-fē'), *n.* One to whom a feoffment is made. — **Feof'fer** (-fẽr), **Feof'tor** (-fẽr), *n.* One who grants a fee. — **Feoff'ment** (-ment), *n.* Grant of a feud or fee; conveyance in fee of land, etc., with actual delivery of possession.

Fer'ment (fẽr'ment), *n.* That which causes agitation; fermentation; heat; tumult. — **Fer-ment'** (fẽr-mĕnt'), *v. t.* To cause fermentation in. — *v. i.* To effervesce; to be active or excited. — **Fer-ment'a-ble** (-mĕnt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* — **Fer'men-ta'tion** (fẽr'mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Chemical change of organic substances by which their starch, sugar, gluten, etc., are decomposed, and recombined in new compounds. — **Fer-ment'a-tive** (-mĕnt'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Causing, or consisting in, fermentation.

Fern (fẽrn), *n.* A cryptogamous plant, having its fructification on the back of the leaves. — **Fern'y** (-ў), *a.* Abounding in ferns. — **Fern'er-y** (-ẽr-ў), *n.* Place for rearing ferns.

Fe-ro'cious (fē-rō'shŭs), *a.* Indicating cruelty; ravenous; wild; savage; barbarous. — **Fe-ro'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Fe-ro'cious-ness**, **Fe-roc'i-ty** (-rŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Fer're-ous (fẽr'rē-ŭs), *a.* Like, made of, or pertaining to, iron.

Fer'ret (fẽr'rĕt), *n.* An animal of the Weasel kind, used to hunt rats, rabbits, etc. — *v. t.* To hunt out of a hiding place; to search out patiently and sagaciously.

Ferret.

Fer'ret (fẽr'rĕt), *n.* Narrow tape, usually made of woolen.

Fer'ret (fẽr'rĕt), *n.* A glassmaker's iron, used to try melted matter and make rings at the mouths of bottles.

Fer'ri-age (fẽr'rĭ-ȧj), *n.* Fare paid at a ferry.

Fer-ru'gi-nous (fẽr-rụ'jĭ-nŭs), *a.* Partaking of iron; like iron rust in appearance or color.

Fer'rule (fẽr'rĭl *or* -rụl), *n.* A ring round a cane, tool, etc., to prevent splitting.

Fer'ry (fẽr'rў), *n.* A place, also a boat, for transporting passengers or freight over a river, etc. — *v. t. & i.* [FERRIED (-rĭd); FERRYING.] To pass over water in a boat. — **Fer'ry-boat'** (-bōt'), *n.* A boat for conveying passengers, etc., over narrow waters. — **Fer'ry-man** (-*man*), *n.* One who maintains or attends a ferry.

Fer'tile (fẽr'tĭl *or* -tīl), *a.* Producing fruit in abundance; prolific; productive; rich. — **Fer'tile-ly**, *adv.* — **Fer'tile-ness**, **Fer-til'i-ty** (-tĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* — **Fer'ti-lize** (fẽr'tĭ-līz), *v. t.* To make fertile, fruitful, or productive; to enrich. — **Fer'ti-li'zer**, *n.* — **Fer'ti-li-za'tion** (-tĭ-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A rendering fertile; process by which the pollen of plants renders the ovule fertile; fecundation; impregnation.

Fer'ule (fẽr'rĭl *or* fẽr'ụl), *n.* A flat piece of wood, for striking children in punishment. — *v. t.* To punish with a ferule.

Fer'vor (fẽr'vẽr), *n.* Heat; excessive warmth; intense feeling; ardor; zeal. — **Fer'vent** (-*vent*), *a.* Hot; ardent; boiling; earnest; excited; animated. — **Fer'vent-ly**, *adv.* — **Fer'ven-cy** (-*ven*-sў), *n.* — **Fer'vid** (-vĭd), *a.* Very hot; burning; boiling; vehement; zealous. — **Fer'vid-ly**, *adv.*

Fes'tal (fĕs'*tal*), *a.* Pertaining to a holiday or feast; gay; mirthful.

Fes'ter (fĕs'tẽr), *v. t.* [FESTERED (-tẽrd); FESTERING.] To grow virulent; to corrupt; to rankle; to suppurate. — *n.* A sore which discharges corrupt matter; a pustule.

Fes'tive (fĕs'tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to a feast; festal. — **Fes'ti-val** (-tĭ-*val*), *a.* Pertaining to a feast; festive; joyous. — *n.* A time of feasting or celebration; banquet; carousal. — **Fes-tiv'i-ty** (-tĭv'ĭ-tў), *n.* Condition of being festive; festival; social joy or exhilaration of spirits at an entertainment; festive celebration.

Fes-toon' (fĕs-tōōn'), *n.* A garland or wreath hanging in a curve. — *v. t.* To form in, or adorn with, festoons. — **Fes-toon'y** (-ў), *a.* Like, or consisting of, festoons.

Festoon.

Fetch (fĕch), *v. t.* [FETCHED (fĕcht); FETCHING.] To go and bring; to bring; to get; to sell for; to arrive at; to attain. — *n.* A stratagem; trick; artifice.

‖**Fête** (fāt), *n.* A festival, holiday, or festivity. — *v. t.* To feast; to entertain.

Fet'id (fĕt'ĭd *or* fē'tĭd), *a.* Having a bad smell; stinking.

Fet'lock (fĕt'lŏk), *n.* A projection on the back of a horse's leg, above the hoof; pastern joint.

Fet'ter (fĕt'tẽr), *n.* A chain for the feet; restraint. — *v. t.* [FETTERED (-tẽrd); FETTERING.] To put fetters on; to shackle; to restrain; to confine.

Feud (fūd), *n.* Affray; broil; dispute; strife.

Feud (fūd), *n.* An estate held of a superior; a stipendiary estate; fief; fee. — **Feu'dal** (fū'*dal*), *a.* Pertaining to feuds, fiefs, or fees; held of a lord. — **Feu'dal-ism** (-*dal*-ĭz'm), *n.* The feudal system. — **Feu'da-ry** (fū'dȧ-rў), *a.* Held by, or pertaining to, feudal tenure. — *n.* A

tenant who holds lands by feudal tenure. — **Feu'da-to-ry** (-tō-rȳ), *n.* A tenant of a fief; a vassal. — *a.* Held on conditional tenure.

Fe'ver (fē'vẽr), *n.* A disease marked by increased heat, quickened pulse, and derangement of the functions; great excitement. — **Fe'ver-ish**, *a.* Affected by, indicating, or resembling, fever. — **Fe'ver-ish-ness**, *n.*

Few (fū), *a.* Not many; small, limited, or confined in number. — **Few'ness**, *n.*

Fez (fĕz), *n.* A red cap, worn by Turks, etc.

‖**Fi'an'cée'** (fē'äN'sā'), *n.* A betrothed man. — ‖**Fi'an'cée'**, *n.* A betrothed woman.

‖**Fi-as'co** (fē-äs'kō), *n.* A failure.

Fi'at (fī'ăt), *n.* A command; decree.

Fib (fĭb), *n.* A falsehood; a lie about a trifle. — *v. i.* [FIBBED (fĭbd); FIBBING.] To lie; to speak falsely.

Fi'ber, **Fi'bre**, *n.* A fine, slender thread; a rootlet of a plant.

Fi'bril (fī'brĭl), *n.* A small fiber; a branch of a fiber.

Fi'brine (fī'brĭn), *n.* A compound found in animals and vegetables, and contained in the clot of coagulated blood.

Fi'brous (fī'brŭs), *a.* Containing, or consisting of, fibers.

‖**Fib'u-la** (fĭb'ū-lȧ), *n.* A clasp or buckle; the outer and smaller bone of the leg.

Fibrous Root.

Fich'u (fĭsh'ū; *F.* fē'shȳ'), *n.* A woman's lace cape, covering neck and shoulders.

Fic'kle (fĭk'k'l), *a.* Liable to vicissitude; changeable; irresolute; vacillating; mutable; capricious. — **Fic'kle-ness**, *n.*

Fic'tile (fĭk'tĭl), *a.* Molded into form by art.

Fic'tion (fĭk'shŭn), *n.* A feigning or imagining; a feigned story; fabrication; falsehood. — **Fic-ti'tious** (-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Imaginary; counterfeit; false; not genuine. — **Fic-ti'tious-ly**, *adv.*

Fid'dle (fĭd'd'l), *n.* A stringed instrument of music; a violin; a kit. — *v. i.* [FIDDLED (-d'ld); FIDDLING.] To play on a fiddle or violin; to tweedle; to trifle. — *interj.* Nonsense! bosh! — **Fid'dler**, *n.* One who plays on a fiddle; a small burrowing crab, having one large claw, which he holds like a fiddle.

Fiddler Crab.

Fi-del'i-ty (fĭ-dĕl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Faithfulness; adherence to right; integrity; loyalty; fealty.

Fidg'et (fĭj'ĕt), *v. i.* [FIDGETED; FIDGETING.] To move uneasily one way and the other. — *n.* Irregular motion; restlessness. — **Fidg'et-y** (-ȳ), *a.* Restless; uneasy.

Fi-du'cial (fĭ-dū'shȧl), **Fi-du'ci-a-ry** (-dū'shĭ-ĕ-rȳ *or* -shȧ-rȳ), *a.* Confident; undoubting; holding, held, or founded, in trust. — *n.* One who holds a thing in trust for another; a trustee.

Fie (fī), *interj.* Denoting contempt or dislike.

Fief (fēf), *n.* An estate held on condition of military service; fee; feud.

Field (fēld), *n.* A piece of inclosed land; a wide extent; an expanse; a battle ground or battle. — **Field day.** A day when troops are drawn out for instruction in field exercises; a day of excitement; a gala day. — **Field marshal.** A commander of an army; the highest military rank in European armies. — **Field officer.** A military officer above the rank of captain, and below that of general. — **Field sport.** Diversion in the field, as shooting and hunting.

Fiend (fēnd), *n.* An implacable foe; the devil; an infernal being. — **Fiend'ish**, *a.* Like a fiend; malignant; hellish.

Fierce (fērs), *a.* Furious; violent; ardent; vehement in anger or cruelty; savage; fell. — **Fierce'ly**, *adv.* — **Fierce'ness**, *n.*

Fi'er-y (fī'ẽr-ȳ *or* fīr'ȳ), *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, fire; ardent; impetuous; irritable; fierce. — **Fi'er-i-ness**, *n.*

Fife (fīf), *n.* A small pipe, used as a wind instrument. — *v. i.* To play on a fife. — **Fif'er**, *n.*

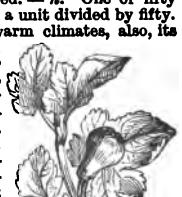
Fif'teen' (fĭf'tēn'), *a.* Five and ten; one more than fourteen. — *n.* The sum of five and ten; fourteen units and one more; symbol representing this number, as 15, or xv. — **Fif'teenth'** (-tēnth'), *a.* Next after the fourteenth; being one of fifteen equal parts into which a whole is divided. — *n.* One of fifteen equal parts of a unit or whole.

Fifth (fĭfth), *a.* Next in order after the fourth; being one of five equal parts into which a whole is divided. — *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by five; one of five equal parts; a musical interval of three tones and a semitone. — **Fifth'ly**, *adv.* In the fifth place.

Fif'ty (fĭf'tȳ), *a.* Five times ten. — *n.* Five tens; sum of forty-nine units and one more; symbol representing fifty units, as 50, or L. — **Fif'ti-eth** (-tĭ-ĕth), *a.* Next in order after the forty-ninth; being one of fifty equal parts into which a whole is divided. — *n.* One of fifty equal parts; quotient of a unit divided by fifty.

Fig (fĭg), *n.* A tree of warm climates, also, its fruit; a worthless thing.

Fight (fīt), *v. i.* [FOUGHT (fȧt); FIGHTING.] To strive or contend for victory; to act in opposition; to make resistance. — *v. t.* To war against. — *n.* A battle; engagement; combat; struggle; encounter; action; conflict. — **Fight'er**, *n.*



Leaf and Fruit of Fig.

Fig'ment (fĭg'ment), *n.* An invention; a fiction.

Fig'ure (fĭg'ûr), *n.* Form of anything; shape; fashion; outline; image; drawing; pattern; character representing a number; a numeral or digit, as, 1, 2, 3, etc.; price; type. — *v. t.* To make an image of; to symbolize; to calculate; to embellish. — *v. i.* To make a figure; to be distinguished. — **Fig'u-ra-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being formed. — **Fig'ur-al** (-*al*), *a.* Represented by figure or delineation; figurate. — **Fig'ur-ate** (-ăt), *a.* Of a determinate form or figure; discordant. —

Fig'u-ra'tion (fĭg'ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* A giving figure or determinate form; mixture of concords and discords in music. — **Fig'ur-a-tive** (fĭg'ūr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Representing by a figure, or by resemblance; typical; representative; not literal; flowery; florid. — **Fig'ur-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

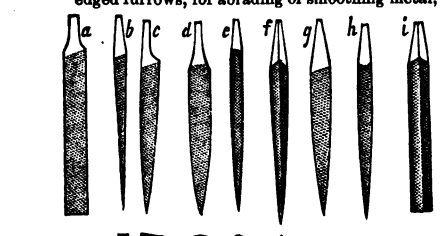
Fil'a-ment (fĭl'ā-ment), *n.* A thread; a fiber. — **Fil'a-men'tous** (-mĕn'tŭs), *a.* Resembling a thread; consisting of filaments. — **Fil'a-ture** (fĭl'ā-tūr), *n.* A drawing out into threads; the reeling of silk from cocoons.

Fil'bert (fĭl'bĕrt), *n.* The nut of the cultivated hazel.

Filch (fĭlch), *v. t.* [Filched (fĭlcht); Filching.] To steal; to pilfer. — **Filch'er**, *n.*

File (fīl), *n.* An orderly succession; line; row of soldiers ranged behind one another, or of papers arranged for reference; wire or other contrivance by which papers are kept in order; list; roll. — *v. t.* To set in order; to place on file; to put among the records of a court, etc. — *v. i.* To march in line. — **File leader.** A soldier at the head of a file, who leads those in his rear. — **Indian,** *or* **Single, file.** A line of men marching one behind another.

File (fīl), *n.* A steel instrument, having sharp-edged furrows, for abrading or smoothing metal,



Files of different shapes, in profile and section. *a* Flat, or Equaling File; *b* Square File; *c* Knife-edge File; *d* Half-round File; *e* Round or Rat-tail File; *f* Three-square File; *g* Entering File; *h* Cross File; *i* Slitting File.

wood, etc.; an artful person. — *v. t.* To rub, smooth, sharpen, or polish, with a file.

Fil'ial (fĭl'yal), *a.* Pertaining to, or becoming, a child; bearing the relation of a child. — **Fil'i-ate** (-ĭ-āt), *v. t.* To adopt as son or daughter. — **Fil'i-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Relation of a child to a father; the fixing a bastard child on some one as its father; affiliation.

Fil'i-bus'ter (fĭl'ĭ-bŭs'tẽr), *n.* A lawless military adventurer; a freebooter; a pirate. — *v. i.* To act as a filibuster; to delay legislation by dilatory artifices.

Fil'i-gree (fĭl'ĭ-grē), *n.* Ornamental work of gold or silver wires. — *a.* Composed of such work; fanciful; unsubstantial.

Fill (fĭl), *v. t.* & *i.* [Filled (fĭld); Filling.] To make or become full. — *n.* A full supply; fullness. — **Fill'er**, *n.* — **Fill'ing**, *n.* A making full; that which fills; woof in woven fabrics.

Fill (fĭl), *n.* A thill or shaft of a carriage.

Fil'let (fĭl'ĕt), *n.* A little band or twist; esp., a band encircling the hair; a flat molding in architecture, etc.; a piece of lean meat for cooking. — *v. t.* To bind or adorn with a fillet.

Fil'li-beg (fĭl'lĭ-bĕg), *n.* A Highlander's kilt; philibeg.

Fill'ing, *n.* See under Fill, *v. t.*

Fil'lip (fĭl'lĭp), *v. t.* [Fillipped (-lĭpt); Fillipping.] To strike with the nail of the finger, snapped from the ball of the thumb. — *n.* A snap from the finger; a smart tap.

Fil'ly (fĭl'lĭ), *n.* A young mare; a female colt; a lively, wanton girl.

Film (fĭlm), *n.* A thin skin; a pellicle; a slender thread, as in a cobweb. — *v. t.* To cover with a pellicle. — **Film'y** (fĭl'mў), *a.* Composed of film; membranous; cobwebbike.

Fil'ter (fĭl'tẽr), *n.* Strainer for purifying liquids. — *v. t.* To purify (liquor) by straining. — *v. i.* To percolate.

Filth (fĭlth), *n.* Foul matter; dirt; nastiness. **Filth'y** (fĭl'thў), *a.* Foul; dirty; unclean; gross; licentious; vulgar. — **Filth'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Filth'i-ness**, *n.*

Fil'trate (fĭl'trāt), *v. t.* To filter. — **Fil-tra'tion** (fĭl-trā'shŭn), *n.* A filtering.

Fim'bri-ate (fĭm'brĭ-āt), *v. t.* To hem; to fringe.

Fin (fĭn), *n.* A membranous organ with which a fish swims. — **Fin'ny** (-nў), *a.* Having fins; pertaining to fins or to fish. — **Fin'less**, *a.* Destitute of fins

Fins. 1 Ventral; 2 Anal; 3 Caudal; 4 Pectoral; 5 First Dorsal; 6 Second Dorsal.

Fi'nal (fī'nal), *a.* Ending; last; ultimate; terminating; conclusive. — **Fi'nal-ly**, *adv.* At the end; lastly; completely. — **Fi-nal'i-ty** (fī-năl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Final state or arrangement; settlement. — ‖**Fi-na'le** (fē-nä'lē), *n.* The last note, or end, of a piece of music; close; termination.

Fi-nance' (fĭ-năns'), *n.* Income of a ruler or of a state; revenue; science of raising and expending public money; *pl.* funds. — **Fi-nan'cial** (-năn'shal), *a.* Pertaining to finance. — **Fi-nan'cial-ly**, *adv.* — **Fin'an-cier'** (fĭn'ăn-sēr'), *n.* One skilled in financial operations; an officer who administers public revenues; a treasurer. — *v. i.* To conduct financial operations.

Finch (fĭnch), *n.* A small singing bird.

Find (fīnd), *v. t.* [Found (found); Finding.] To meet with; to discover; to perceive; to feel; to supply; to furnish; to establish. — **Find'er**, *n.* — **Find'ing**, *n.* That which is found; discovery; conclusion found by a jury; verdict; *pl.* tools or materials which a workman supplies for himself.

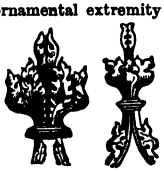
Fine (fīn), *a.* Finished; brought to perfection; excellent; superior; beautiful; showy; not coarse, gross, or heavy. — *v. t.* To make fine; to refine; to purify. — **Fine'ly**, *adv.* — **Fine'ness**, *n.* — **Fin'er-y** (-ẽr-ў), *n.* Ornament; decoration; a furnace for making iron malleable.

Fine (fīn), *n.* Money paid as settlement of a claim, or as punishment for an offense. — *v. t.* To impose a penalty upon; to mulct.

Fi-nesse' (fĭ-nĕs'), *n.* Subtilty; contrivance; artifice; stratagem. — *v. i.* To use artifice.

Fin'ger (fĭŋ'gẽr), *n.* One of the five extremities of the hand; a digit. — *v. t.* [Fingered (-gẽrd); Fingering.] To touch with the fingers; to handle; to pilfer; to purloin.

Fin'i-al (fĭn'ĭ-*al*), *n.* The ornamental extremity of a pinnacle in Gothic architecture.



Finials.

Fin'i-cal (fĭn'ĭ-kal), *a.* Affectedly fine; fastidious; foppish. — **Fin'i-cal'i-ty** (-kăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

‖**Fi'nis** (fī'nĭs), *n.* An end; conclusion.

Fin'ish (fĭn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [Finished (-ĭsht); Finishing.] To bring to an end; to terminate; to conclude; to complete; to perfect. — *n.* That which finishes or perfects; the last coat of plaster on a wall. — **Fin'ish-er**, *n.*

Fi'nite (fī'nīt), *a.* Limited in quantity, degree, or capacity; bounded. — **Fi'nite-ly**, *adv.*

Fin'less, Fin'ny. See under Fin, *n.*

Finn (fĭn), *n.* A native of Finland; one of a Mongolian race inhabiting Northern Europe. — **Finn'ish** (fĭn'ĭsh), *a.* Pertaining to Finland, its people, or their language. — *n.* Language of the Finns. — **Fin'land-er** (-lănd-ẽr), *n.* A Finn.

Fiord (fyôrd), **Fjord**, *n.* A narrow inlet of the sea, between high rocks; a frith.

Fir (fẽr), *n.* A tree of the Pine family, valuable for timber and resin.

Fire (fīr), *n.* Heat and light caused by burning; conflagration; ardor; brilliancy; discharge of firearms. — *v. t.* To set on fire; to kindle; to inflame; to animate; to give life or spirit to; to explode; to discharge; to cauterize. — *v. i.* To take fire; to kindle; to be irritated or inflamed; to discharge firearms. — **Fire'less**, *a.* Destitute of fire. — **Fire'arm'** (-ärm'), *n.* A weapon from which shots are discharged by an explosive. — **Fire'brand'** (-brănd'), *n.* A piece of burning wood; one who causes contention; an incendiary. — **Fire'fly'** (-flī'), *n.* A luminous winged beetle. — **Fire'man** (-*man*), *n.* One employed to extinguish conflagrations or to tend the fires of an engine, etc. — **Fire'place'** (-plās'), *n.* A part of a chimney where the fire burns; hearth. — **Fire'proof'** (-prōōf'), *a.* Incombustible. — **Fire'side'**, *n.* A place beside the hearth; home. — **Fire'wood'** (-wŏŏd'), *n.* Wood for fuel. — **Fire'work'** (-wûrk'), *n.* A preparation of combustible materials to make a striking display of light; *pl.* a pyrotechnic exhibition. — **Fire brick.** A brick capable of sustaining intense heat without fusion, usually made of fire clay. — **Fire clay.** A clay, chiefly silicate of alumina, capable of sustaining intense heat. — **Fire company.** A company of men for managing an engine to extinguish fires. — **Fire cracker.** A small paper cylinder, charged with gunpowder, which, being lighted, explodes with a loud report. — **Fire damp.** Explosive carbureted hydrogen of coal mines. — **Fire eater.** One who pretends to eat fire; a quarrelsome fellow; hotspur. — **Fire engine.** An hydraulic pump for throwing water to extinguish fires. — **Fire escape.** A contrivance by which to escape from a burning building. — **Fire pan.** A pan for holding or conveying fire; a receptacle for the priming in a gun. — **Fire surface.** The heating surface of a steam boiler, or that which is exposed to the direct heat of the fuel.

Fir'kin (fẽr'kĭn), *n.* A measure holding 8 or 9 gallons.

Firm (fẽrm), *a.* Fixed; solid; compact; dense; stable; robust; sturdy; steady; resolute. — *n.* The name, title, or style, under which a company transact business; partnership; house. — **Firm'ly**, *adv.* — **Firm'ness**, *n.*

Fir'ma-ment (fẽr'mȧ-*ment*), *n.* The region of the air; the sky; the heavens.

Fir'man (fẽr'*man* *or* fẽr-măn'), *n.* A decree of an Oriental government.

First (fẽrst), *a.* Preceding all others; earliest; foremost; original; highest; chief; principal. — *adv.* Before anything else in time, space, rank, etc. — *n.* The upper part of a duet, trio, etc., in music. — **First'ly**, *adv.* In the first place; to begin. — **First'ling** (-lĭng), *n.* The first offspring (of animals). — **First'-born'** (-bôrn'), *a.* First brought forth; eldest. — **First'-rate'** (-rāt'), *a.* Of the highest excellence; preëminent in quality, size, or worth. — *n.* A war ship of the most powerful class.

Firth (fẽrth), *n.* An arm of the sea; a frith.

Fisc (fĭsk), **Fis'cal** (fĭs'kal), *a.* Pertaining to the public treasury or revenue. — *n.* A treasurer; a king's solicitor; an attorney general.

Fish (fĭsh), *n.* An animal breathing by means of gills, and living in the water; flesh of fish, used as food. — *v. i.* [Fished (fĭsht); Fishing.] To attempt to catch fish; to seek by artifice. — *v. t.* To catch; to draw out or up. — **Fish'er, Fish'er-man**, *n.* A man, also a vessel, employed in catching fish. — **Fish'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Fishlike; tasting or smelling like fish; incredible. — **Fish'i-ness**, *n.* — **Fish'er-y** (-ẽr-ȳ), *n.* The business, practice, or place, of catching fish. — **Fish' hawk'** (-hăk'), *n.* The osprey, fishing eagle, or bald buzzard, which plunges into water and catches fish with its talons. — **Fish' hook'** (-hŏŏk'), *n.* A hook for catching fish.

Fishhawk.

Fis'sile (fĭs'sĭl), *a.* Capable of being split, or divided in the direction of the grain. — **Fis-sil'i-ty** (fĭs-sĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Fis'sion** (fĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A cleaving; splitting. — **Fis'sure** (fĭsh'ur), *n.* A cleft; a longitudinal opening.

Fist (fĭst), *n.* The hand with the fingers doubled into the palm. — *v. t.* To strike with the fist. — **Fist'ic** (-ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to boxing; pugilistic. — **Fist'i-cuff** (-ĭ-kŭf), *n.* A blow; *pl.* a combat with fists.

‖**Fis'tu-la** (fĭs'tŭ-lȧ), *n.* A reed; a pipe; a deep, narrow, chronic abscess. — **Fis'tu-lar** (-lẽr), **Fis'tu-lous** (-tŭ-lŭs), *a.* Having the form or nature of a fistula; hollow, like a pipe or reed.

Fit (fĭt), *a.* [Fitter; Fittest.] Adapted to an end; suitable; proper; meet; apt; qualified; adequate. — *v. t.* [Fitted; Fitting.] To make fit or suitable; to adapt; to qualify; to bring into a required form; to answer the requirements of. — *v. i.* To be proper or becoming; to suit. — *n.* Adjustment; adaptedness of parts that come in contact. — **Fit'ter**, *n.* — **Fit'ly**, *adv.* Suitably; properly. — **Fit'ness**, *n.* — **Fit'ting**, *a.* Appropriate; suitable; proper. — *n.* Anything used

in fitting up or furnishing; *pl.* necessary fixtures or apparatus.

Fit (fĭt), *n.* A sudden and violent attack of a disorder; convulsion; paroxysm; passing humor; impulsive action. — **Fit'ful** (fĭt'fŭl), *a.* Full of fits; spasmodic; impulsive and unstable. — **Fit'ful-ly**, *adv.*

Five (fīv), *n.* The number next greater than four; a symbol representing this number, as 5, or V. — *a.* One more than four. — **Five'fold'** (-fōld'), *a.* & *adv.* In fives; five times repeated; quintuple.

Fix (fĭks), *v. t.* [FIXED (fĭkst); FIXING.] To make firm or fast; to establish; to implant; to pierce; to adjust; to set to rights; to put in order. — *v. i.* To settle; to become firm. — *n.* Difficult position; predicament; dilemma. — **Fix-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A fixing; steadiness; constancy. — **Fixed** (fĭkst), *a.* Settled; established; firm. — **Fix'ed-ly** (-ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* — **Fix'ed-ness**, *n.* — **Fix'ing**, *n.* That which is fixed; a fixture. — **Fix'i-ty** (-ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Fixedness; coherence of parts. — **Fix'ture** (-tūr), *n.* That which is fixed or attached as a permanent appendage; an accessory annexed to houses, etc., so as to constitute a part of them.

Fizz (fĭz), **Fiz'zle** (-z'l), *v. i.* To make a hissing sound; to fail of success; to bungle. — *n.* A failure; abortive effort.

Flab'by (flăb'bȳ), *a.* Yielding to the touch, and easily shaken; wanting firmness; flaccid. — **Flab'bi-ness** (-bĭ-nĕs), *n.*

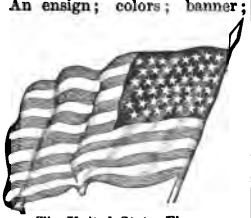
Flac'cid (flăk'sĭd), *a.* Yielding to pressure; soft and weak; limber; lax; flabby. — **Flac-cid'i-ty** (flăk-sĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Flag (flăg), *v. i.* [FLAGGED (flăgd); FLAGGING.] To hang loose; to droop; to languish; to pine. — **Flag'gy** (-gȳ), *a.* Weak; limber.

Flag (flăg), *n.* A flat stone for paving. — *v. t.* To lay with flat stones. — **Flag'ging**, *n.* Pavement laid with flagstones; flagstones collectively. — **Flag'stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* A flat stone used in paving; rock which will split into such stones.

Flag (flăg), *n.* An aquatic plant with long leaves. — **Flag'gy** (-gȳ), *a.* Abounding with flags.

Flag (flăg), *n.* An ensign; colors; banner; standard. — *v. t.* To signal with a flag; to convey (a message) by signals made by flags. — **Flag'man'**, *n.* One who makes signals with a flag. — **Flag'ship'**, *n.* A vessel carrying the commander of a fleet. — **Flag'staff'**, *n.* A staff or mast on which a flag is hosted.



The United States Flag.

Flag'el-late (flăj'ĕl-lāt), *v. t.* To whip; to scourge. — **Flag'el-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A whipping; flogging.

Flag'eo-let' (flăj'ĕ-lĕt' *or* flăj'ĕ-), *n.* A flutelike wind instrument.

Flag'ging, *n.* See under FLAG, a flat stone.

Flag'gy, *a.* See under FLAG, to hang loose; also, under FLAG, an aquatic plant.

Fla-gi'tious (flă-jĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Disgracefully criminal; atrocious; flagrant; heinous. — **Fla-gi'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Fla-gi'tious-ness**, *n.*

Flag'on (flăg'ŭn), *n.* A vessel with a narrow mouth, for liquors.

Flag'man (flăg'măn), *n.* See under FLAG, an ensign.

Fla'grant (flā'grant), *a.* Flaming; burning; notorious; atrocious; enormous. — **Fla'grant-ly**, *adv.* — **Fla'gran-cy** (-gran-sȳ), *n.*

Flag'stone', *n.* See under FLAG, flat stone.

Flail (flāl), *n.* An instrument for threshing or beating grain from the ear.

Flail.

Flake (flāk), *n.* A film; layer; scale. — *v. t.* & *i.* To break or form into flakes. — **Flak'y** (flāk'ȳ), *a.* Consisting of flakes or locks.

Flam'beau (flăm'bō), *n.* A flaming torch.

Flame (flām), *n.* A stream of burning vapor; blaze; ardor; fire; passion; sweetheart. — *v. i.* [FLAMED (flāmd); FLAMING.] To burn with rising or darting fire; to break out in violent passion.

Fla-min'go (flă-mĭn'gō), *n.* A web-footed, long-legged bird of bright red color, having a beak bent down as if broken.

Flamingo.

‖**Fla'neur'** (flă'nĕr'), *n.* A lounger; a loafer; a gossiper.

Flange (flănj), *n.* A projecting edge or rim, as of a car wheel. — *v. t.* To make a flange on. — *v. i.* To be bent into a flange.

Flank (flăn̲k), *n.* Side of an animal, army, fleet, building, etc. — *v. t.* [FLANKED (flăn̲kt); FLANKING.] To stand at the side of; to border upon; to overlook the flank of; to pass around or turn the flank of. — *v. i.* To border; to touch; to be posted on the side.

Flan'nel (flăn'nĕl), *n.* Soft woolen cloth, of loose texture.

Flap (flăp), *n.* Anything broad and limber that hangs loose; the motion, stroke, or sound of a loosely hanging object; hinged leaf (of a table, shutter, etc.). — *v. t.* & *i.* [FLAPPED (flăpt); FLAPPING.] To move (wings, etc.); to strike; to hang loosely. — **Flap'per**, *n.* — **Flap'jack'** (-jăk'), *n.* A broad pancake.

Flare (flâr), *v. i.* To burn with a glaring, unsteady light; to flaunt; to open or spread outward. — *n.* An unsteady, offensive light. — **Flare'-up'** (-ŭp'), *n.* A sudden passion; passionate controversy.

Flash (flăsh), *v. i.* [FLASHED (flăsht); FLASHING.] To emit a sudden flood of flame or light; to break out violently. — *v. t.* To send out in flashes; to light up suddenly. — *n.* A sudden burst of light; momentary show; an instant; brief period; slang language of thieves, robbers, etc. — *a.* Low and vulgar; slang. — **Flash'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Dazzling; showy; gaudy. — **Flash'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Flash'i-ness**, *n.*

Flask (flăsk), *n.* A narrow-necked bottle; a box containing sand that forms the mold for making castings in foundries.

Twopart Flask.

Flat (flăt), *a.* Level; prostrate; monotonous; absolute; downright; dull; in music, below the true pitch, or depressed. — *adv.* Directly; flatly. — *n.* A level surface or piece of land; shoal; strand; suite of rooms on one floor, forming a residence; a dull fellow; simpleton; a character [♭] in music noting depression of tone. — *v. t. & i.* To flatten. — **Flat'ly**, *adv.* — **Flat'ness**, *n.* — **Flat'ten**, *v. t. & i.* [Flattened (-t'nd); Flattening.] To make or become flat. — **Flat'wise'** (-wiz'), *a. & adv.* With the flat side downward or adjoining another object; not edgewise.

Flat'ter (flăt'tĕr), *v. t.* [Flattered (-tĕrd); Flattering.] To coax; to gratify the vanity of; to please by artful commendation, or with false hopes. — **Flat'ter-er** (-ĕr), *n.* — **Flat'ter-y** (-ў), *n.* Adulation; compliment; obsequiousness.

Flat'u-lent (flăt'ū-lent), *a.* Windy; producing wind in the stomach. — **Flat'u-lence** (-lens), **Flat'u-len-cy** (-len-sў), *n.*

Flat'wise, *a. & adv.* See under Flat, *a.*

Flaunt (flânt *or* flant), *v. i. & t.* To display ostentatiously.

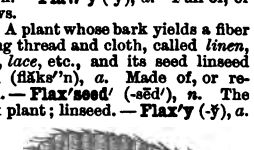
Flau'tist (flą'tĭst), *n.* A player on the flute; a flutist.

Fla'vor (flā'vĕr), *n.* Odor; fragrance; taste; savor. — *v. t.* To give flavor to. — **Fla'vor-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Imparting flavor; pleasant to the taste or smell.

Flaw (flą), *n.* A burst; breach; defect; blemish; fault; sudden gust or blast. — *v. t.* To break; to crack. — **Flaw'y** (-ў), *a.* Full of, or subject to, flaws.

Flax (flăks), *n.* A plant whose bark yields a fiber used for making thread and cloth, called *linen*, *cambric*, *lawn*, *lace*, etc., and its seed linseed oil. — **Flax'en** (flăks'n), *a.* Made of, or resembling, flax. — **Flax'seed'** (-sēd'), *n.* The seed of the flax plant; linseed. — **Flax'y** (-ў), *a.* Like flax; of a light color; fair.

Flay (flā), *v. t.* [Flayed (flād); Flaying.] To skin; to strip off the skin of.


Dog Flea or common Flea of America. × 25

Flea (flē), *n.* A very agile wingless insect, which inflicts a troublesome bite.

Fleam (flēm), *n.* A surgeon's instrument for opening veins; a lancet.

Fleck (flĕk), *n.* A spot; a streak; a speckle. — *v. t.* [Flecked (flĕkt); Flecking.] To spot; to stripe; to dapple.

Flec'tion (flĕk'shŭn), *n.* A bending.

Fled, *imp. & p. p.* of Flee.

Fledge (flĕj), *v. t.* To supply with feathers or with any soft covering. — **Fledge'ling**, *n.* A young bird just fledged.

Flee (flē), *v. i. & t.* [Fled (flĕd); Fleeing.] To run away; to escape.

Fleece (flēs), *n.* A coat of wool that covers a sheep, or is shorn from a sheep at one time. — *v. t.* To deprive of a fleece; to strip of money or property; to swindle. — **Flee'cy** (flē'sў), *a.* Covered with, made of, or resembling, fleece.

Fleer (flēr), *v. i. & t.* To mock; to deride. — *n.* Derision; mockery. — **Fleer'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Fleet (flēt), *a.* Swift in motion; nimble. — *v. i.* To fly swiftly; to hasten. — *n.* A squadron of ships; navy. — **Fleet'ly**, *adv.* — **Fleet'ness**, *n.* — **Fleet'ing**, *a.* Not durable; transitory.

Flesh (flĕsh), *n.* The muscular parts of animals; meat; pulp of fruit; animal nature; carnal state; mankind; stock; race. — *v. t.* To feed (dogs, hawks, etc.) with flesh; to imbed (a weapon) in flesh; to glut; to satiate. — **Flesh'y** (-ў), *a.* Plump; fat. — **Flesh'i-ness**, *n.* — **Flesh'ly** (-lў), *a.* Animal; corporeal; carnal. — **Flesh'li-ness**, *n.* — **Flesh'less**, *a.* Lean; gaunt.

‖Fleur'-de-lis' (flĕr'de-lē'), *n.* A plant, the iris; an architectural ornament; an heraldic bearing used in the royal insignia of France.

Fleur-de-lis.

Flew (flū), *imp.* of Fly.

Flex (flĕks), *v. t.* [Flexed (flĕkst); Flexing.] To bend. — **Flex'i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being flexed or bent; pliable; ductile; obsequious; wavering. — **Flex'i-ble-ness**, **Flex'i-bil'i-ty** (-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* — **Flex'ile** (-ĭl), *a.* Pliant; yielding. — **Flex'ion** (flĕk'shŭn), *n.* A flexing or bending; part bent; fold; inflection; action of the flexor muscles. — **Flex'or** (flĕks'ŏr), *n.* A muscle which flexes or bends any part of the body. — **Flex'u-ous** (flĕk'shū-ŭs), *a.* Winding; bending. — **Flex'ure** (-shur), *n.* A bending; a turn; a fold.

Flick'er (flĭk'ĕr), *v. i.* [Flickered (-ĕrd); Flickering.] To flutter; to waver; to fluctuate. — *n.* Fluctuation; a brief increase of brightness; the golden-winged woodpecker or yellow-hammer.

Fli'er (flī'ĕr), *n.* One who flies or flees.

Flight (flīt), *n.* Act of fleeing; hasty departure; act, mode, or style of flying; number of things passing through the air together; flock of birds; reach of steps or stairs. — **Flight'y** (-ў), *a.* Fleeting; volatile; giddy. — **Flight'i-ness**, *n.*

Flim'sy (flĭm'zў), *a.* Weak; unsubstantial; superficial; feeble; light. — **Flim'si-ly**, *adv.* — **Flim'si-ness**, *n.*

Flinch (flĭnch), *v. i.* [Flinched (flĭncht); Flinching.] To draw back; to shrink; to wince.

Flin'ders (flĭn'dĕrz), *n. pl.* Small pieces; splinters; fragments.

Fling (flĭng), *v. t.* [Flung (flŭng); Flinging.] To cast from the hand; to emit; to prostrate; to defeat. — *v. i.* To flounce; to utter harsh language; to rush. — *n.* A cast from the hand; a contemptuous remark; a sneer; a sarcasm; a kind of dance.

Flint (flĭnt), *n.* Very hard quartz. — **Flint'y** (-ў), *a.* Made of, like, or abounding in, flint; hard. — **Flint'i-ness**, *n.*

Flip (flĭp), *n.* A mixture of beer and spirit sweetened and heated by a hot iron.

Flip'pant (flĭp'pant), *a.* Of smooth and rapid speech; pert; petulant. — **Flip'pant-ly**, *adv.* — **Flip'pant-ness**, **Flip'pan-cy** (-pan-sў), *n.*

Flip'per (flĭp'pĕr), *n.* A paddle of a sea turtle; a broad fin of a fish; limb of a seal, whale, etc.

Flirt (flĕrt), *v. t.* To throw with a jerk; to fling suddenly; to jeer at. — *v. i.* To coquette. — *n.* A jerk; a darting motion; a coquette; a pert girl. — **Flir-ta'tion** (flĕr-tā'shŭn), *n.* A flirting; playing at courtship; coquetry.

Flit (flĭt), *v. i.* [FLITTED; FLITTING.] To dart along; to fleet; to flutter; to be unstable; to be easily or often moved.

Flitch (flĭch), *n.* A side of pork cured.

Flit'ter (flĭt'tĕr), *n.* A rag; a tatter.

Float (flōt), *n.* A thing that rests on the surface of a fluid; a raft; a kind of file or trowel. — *v. t. & i.* To swim on the surface. — **Float'age** (-ăj), *n.* Anything that floats on water.

Floc'cu-lent (flŏk'kū-lent), *a.* Adhering in flocks or flakes. — **Floc'cu-lence** (-lens), *n.* State of being flocculent.

Flock (flŏk), *n.* A company or collection of sheep, birds, etc.; a Christian congregation. — *v. i.* [FLOCKED (flŏkt); FLOCKING.] To assemble.

Flock (flŏk), *n.* A lock of wool or hair; powdered wool or cloth, for stuffing furniture, coating wall paper, etc.; refuse of cotton or woolen goods.

Floe (flō), *n.* A mass of ice floating in the ocean.

Flog (flŏg), *v. t.* [FLOGGED (flŏgd); FLOGGING.] To beat; to whip; to lash.

Flood (flŭd), *n.* A body of moving water; deluge; freshet; inundation; great quantity; superabundance. — *v. t.* To overflow; to inundate. — **Flood gate.** A gate to stop or to let out water; a passage; a restraint.

Floor (flōr), *n.* A bottom of a building or room; story; platform; part of a legislative chamber assigned to the members; right to speak. — *v. t.* [FLOORED (flōrd); FLOORING.] To cover with a floor; to lay level with the floor; to strike down; to silence. — **Floor'ing,** *n.* A platform; bottom of a room; material for floors.

Flop (flŏp), *v. t. & i.* [FLOPPED (flŏpt); FLOPPING.] To flap. — *n.* Act of flopping.

Flo'ra (flō'rá), *n.* Goddess of flowers; natural vegetable growth of a locality or period; description of such growth. — **Flo'ral** (-ral), *a.* Pertaining to Flora or flowers. — **Flo-res'cence** (flō-rĕs'ens), *n.* A bursting into flower; blossoming. — **Flo'ret** (-rĕt), *n.* A little flower; partial flower of an aggregate flower. — **Flo'rist** (flō'rĭst *or* flŏr'ĭst), *n.* A cultivator of flowers; a writer on flowers. — **Flo'ri-cul'ture** (-kŭl'-tŭr), *n.* Cultivation of flowering plants.

Florets.

Flor'id (flŏr'ĭd), *a.* Bright in color; of a lively red color; embellished with flowers of rhetoric; ornate. — **Flo-rid'i-ty** (flō-rĭd'ĭ-tў), **Flor'id-ness,** *n.*

Flor'in (flŏr'ĭn), *n.* A silver coin of several European countries.

Floss (flŏs), *n.* A silken substance in husks of maize, etc.; untwisted filaments of silk. — **Floss'y** (flŏs'ў), *a.* Like floss; light; downy.

Floss (flŏs), *n.* A small stream of water; fluid glass floating on iron in a puddling furnace.

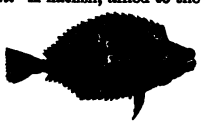
Flo'tage (flō'tăj), *n.* Act of floating; floating material. — **Flo-ta'tion** (flō-tā'shŭn), *n.* A floating; the science of floating bodies. — **Flo-til'la** (-tĭl'lá), *n.* A little fleet; fleet of small vessels.

— **Flot'sam** (flŏt'sam), **Flot'son** (flŏt'sŭn), *n.* Goods lost by shipwreck, and floating on the sea.

Flounce (flouns), *v. t.* [FLOUNCED (flounst); FLOUNCING.] To turn or twist violently; to struggle; to flounder. — *n.* A jerk; a twist.

Flounce (flouns), *n.* An ornamental strip decorating a lady's dress. — *v. t.* To adorn with flounces.

Floun'der (floun'dĕr), *n.* A flatfish, allied to the halibut.



Flounder.

Floun'der (floun'dĕr), *v. i.* [FLOUNDERED (-dĕrd); FLOUNDERING.] To fling the limbs and body violently; to toss; to tumble; to flounce.

Flour (flour), *n.* Finely ground meal of wheat or other grain; dust; powder. — *v. t.* [FLOURED (flourd); FLOURING.] To grind and bolt; to sprinkle with flour. — **Flour'y** (-ў), *a.* Of or resembling flour.

Flour'ish (flŭr'ĭsh), *v. i.* [FLOURISHED (-ĭsht); FLOURISHING.] To thrive; to prosper. — *v. t.* To expand; to brandish. — *n.* A decoration; an ornament; a waving of a weapon or other thing; a brandishing.

Flout (flout), *v. t.* To mock; to treat with contempt. — *v. i.* To sneer. — *n.* An insult; gibe.

Flow (flō), *v. i.* [FLOWED (flōd); FLOWING.] To move as a liquid; to melt; to glide smoothly; to proceed; to abound; to hang loose and waving; to rise, as the tide; — opposed to *ebb*. — *v. t.* To cover with water; to flood. — *n.* A stream of fluid; a current; copiousness; the rising tide.

Flow'er (flou'ĕr), *n.* A blossom of a plant; the choicest part of anything; a figure of speech. — *v. i.* To blossom forth; to bloom. — *v. t.* To embellish with flowers. — **Flow'er-y** (-ĕr-ў), *a.* Full of flowers; florid; ornate. — **Flow'er-i-ness,** *n.* Floridness of speech. — **Flow'er-de-luce'** (-de-lūs'), *n.* A plant of the genus *Iris*; flag; *fleur-de-lis*. — **Flow'er-et,** *n.* A small flower; floret. — **Flower stalk.** A peduncle of a plant, or stem supporting the fructification.

Flower-de-luce.

Flown (flōn), *p. p.* of FLY.

Fluc'tu-ate (flŭk'tū-āt), *v. i.* To move as a wave; to waver; to hesitate; to scruple. — **Fluc'tu-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A fluctuating; unsteadiness; undulation.

Flue, *n.* An air passage, esp. for conveying gases, smoke, flame, etc.

Flue (flū), *n.* Light down; fur; lint; fluff.

Flu'ent (flū'ent), *a.* Flowing; liquid; voluble; copious; smooth. — **Flu'ent-ly,** *adv.* — **Flu'en-cy** (-en-sў), *n.*

Fluff (flŭf), *n.* Nap or down; flue. — **Fluff'y** (-ў), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, fluff; soft and downy.

Flu'id (flū'ĭd), *a.* Capable of flowing; liquid or gaseous. — *n.* A liquid or flowing substance. — **Flu-id'i-ty** (flū-ĭd'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality of being fluid; a liquid; aëriform or gaseous state.

Fluke (flūk), *n.* The part of an anchor which fastens in the ground.

Flume (flūm), *n.* A stream; channel for water that drives a mill wheel.

Flum'mer-y (flŭm'mĕr-ȳ), *n.* A kind of pap formerly made of flour or meal; something insipid or worthless; trash; nonsense. ⁘ *cc* Flukes.

Flung (flŭng), *imp. & p. p.* of Fling.

Flunk (flŭnk), *v. i.* To fail; to back out, through fear. — *v. t.* To shirk. — *n.* Failure.

Flun'ky (flŭn'kȳ), *n.* A livery servant; lackey; one obsequious or cringing; one easily deceived in buying stocks. — **Flun'ky-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* Cringing servility; toadyism.

Flur'ry (flŭr'rȳ), *n.* A blast; gust; dying spasms of a whale; commotion; bustle; confusion. — *v. t.* To agitate; to alarm.

Flush (flŭsh), *v. i.* [Flushed (flŭsht); Flushing.] To flow and spread suddenly; to become suffused; to blush; to glow. — *v. t.* To make full; to flood (sewers, etc., to clean them); to put to the blush; to redden; to animate; to elate; to start (a bird or game). — *n.* Sudden flowing; rush; glow; flock of frightened birds; a hand of cards of the same suit. — *a.* Full of vigor; fresh; liberal; lavish; level or unbroken in surface. — *adv.* So as to be level or even with.

Flus'ter (flŭs'tĕr), *v. t.* [Flustered (-tĕrd); Flustering.] To make hot, as with drinking; to confuse; to muddle. — *n.* Heat; agitation; disorder; bustle.

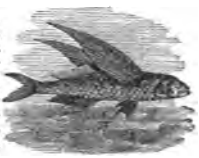
Flute (flūt), *n.* A tubular wind instrument, with holes stopped by the fingers or keys; channel in a column; reed; groove made in wood or in cloth. — *v. t.* To form flutes or channels in; to groove. — **Flut'ing**, *n.* A channel; furrow; fluted work. — **Flut'ist**, *n.* A performer on the flute; a flautist.

Flut'ter (flŭt'tĕr), *v. i.* [Fluttered (-tĕrd); Fluttering.] To move or flap the wings rapidly; to move with quick vibrations or irregularly; to fluctuate. — *v. t.* To vibrate; to agitate; to throw into confusion. — *n.* Act of fluttering; hurry; tumult; confusion.

Flu'vi-al (flū'vI-al), **Flu'vi-at'ic** (-ăt'Ik), **Flu'vi-a-tile** (-ă-tĭl), *a.* Belonging to, existing in, or formed by, rivers.

Flux (flŭks), *n.* A flowing; change; matter which flows; substance for melting minerals; dysentery. — *v. t.* [Fluxed (flŭkst); Fluxing.] To fuse. — **Flux-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A fluxing. — **Flux'ion** (flŭk'shŭn), *n.* A flowing; matter that flows; a method of mathematical analysis; an infinitely small variable quantity.

Fly (flī), *v. i.* [*imp.* Flew (flū); *p. p.* Flown (flōn); *p. pr.* Flowing.] To move in the air with wings; to float in air; to move rapidly; to flee; to burst open; to part. — *v. t.* To shun; to avoid; to set floating (a kite, flag, etc.). — *n.* A winged insect of many species; light carriage; appliance equalizing the motion of machinery; flight of a ball when struck. — **Fli'er, Fly'er**, *n.* — **Fly'-blow'** (-blō'), *v. t.* To deposit maggots or eggs on (meat); to taint. — *n.* One of the eggs or larvæ deposited by a flesh fly or blowfly. — **Fly'blown'** (-blōn'), *a.* Tainted; foul. — **Fly'speck'** (-spĕk'), *n.* A stain caused by excrement of a fly. — *v. t.* To soil with flyspecks. — **Fly'trap'** (-trăp'), *n.* A device for catching flies; a plant (called also *Venus's flytrap*) whose leaves close upon and devour insects that light on them. — **Fly leaf.** An unprinted leaf at beginning or end of a book; circular; programme. — **Fly wheel.** A heavy wheel attached to machinery, to equalize its motion. — **Flying artillery.** Artillery trained to rapid evolutions in battle. — **Flying bridge.** A bridge supported by boats, or a ferryboat anchored up stream, and made to cross by the force of the current. — **Flying fish.** A fish of several species which can sustain itself in the air for a short time, by its long pectoral fins. — **Flying jib.** A sail extended outside of the standing-jib, on the flying-jib boom. — **Flying-jib boom.** An extension of the jib boom. — **Flying squirrel.** A squirrel having an expansive skin reaching from the fore to the hind legs, which sustains it in very long leaps.



Flying Fish.

Flying Squirrel.

Foal (fōl), *n.* The young of a mare; a colt or filly. — *v. t. & i.* [Foaled (fōld); Foaling.] To bring forth (a colt or filly).

Foam (fōm), *n.* Bubbles on the surface of liquors; froth; spume. — *v. i.* [Foamed (fōmd); Foaming.] To froth; to form, or become filled with, foam. — *v. t.* To throw out violently; to cause to foam. — **Foam'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Frothy; spumy.

Fob (fŏb), *n.* A little pocket for a watch.

Fob (fŏb), *v. t.* [Fobbed (fŏbd); Fobbing.] To cheat; to trick; to impose on.

Fo'cus (fō'kŭs), *n.* A point in which rays of light meet, after being reflected or refracted; central point; point of concentration. — *v. t.* [Focused (-kŭst); Focusing.] To bring to a focus; to concentrate. — **Fo'cal** (-kal), *a.* Belonging to, or concerning, a focus.

Fod'der (fŏd'dĕr), *n.* Food for horses, cattle, sheep, etc. — *v. t.* [Foddered (-dĕrd); Foddering.] To feed (cattle) with dry food, cut grass, etc.

Foe (fō), *n.* An enemy; adversary; opponent. — **Foe'man** (fō'man), *n.* An enemy in war.

Fœ'tus, *n.* Same as Fetus.

Fog (fŏg), *n.* Watery vapor in the atmosphere; mental obscurity or confusion. — *v. t.* To envelop with fog; to befog. — **Fog'gy** (-gȳ), *a.* Filled with fog; cloudy; dull. — **Fog'gi-ness**, *n.*

Fog (fŏg), *n.* Second growth of grass; long grass that remains in pastures till winter. — *v. t.* [Fogged (fŏgd); Fogging.] To pasture (cattle) in fog; to eat off the fog from. — **Fog'gage** (fŏg'gāj), *n.* Rank grass standing till winter; fog.

Fo'gy (fō'gȳ), *n.*; *pl.* Fogies (-gIz). A dull fellow; person behind the times, slow, or conservative. [Written also *fogie* and *fogey*.] — **Fo'gy-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* The conduct of a fogy.

Foh (fō), *interj.* Exclamation of contempt; poh; fy.

Foi'ble (foi'b'l), *n.* A moral weakness; failing; frailty; defect.

Foil (foil), *v. t.* [FOILED (foild); FOILING.] To frustrate; to baffle; to balk; to spoil. —*n.* Failure; miscarriage; sword with a blunted point, for fencing; track or trail of an animal.

Foil.

Foil (foil), *n.* Leaf or thin plate of metal, esp. bright metal placed under jewels to increase their brilliancy or give them color; a thing which adorns or sets off another to advantage; leaflike ornament in architecture.

Foils.

Foist (foist), *v. t.* To insert wrongfully; to interpolate.

Fold (fōld), *v. t.* To double; to lap; to lay in plaits or folds; to envelop; to clasp; to embrace; to cover. —*n.* A doubling of a flexible substance; times or repetitions; — used with numerals, chiefly in composition, to denote multiplication or increase. — **Fold'er**, *n.*

Fold (fōld), *n.* An inclosure for sheep; a flock (of sheep). —*v. t.* & *i.* To collect (sheep) in a fold.

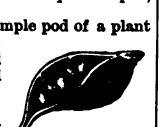
Fol'de-rol' (fŏl'dē-rŏl'), *n.* Nonsense.

Fo'li-age (fō'lĭ-ĭj), *n.* Leaves of trees; leafage. — **Fo'li-ate** (-āt), *v. t.* To beat into, or spread over with, a thin coat. —*a.* Leafy. — **Fo'li-a'ceous** (-ā'shŭs), *a.* Leafy; like leaves; having leaves intermixed with flowers; having the form of a leaf or plate. — **Fo'li-a'tion** (-shŭn), *n.* A forming into leaves, or beating (metal) into plates; splitting of rocks into slabs.

Fo'lio (fō'lĭ-ō *or* fō'lyō), *n.*; *pl.* FOLIOS (-yōz *or* -ĭ-ōz). A sheet of paper once folded; book made of sheets of paper folded once; page in a book; a certain number of words (in England 72, in New York 100) in a writing. —*a.* Formed of sheets folded once. —*v. t.* To page, or number (the sheets in a book).

Folk (fōk), **Folks** (fōks), *n. collect.* & *pl.* People; class of people.

Fol'li-cle (fŏl'lĭ-k'l), *n.* A simple pod of a plant opening down the inner suture; a vessel distended with air; little bag in animal bodies; a gland.



Follicle.

Fol'low (fŏl'lō), *v. t.* & *i.* [FOLLOWED (-lōd); FOLLOWING.] To go or come after; to pursue; to imitate; to copy; to embrace; to maintain; to result. — **Fol'low-er** (-ēr), *n.*

Fol'ly (fŏl'lĭ), *n.* State of being a fool; want of sense; levity or derangement of mind; a foolish act; foolery.

Fo-ment' (fō-mĕnt'), *v. t.* To apply warm lotions to; to promote by excitements; to encourage; to abet. — **Fo'men-ta'tion** (fō'mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* A fomenting; lotion applied to a diseased part; instigation; encouragement.

Fond (fŏnd), *a.* Foolishly tender and loving; tender; pleased; loving ardently. — **Fond'ly**, *adv.* — **Fond'ness**, *n.* — **Fon'dle** (fŏn'd'l), *v. t.* To treat tenderly; to caress. — **Fon'dling** (fŏn'dlĭng), *n.* One fondled or caressed.

Font (fŏnt), *n.* A fountain; spring; vessel containing water for baptizing.

Font (fŏnt), *n.* A complete assortment of printing type of one size.

Food (fōōd), *n.* Whatever sustains, nourishes, and augments; sustenance; nutriment; feed; fare; meat. — *a.* Suitable for food.

Fool (fōōl), *n.* One destitute of reason, or deficient in intellect; simpleton; dunce; idiot; jester; buffoon. —*v. i.* [FOOLED (fōōld); FOOLING.] To act like a fool; to trifle; to toy. —*v. t.* To infatuate; to make a fool of; to impose upon; to cheat. — **Fool'ish** (-ĭsh), *a.* Absurd; unwise; indiscreet; silly; vain; trifling. — **Fool'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Fool'ish-ness**, *n.* — **Fool'er-y** (-ēr-ў), *n.* Practice of folly; absurdity; nonsense. — **Fool'har'dy** (-här'dў), *a.* Foolishly bold; rash; headlong. — **Fool'har'di-ness**, *n.*

Fools'cap' (fōōlz'kăp'), *n.* Long folio writing paper.

Foot (fōōt), *n.* The terminal part of the leg; part below the ankle; lowest part; foundation; basis; rank; measure in poetry; measure of 12 inches in length; infantry. —*v. i.* To tread to measure or music; to dance; to walk. —*v. t.* To kick; to tread; to sum up (numbers in a column); to add a foot to. — **Foot'ing**, *n.* Ground for the foot; foundation; state; tread; summing or sum of a column of figures; sum total of such a column; a putting a foot to anything; thing added as a foot. — **Foot' ball'** (-bąl'), *n.* An inflated ball; sport of kicking the football. — **Foot'boy'** (-boĭ'), *n.* A page. — **Foot'bridge'** (-brĭj'), *n.* A bridge for foot passengers. — **Foot'fall'** (-fąl'), *n.* A footstep, or its sound. — **Foot'hold'** (-hōld'), *n.* A holding with the feet; firm standing; footing. — **Foot'light'** (-lĭt'), *n.* One of a row of lights before the stage in a theater, etc. — **Foot'man** (-*m*an), *n.* A soldier who fights on foot; male servant who attends the door, carriage, table, etc. — **Foot'mark'** (-märk'), *n.* A footprint; track. — **Foot'note'** (-nōt'), *n.* A note of reference at the foot of a page. — **Foot'pad'** (-păd'), *n.* A highwayman; robber. — **Foot' print'** (-prĭnt'), *n.* A trace; footmark. — **Foot'step'** (-stĕp'), *n.* A footprint; token; mark. — **Foot'stool'** (-stōōl'), *n.* A stool for the feet. — **Foot'sore'** (-sōr'), *a.* Having sore feet, as from much walking. — **By foot, On foot.** By walking. — **Foot and mouth disease.** A contagious disease of cattle, sheep, swine, etc., with ulceration of the mouth and hoofs. — **Under foot.** Prostrate; at one's mercy.

Fop (fŏp), *n.* A coxcomb; dandy. — **Fop'ling** (fŏp'lĭng), *n.* A petty fop. — **Fop'per-y** (-pĕr-ў), *n.* Behavior, manners, or dress, of a fop; impertinence; foolery. — **Fop'pish** (-pĭsh), *a.* Foplike; affected in manners. — **Fop'pish-ly**, *adv.* — **Fop'pish-ness**, *n.*

For (fôr), *prep.* In the place of; instead of; because of; concerning; toward; during. —*conj.* Because; since.

For'age (fôr'ăj), *n.* Act of providing food; food for horses and cattle, as grass, pasture, hay, corn, etc. —*v. i.* [FORAGED (-ăjd); FORAGING.] To search for food; to ravage; to feed on spoil. — **For'a-ger** (-ăj-ēr), *n.*

For'as-much' (fôr'ăz-mŭch'), *conj.* In consideration of; because that.

For'ay (fôr'ă *or* fō-rā'), *n.* A pillaging excursion; a raid.

For-bade' (fôr-băd'), *imp.* of FORBID.

For-bear' (fôr-bâr'), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* FORBORE (-bōr'), *Obs.* FORBARE (-bâr'); *p. p.* FORBORNE

(-bôrn′); FORBEARING.] To cease; to abstain; to delay. — **For-bear′ance** (-ans), *n.* A forbearing; patience; lenity; mildness.

For-bid′ (fôr-bĭd′), *v. t.* [*imp.* FORBADE (-băd′); *p. p.* FORBIDDEN (-bĭd′d'n), *Obs.* FORBID; FORBIDDING.] To command not to do; to oppose; to prohibit; to hinder. — *v. i.* To prevent. — **For-bid′ding**, *a.* Repulsive; disagreeable.

Force (fôrs), *n.* Strength; energy; stress; power; violence; constraint; validity; compulsion; body of combatants; armament prepared for action. — *v. t.* [FORCED (fôrst); FORCING.] To compel; to oblige; to drive; to press; to ravish. — **For′ci-ble** (fôr′sĭ-b'l), *a.* Having or manifesting force; potent; weighty. — **For′ci-bly**, *adv.* — **For′ci-ble-ness**, *n.*

Force′meat (fôrs′mēt), *n.* Meat chopped fine and seasoned, used as a stuffing.

For′ceps (fôr′sĕps), *n.* A surgeon's pincers or tongs.

Ford (fôrd), *n.* A shallow place where water may be passed through on foot. — *v. t.* To pass through by wading. — **Ford′a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.*

Fore (fôr), *a.* Coming or going first; antecedent. — *adv.* Before; in advance; in the fore part. — *n.* The front; future. — **Fore and aft.** From stem to stern; lengthwise of a vessel.

Fore-arm′ (fôr-ärm′), *v. t.* To arm for attack or resistance before the time of need.

Fore′arm′ (fôr′ärm′), *n.* That part of the arm between elbow and wrist.

Fore-bode′ (fôr-bōd′), *v. t. & i.* To foretell; to augur; to prognosticate; to presage. — **Fore-bod′ing**, *n.* Expectation of misfortune; an apprehension.

Fore-cast′ (fôr-kȧst′), *v. t. & i.* To contrive beforehand; to project; to foresee. — **Fore′cast′** (fôr′kȧst′), *n.* Previous contrivance; foresight.

Fore′cas′tle (fôr′kăs′'l; *among sailors* fōk's'l), *n.* The forward part of a ship, below the deck, where the sailors live.

Fore-close′ (fôr-klōz′), *v. t.* To shut up or out; to preclude; to stop; to bar; to exclude. — **Fore-clo′sure** (-klō′zhûr), *n.* Act or process of foreclosing; deprivation of a mortgager of the right of redeeming a mortgaged estate.

Fore′fa′ther (fôr′fä′thẽr), *n.* An ancestor.

Fore-fend′ (fôr-fĕnd′), *v. t.* To fend off; to avert; to defend; to secure.

Fore′fin′ger (fôr′fĭŋ′gẽr), *n.* The finger next the thumb; index finger.

Fore′foot (fôr′fo͝ot′), *n.* One of the anterior feet of an animal; timber terminating a ship's keel at the fore end, connecting it with the stem.

Fore′front (fôr′frŭnt), *n.* Foremost part or place.

Fore-go′ (fôr-gō′), *v. t.* [FOREWENT; FOREGONE.] To quit; to relinquish; to renounce; to precede.

Fore′ground′ (fôr′ground′), *n.* That part of a picture which seems nearest the spectator.

Fore′hand′ed (fôr′hănd′ĕd), *a.* Early; timely; in easy circumstances.

Fore′head (fŏr′ĕd), *n.* The upper part of the face; the brow.

For′eign (fŏr′ĭn), *a.* Not native; alien; not pertinent, appropriate, or agreeable; remote; extrinsic. — **For′eign-er** (-ẽr), *n.* One belonging to a foreign country; an alien.

Fore-know′ (fôr-nō′), *v. t.* [*imp.* FOREKNEW (-nū′); *p. p.* FOREKNOWN (-nōn′); FOREKNOWING.] To have previous knowledge of; to know beforehand. — **Fore-know′ledge** (-nŏl′ĕj), *n.* Knowledge of a thing before it happens; prescience.

Fore′land′ (fôr′lănd′), *n.* A promontory; a cape; a headland.

Fore′lock′ (fôr′lŏk′), *n.* A lock of hair on the forehead.

Fore′man (fôr′man), *n.* The first or chief man (of a jury, set of hands in a shop, etc.); overseer.

Fore′mast′ (fôr′mȧst′), *n.* The forward mast of a vessel.

Fore′most′ (fôr′mōst′), *a.* First in place; chief in rank or dignity.

Fore′noon′ (fôr′nōōn′), *n.* The first half of the day; time from morning till meridian or noon.

Fo-ren′sic (fō-rĕn′sĭk), *a.* Belonging to courts of law; argumentative.

Fore-or-dain′ (fôr′ôr-dān′), *v. t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; to predestinate; to predetermine. — **Fore-or′di-na′tion** (-ôr′dĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* Previous ordination or appointment; predetermination; predestination.

Fore′part′ (fôr′pärt′), *n.* The part most advanced, or first in time or in place; the beginning.

Fore-run′ (fôr-rŭn′), *v. t.* [*imp.* FORERAN; *p. p.* FORERUN; *p. pr.* FORERUNNING.] To run before; to precede; to announce. — **Fore-run′ner** (fôr-rŭn′nẽr *or* fôr′rŭn′-), *n.* A messenger sent before; a harbinger; a prognostic.

Fore′sail′ (fôr′sāl′ *or* fôr′s'l), *n.* A sail extended on the yard supported by the foremast; also, the first triangular sail before the mast of a sloop.

Fore-see′ (fôr-sē′), *v. t.* [*imp.* FORESAW (-sȧ′); *p. p.* FORESEEN (-sēn′); *p. pr.* FORESEEING.] To see beforehand; to foreknow.

Fore-shad′ow (fôr-shăd′ō), *v. t.* To shadow or typify beforehand; to prefigure.

Fore-short′en (fôr-shôrt′'n), *v. t.* To shorten by drawing in perspective; to represent as seen obliquely.

Fore-show′ (fôr-shō′), *v. t.* [*imp.* FORESHOWED (-shōd′); *p. p.* FORESHOWN (-shōn′); *p. pr.* FORESHOWING.] To show or exhibit beforehand; to prognosticate; to foretell.

Fore′sight′ (fôr′sīt′), *n.* Act or power of foreseeing; prescience; forethought; any reading of a surveyor's leveling staff, except the backsight.

Fore′skin (fôr′skĭn), *n.* Skin that covers the *glans penis;* prepuce.

For′est (fŏr′ĕst), *n.* An extensive wood. — **For′est-er**, *n.* An inhabitant, or one in charge, of a forest. — **For′est-ry** (-rȳ), *n.* Cultivation of forests; care of growing timber.

Fore-stall′ (fôr-stȧl′), *v. t.* To take beforehand; to anticipate; to preoccupy; to exclude. — **Fore-stall′er**, *n.*

Fore′taste′ (fôr′tāst′), *n.* A taste beforehand; anticipation. — **Fore-taste′** (fôr-tāst′), *v. t.* To anticipate; to taste before another.

Fore-tell′ (fôr-tĕl′), *v. t.* [FORETOLD (-tōld′), FORETELLING.] To predict; to augur. — *v. t.* To utter prophecy. — **Fore-tell′er**, *n.*

Fore′thought′ (fôr′thȧt′), *n.* Anticipation; premeditation; provident care; forecast.

Fore-to′ken (fôr-tō′k'n), *v. t.* To foreshow. — **Fore′to′ken** (fôr′tō′k'n), *n.* A prognostic; a previous sign.

Fore′ tooth′ (fôr′ to͞oth′). One of the teeth in the forepart of the mouth; an incisor.

Fore′top′ (fôr′tŏp′), *n.* The hair on the forepart

of the head; the forward part of a headdress; a platform at the head of the foremast.

For-ev'er (fôr-ĕv'ẽr), *adv.* To eternity; continually; always; ceaselessly; endlessly.

Fore-warn' (fôr-wȧrn'), *v. t.* To warn beforehand; to inform previously.

For'feit (fôr'fĭt), *a.* Lost for a crime; liable to seizure. — *v. t.* To lose, or lose the right to, by fault or crime. — *n.* Thing lost by an offense or crime; fine; penalty. — **For'feit-a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Liable to forfeiture. — **For'fei-ture** (-fĭ-tûr), *n.* A forfeiting; thing forfeited.

For-gave' (fôr-gāv'), *imp.* of FORGIVE.

Forge (fôrj), *n.* A place where iron is wrought. — *v. t.* [FORGED (fôrjd); FORGING (fôr'jĭng).] To form by heating and hammering; to shape; to produce; to make falsely; to fabricate; to counterfeit. — *v. i.* To commit forgery; to move heavily and slowly, as a ship. — **For'ger** (fôr'jẽr), *n.* One who forges or forms; one guilty of forgery. — **For'ger-y** (-ў), *n.* Act of forging, fabricating, or producing falsely; crime of counterfeiting; thing forged.

Forge.

For-get' (fôr-gĕt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* FORGOT (-gŏt'), *Obs.* FORGAT (-găt'); *p. p.* FORGOTTEN (-gŏt't'n), FORGOT; FORGETTING.] To lose remembrance of; to treat with inattention; to neglect. — **For-get'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Apt to forget; careless. — **For-get'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **For-get'ful-ness**, *n.*

For-get'-me-not' (fôr-gĕt'mẽ-nŏt'), *n.* An herb, bearing a blue flower, the emblem of fidelity.

For-give' (fôr-gĭv'), *v. t.* [*imp.* FORGAVE (-gāv'); FORGIVEN (-gĭv'n); FORGIVING.] To pardon; to excuse; to remit. — **For-give'ness**, *n.* Pardon. — **For-giv'ing**, *a.* Disposed to forgive; merciful; compassionate. — **For-giv'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **For-giv'ing-ness**, *n.*

For-got', **For-got'ten**, *p. p.* of FORGET.

Fork (fôrk), *n.* An instrument with prongs or tines; one of the parts into which anything is divided. — *v. i.* & *t.* [FORKED (fôrkt); FORKING.] To divide into branches. — **Fork'y** (-ў), *a.* Opening into shoots or points; furcated.

For-lorn' (fôr-lôrn'), *a.* Deserted; forsaken; helpless; hopeless; miserable; pitiable. — **For-lorn hope.** A body of men charged to perform service attended with uncommon peril; a desperate case or enterprise.

Form (fôrm), *n.* Shape; figure; look; manner; a pattern; a model; a phantom; a bench. — *v. t.* [FORMED (fôrmd); FORMING.] To give shape to; to make; to fashion; to model; to train; to be a part or constituent of. — **Form'er**, *n.* — **Form'al** (fôrm'al), *a.* Belonging to, or according to, form; regular; methodical; express; ceremonious; conventional. — **Form'al-ly**, *adv.* — **Form'al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality of being formal. — **Form'al-ist**, *n.* One over-attentive to forms; a precisian. — **For-mal'i-ty** (fôr-măl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Compliance with conventional rules; conventionality; established order; usual method. — **For-ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), *n.* A giving form or shape to; structure; construction; arrangement of troops, in square, column, etc. — **Form'a-tive** (fôrm'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Giving form; plastic; derivative; not radical. — *n.* Part of a word (a prefix, termination, etc.), which serves to give form, and is no part of the radical; word formed regularly, from a root, etc. — **Form'less**, *a.* Shapeless; irregular.

For'mer (fôr'mẽr), *a.* *compar.* Preceding in time; previous; preceding; foregoing. — **For'mer-ly**, *adv.* In time past; of old; heretofore.

For'mi-da-ble (fôr'mĭ-dȧ-b'l), *a.* Exciting fear or apprehension; terrible; horrible; tremendous. — **For'mi-da-bly**, *adv.*

Form'less, *a.* See under FORM, *n.*

For'mu-la (fôr'mŭ-lȧ), *n.* A prescribed or set form; established rule; symbol. — **For'mu-late** (-lāt), **For'mu-lize** (-liz), *v. t.* To reduce to, or express in, formulas. — **For'mu-la-ry** (-lā-rў), *a.* Stated; precise; ritual. — *n.* A book of prescribed forms; model; formula.

For'ni-cate (fôr'nĭ-kāt), *v. i.* To have unlawful sexual intercourse. — **For'ni-ca'tor** (-kā'tẽr), *n.* — **For'ni-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Lewdness of an unmarried person.

For'ray (fŏr'ȧ *or* fôr-rā'), *v. t.* To ravage. — *n.* A ravaging; a predatory excursion; a foray.

For-sake' (fôr-sāk'), *v. t.* [*imp.* FORSOOK (-sōōk'); *p. p.* FORSAKEN (-sāk' 'n); FORSAKING.] To quit; to abandon; to renounce; to reject.

For-sooth' (fôr-sōōth'), *adv.* In truth; very well; verily.

For-swear' (fôr-swâr'), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* FORSWORE (-swōr'); FORSWORN (-swōrn'); FORSWEARING.] To renounce upon oath; to swear falsely; to commit perjury.

Fort (fôrt), *n.* A fortified place; fortress; castle.

Forte (fôrt), *n.* The strong point; that in which one excels.

‖**For'te** (fôr'tȧ *or* fôr'tā), *adv.* Loudly; strongly; powerfully.

Forth (fôrth), *adv.* Forward; onward; out from; away; abroad. — **Forth'-com'ing** (-kŭm'ĭng), *a.* Ready to come forth or appear; making appearance. — **Forth-with'** (-wĭth' *or* -wĭth'), *adv.* Immediately; without delay; directly.

For'ti-eth, *a.* See under FORTY.

For'ti-fy (fôr'tĭ-fĭ), *v. t.* [FORTIFIED (-fīd); FORTIFYING.] To strengthen; to secure by forts, batteries, etc. — **For'ti-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Military architecture; a defensive work; a fortified place.

‖**For-tis'si-mo** (fôr-tĕs'sĕ-mō *or* fôr-tĭs'sĭ-mō), *adv.* Very loud.

For'ti-tude (fôr'tĭ-tūd), *n.* Passive courage; resolute endurance; courage; bravery.

Fort'night' (fôrt'nīt'), *n.* The space of fourteen days; two weeks. — **Fort'night-ly**, *a.* & *adv.* Once in a fortnight.

For'tress (fôr'trĕs), *n.* A fortified place; a fort; a stronghold; a citadel.

For-tu'i-tous (fôr-tū'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Accidental; casual; incidental. — **For-tu'i-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **For-tu'i-ty** (-tў), *n.* Accident; chance; casualty.

For'tune (fôr'tŭn), *n.* Chance; accident; luck; fate; destiny; good or ill success; possessions; wealth. — *v. i.* To come to pass; to happen. — **For'tu-nate** (-tū-nāt), *a.* Coming by favorable chance; auspicious; lucky; prosperous. — **For'tu-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **Fortune hunter.** A

man who seeks to marry a wealthy woman, to enrich himself. — **Fortune teller.** One who tells future events of one's life. — **Fortune telling.** The foretelling events in the life of another.

For'ty (fôr'tȳ), *a.* Four times ten. — *n.* The sum of forty units; a symbol expressing forty units, as 40 or xl. — **For'ti-eth** (-tĭ-ĕth), *a.* Following the thirty-ninth; constituting one of forty equal parts into which a thing is divided.

Fo'rum (fō'rŭm), *n.* A public place in Rome; a tribunal; a court.

For'ward (fôr'wĕrd), **For'wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.* In front; onward; in advance; progressively. — **For'ward,** *a.* Near or at the fore part; prompt; willing; strongly inclined; eager; over ready; less reserved or modest than is proper; bold; precocious; presumptuous. — *v. t.* To help onward; to advance; to promote; to send forward; to transmit. — **For'ward-er,** *n.* — **For'ward-ly,** *adv.* Eagerly; hastily; obtrusively; impudently. — **For'ward-ness,** *n.*

Fosse (fŏs), *n.* A ditch; a moat.

Fos'sil (fŏs'sĭl), *a.* Dug out of the earth; petrified. — *n.* A substance dug from the earth; a petrified form of a plant or animal; a person whose ideas are extremely antiquated. — **Fos'sil-if'er-ous** (-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Containing fossil remains. — **Fos'sil-ist** (-lĭst), *n.* A student of fossils; a paleontologist. — **Fos'sil-ize** (-lĭz), *v. t.* To convert into a petrifaction. — *v. i.* To become antiquated, rigid, or fixed.

Fos'ter (fŏs'tẽr), *v. t.* [FOSTERED (-tẽrd); FOSTERING.] To feed; to nourish; to rear; to cherish; to encourage; to stimulate. — **Fos'ter-er,** *n.* — **Fos'ter-age** (-ăj), *n.* Charge of nursing a child. — **Foster brother, sister, child, father, mother, parent, son.** One not related by blood, but otherwise holding the place of sister, child, etc.

Fought (fat), *imp.* & *p. p.* of FIGHT.

Foul (foul), *a.* Covered with or containing extraneous matter which is injurious, noxious, or offensive; defiled; impure; not fair; stormy; hateful; unpropitious; unfair; dishonest; cheating. — *v. t.* To make filthy; to defile; to bring into collision with something that impedes motion. — *v. i.* To become entangled or clogged. — *n.* An entanglement; a collision; an improper stroke of the ball, etc., in certain games. — **Foul'ly,** *adv.* — **Foul'ness,** *n.*

‖Fou'lard' (F. fōō-lär'; E. fōō-lärd'), *n.* A thin, washable fabric of silk, or silk and cotton.

Found (found), *imp.* & *p. p.* of FIND.

Found (found), *v. t.* To fix upon a basis; to establish firmly; to base; to ground; to build; to institute. — **Found'er,** *n.* — **Foun-da'tion** (found-dā'shŭn), *n.* Establishment; settlement; basis; bottom; support; endowment.

Found (found), *v. t.* To form by melting metal, and pouring it into a mold; to cast. — **Found'er,** *n.* — **Found'ry** (-rȳ), **Found'er-y** (-ẽr-ȳ), *n.* A casting metals; place where metals are cast.

Found'er, *n.* See under FOUND, to fix, *also* to form by melting.

Found'er (found'ẽr), *v. i.* [FOUNDERED (-ẽrd); FOUNDERING.] To fill with water, and sink, as a ship; to fail; to miscarry; to stumble and go lame, as a horse. — *v. t.* To make (a horse) lame. — *n.* Inflammation and lameness in a horse's foot; inflammatory fever or rheumatism in the body.

Found'er-y, *n.* See under FOUND, to form by melting.

Found'ling (found'lĭng), *n.* A child found without a parent or owner.

Found'ry, *n.* See under FOUND, to form by melting.

Fount (fount), *n.* A font of type.

Fount (fount), **Foun'tain** (foun'tĭn), *n.* A spring natural source, or stream of water; jet; origin. — **Fountain head.** Primary source; original.

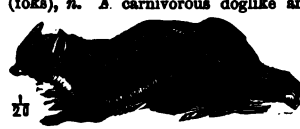
Four (fōr), *a.* One more than three; twice two. — *n.* Sum of four units; symbol representing four units, as 4 or iv. — **Four'fold'** (-fōld'), *a.* Quadruple; four times told. — *n.* Four times as much. — **Four'foot'ed** (-fōōt'ĕd), *a.* Having four feet; quadruped. — **Four'score'** (-skōr'), *a.* Four times twenty; eighty. — *n.* Eighty units. — **Four'square'** (-skwâr'), *a.* Having four sides and four equal angles; quadrangular. — **Fourth** (fōrth), *a.* Next following the third and preceding the fifth; forming one of four equal parts into which a thing is divided. — *n.* One of four equal parts of a thing; a quarter. — **Fourth'ly,** *adv.* In the fourth place.

Four'teen' (fōr'tēn'), *n.* The sum of ten and four; a symbol representing this number, as 14 or xiv. — *a.* Four and ten more; twice seven. — **Four'teenth'** (-tēnth'), *a.* Succeeding the thirteenth and preceding the fifteenth; forming one of fourteen parts into which a thing is divided. — *n.* One of fourteen equal parts of a thing.

Fourth, etc. See under FOUR, *a.*

Fowl (foul), *n.* A winged animal; bird; cock or hen. — *v. i.* To catch or kill wild fowl. — **Fowl'er** (-ẽr), *n.* A sportsman who pursues or kills birds. — **Fowling piece.** A light gun for shooting birds or small game.

Fox (fŏks), *n.* A carnivorous doglike animal,



European Fox.

remarkable for its cunning; the thrasher shark or sea fox; a cunning fellow; rope yarn twisted and tarred. — *v. t.* [FOXED (fŏkst); FOXING.] To cover (feet of boots) with new leather. — **Foxed** (fŏkst), *a.* Stained (timber, or paper in books or engravings); repaired by foxing. — **Fox'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Pertaining to foxes; wily; of a reddish-brown color.

‖Foy'er' (fwȧ'yȧ'), *n.* A lobby in a theater; a crucible in a furnace.

Fra'cas (frā'kas; F. frȧ'kȧ'), *n.* An uproar; a noisy quarrel.

Frac'tion (frăk'shŭn), *n.* A portion; fragment; an aliquot part of a unit or whole number. — **Frac'tion-al,** *a.* Pertaining to, or constituting, a fraction.

Frac'tious (frăk'shŭs), *a.* Apt to quarrel or fret; peevish; cross; pettish. — **Frac'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **Frac'tious-ness,** *n.*

Frac'ture (frăk'tûr), *n.* A snapping asunder; rupture; breaking of a bone. — *v. t.* To break; to crack.

Frag'ile (frăj'ĭl), *a.* Easily broken; brittle;

weak; frail. — **Fra-gil'i-ty** (frȧ-jĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Brittleness; frailty.

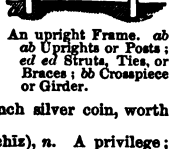
Frag'ment (frăg'mĕnt), *n.* A part broken off; a small, detached portion. — **Frag'men-ta-ry** (-mĕn-tȧ-rȳ), *a.* Composed of fragments; not complete.

Fra'grant (frā'grănt), *a.* Sweet of smell; odorous; aromatic. — **Fra'grant-ly**, *adv.* — **Fra'grance** (-grans), **Fra'gran-cy** (-gran-sȳ), *n.* Quality of being fragrant.

Frail (frāl), *a.* Easily broken; weak; infirm; unchaste. — **Frail'ness**, *n.* — **Frail'ty** (-tȳ), *n.* Frailness; fault arising from weakness; liability to be deceived or seduced.

Frail (frāl), *n.* A basket made of rushes; quantity of raisins (from 32 to 75 pounds) contained in such a basket; a rush for weaving baskets.

Frame (frām), *v. t.* To construct; to fabricate; to make; to devise; to shape; to conform; to put (a picture) into a frame. — *n.* A thing composed of parts fitted together; fabric; structure; bodily structure; make or build of a person; skeleton; system; condition; humor. — **Fram'er**, *n.* — **Frame'work'** (-wûrk'), *n.* A framing or frame; basis; work done on a frame or loom.



An upright Frame. *ab* Uprights or Posts; *ed ed* Struts, Ties, or Braces; *bb* Crosspiece or Girder.

Franc (frăngk), *n.* A French silver coin, worth about nineteen cents.

Fran'chise (frăn'chĭz *or* -chīz), *n.* A privilege; immunity; right to vote; asylum or sanctuary. — *v. t.* To make free. — **Fran'chise-ment** (-chĭz-mĕnt), *n.* Release; freedom.

Fran'gi-ble (frăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being broken; brittle; fragile. — **Fran'gi-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Frank (frăngk), *a.* Free; not reserved; candid; plain; open; sincere. — *v. t.* [FRANKED (frăngkt); FRANKING.] To send by public conveyance free of expense; to exempt from charge for postage. — *n.* A signature of a person possessing the privilege of sending letters, etc., free. — **Frank'ly**, *adv.* — **Frank'ness**, *n.*

Frank (frăngk), *n.* One of the German tribes who in the 5th century established the kingdom of France; a European.

Frank'in-cense (frăngk'ĭn-sĕns), *n.* A dry resin, used as a perfume and for medicinal fumigation.

Fran'tic (frăn'tĭk), *a.* Mad; raving; noisy; wild. — **Fran'tic-ly**, *adv.* — **Fran'tic-ness**, *n.*

Fra-ter'nal (frȧ-tĕr'nal), *a.* Pertaining to, or becoming, brothers; brotherly. — **Fra-ter'nal-ly**, *adv.* — **Fra-ter'ni-ty** (-nĭ-tȳ), *n.* State or quality of being fraternal; brotherhood; a body of men associated for common interest, business, or pleasure. — **Fra'ter-nize** (frā'tĕr-nīz *or* frăt'ĕr-), *v. i.* To associate as brothers. — **Fra'ter-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A fraternizing.

Frat'ri-cide (frăt'rĭ-sīd), *n.* Murder, also the murderer, of a brother. — **Frat'ri-ci'dal** (-sī'dal), *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, fratricide.

Fraud (frȧd), *n.* Deception; deceit; guile; trick; cheat; fraudulent procedure; breach of trust. — **Fraud'u-lent** (frȧd'ū-lent), *a.* Deceitful; trickish; unfair; treacherous. — **Fraud'u-lent-ly**, *adv.* — **Fraud'u-lence** (-lens), **Fraud'u-len-cy** (-len-sȳ), *n.*

Fraught (frȧt), *a.* Freighted; laden; filled; full; stored.

Fray (frā), *n.* An affray; a broil; a contest. — *v. t.* To frighten; to terrify.

Fray (frā), *v. t.* & *i.* [FRAYED (frād); FRAYING.] To rub; to wear off; to fret; to ravel. — *n.* A fret, chafe, or worn place in cloth.

Freak (frēk), *n.* A sudden, causeless change of the mind; a whim; a caprice. — *v. t.* [FREAKED (frēkt); FREAKING.] To variegate; to checker. — **Freak'ish**, *a.* Whimsical; capricious. — **Freak'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Freak'ish-ness**, *n.*

Free'kle (frēk'k'l), *n.* A spot of a yellowish color in the skin; a small discoloration. — *v. t.* & *i.* To color with freckles; to spot. — **Free'kly** (-klȳ), *a.* Full of freckles or spots.

Free (frē), *a.* Not under restraint or compulsion; at liberty; candid; liberal; frank; lavish; licentious. — *v. t.* [FREED (frēd); FREEING (frē'-Ing).] To make free; to release; to disengage; to clear. — **Free'ly**, *adv.* — **Free'ness**, *n.* — **Free'dom** (-dŭm), *n.* Exemption from control; liberty; familiarity. — **Free'boot'er** (-bōōt'ẽr), *n.* A robber; a pillager. — **Free'born'** (-bōrn'), *a.* Born free; inheriting liberty. — **Freed'man** (frēd'măn), *n.* One born a slave, and freed. — **Free'hold'** (frē'hōld'), *n.* An estate of inheritance or for life, or the tenure by which it is held. — **Free'hold'er** (-hōld'ẽr), *n.* — **Free'man** (-măn), *n.* One who enjoys liberty; one entitled to privileges of citizenship. — **Free goods.** Goods admitted to a country free of duty. — **Free port.** A port where goods may be received and shipped without paying customs duties, or where goods are received from all nations at the same rates of duty. — **Free school.** A school where all pupils are admitted on an equal footing; a public school, or school where there is no charge for tuition. — **Free ships.** Ships of neutral nations, which are free from capture in time of war. — **Free states.** Those of the United States in which slavery did not exist before the Civil War. — **Free stuff.** Timber free from knots; clear stuff. — **Free trade.** Commerce unrestricted by duties or tariff regulations.

Free'ma'son (frē'mā's'n), *n.* One of an ancient and secret association, composed of persons united for social enjoyment and mutual assistance. — **Free'ma'son-ry** (-mā's'n-rȳ), *n.* Institutions or practices of freemasons.

Free'stone' (frē'stōn'), *n.* A stone composed of sand, and easily wrought.

Free'think'er (frē'thĭngk'ẽr), *n.* One who discards revelation. — **Free'think'ing**, *a.* Exhibiting undue boldness of speculation; skeptical. — *n.* Unbelief.

Free'will' (frē'wĭl'), *a.* Spontaneous; voluntary.

Freeze (frēz), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* FROZE (frōz); *p. p.* FROZEN (frō'z'n); FREEZING.] To congeal with cold; to chill. — *n.* A congealing. — **Freez'er**, *n.* — **Freezing point.** That degree of a thermometer at which a fluid begins to freeze, which, for water, is 32° of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

Freight (frāt), *n.* Lading (of a ship, car, etc.); cargo; price for transportation of merchandise. — *v. t.* To load (a ship, etc.) with goods. —

Freight'er, *n.* — **Freight'age** (-ĭj), *n.* Charge for transportation; cargo; lading.

French (frĕnch), *a.* Pertaining to France. — *n.* The language, also the people, of France. — **French'man** (-măn), *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of France. — **French chalk.** A variety of talc, of grayish color, used for drawing lines on cloth. — **French horn.** A wind instrument consisting of a coiled, expanding metal tube. — **French roof.** A roof with curved sides and flat at the top; a mansard roof.

French Horn.

Fren'zy (frĕn'zĭ), *n.* Violent agitation of the mind; madness; rage; delirium.

Fre'quent (frē'kwĕnt), *a.* Often done or happening; habitual; persistent. — **Fre'quen-cy** (-kwĕn-sĭ), *n.* Condition of returning frequently; constant occurrence. — **Fre'quent-ly**, *adv.* — **Fre-quent'** (frē-kwĕnt'), *v. t.* To visit often; to resort to habitually. — **Fre-quent'er**, *n.* — **Fre'quen-ta'tion** (frē'kwĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Habit of frequenting; resort. — **Fre-quent'a-tive** (-kwĕnt'ā-tĭv), *a.* Expressing frequent repetition of an action. — *n.* A verb which expresses frequent repetition.

Fres'co (frĕs'kō), *n.* A painting on freshly plastered walls. — *v. t.* [FRESCOED (-kōd); FRESCOING.] To paint in fresco.

Fresh (frĕsh), *a.* Possessed of original life and vigor; new and strong; recently made or obtained; raw; green; untried; cool; brisk; not salt. — *n.* A pool or spring of fresh water; a freshet. — **Fresh'ly**, *adv.* — **Fresh'ness**, *n.* — **Fresh'en** (frĕsh'n), *v. t.* To make fresh; to revive. — *v. i.* To grow fresh. — **Fresh'et** (-ĕt), *n.* A flood in a river. — **Fresh'man** (-măn), *n.* A novice; a newly entered student at a college. — **Fresh'-wa'ter** (-wȧ'tĕr), *a.* Of or pertaining to water not salt; accustomed to sail on fresh water only; unskilled; raw.

Fret (frĕt), *v. t.* [FRETTED; FRETTING.] To wear away by friction; to corrode; to chafe; to impair; to agitate; to tease; to irritate; to vex. — *v. i.* To chafe; to be vexed or irritated; to speak peevishly. — *n.* Agitation; vexation. — **Fret'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Disposed to fret; peevish; cross. — **Fret'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Fret'ful-ness**, *n.*

Fret (frĕt), *v. i.* To ornament with raised work; to diversify. — *n.* Ornamental work in relief; carving; embossing. — **Fret'-work'** (-wûrk'), *n.* Work adorned with frets; play of light and shade, dark and light, etc. — **Fret'ty** (-tĭ), *a.* Adorned with fretwork.

Greek Fret.

Japanese Fret.

Fret (frĕt), *n.* An ornament made of small fillets arranged in patterns; a wire on the finger board of a guitar, etc., to guide the position of the player's fingers. — *v. t.* To furnish (a guitar, etc.) with frets.

Fri'a-ble (frī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Easily crumbled or pulverized. — **Fri'a-ble-ness, Fri'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Fri'ar (frī'ẽr), *n.* A member of a religious order; a white patch on a printed page. — **Fri'ar-y** (-ĭ), *n.* A monastery; a convent of friars.

Frib'ble (frĭb'b'l), *a.* Frivolous; trifling; silly. — *n.* A frivolous fellow; coxcomb; fop.

Fric'as-see' (frĭk'ȧs-sē'), *n.* A dish of fowls or small animals stewed or fried. — *v. t.* [FRICASSEED (-sēd'); FRICASSEEING.] To make a fricassee of.

Fric'tion (frĭk'shŭn), *n.* A rubbing one body against another; attrition; abrasion.

Fri'day (frī'dā), *n.* The sixth day of the week.

Fried (frid), *imp. & p. p.* of FRY.

Friend (frĕnd), *n.* One attached to another by esteem, respect, and affection; a favorer; promoter; a Quaker. — **Friend'less**, *a.* Destitute of friends; forlorn. — **Friend'ly** (-lĭ), *a.* Amicable; kind; favorable. — **Friend'li-ness**, *n.* — **Friend'ship**, *n.* Attachment to a person; friendly relation; intimacy.

Frieze (frēz *or* friz), *n.* A coarse woolen cloth with nap on one side. — *v. t.* To make nap on (cloth).

Frieze (frēz), *n.* The entablature of a column between architrave and cornice.

Frig'ate (frĭg'ȧt), *n.* A ship of war, larger than a sloop of war, and less than a ship of the line.

Sailing Frigate (1800-1840).

Fright (frīt), *n.* Sudden and violent fear; terror; consternation. — *v. t.* [FRIGHTED; FRIGHTING.] To alarm suddenly; to terrify; to scare; to dismay; to daunt. — **Fright'en** (frīt'n), *v. t.* To fright. — **Fright'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Terrible; fearful; awful; horrid; shocking. — **Fright'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Fright'ful-ness**, *n.*

Frig'id (frĭj'ĭd), *a.* Cold; of low temperature; impotent. — **Frig'id-ly**, *adv.* — **Frig'id-ness, Fri-gid'i-ty** (frĭ-jĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **Frig'o-rif'ic** (frĭg'ō-rĭf'ĭk), **Frig'o-rif'ic-al** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Causing, producing, or generating cold.

Frill (frĭl), *n.* A ruffle; ruffling of a hawk's feathers when shivering with cold. — *v. t.* [FRILLED (frĭld); FRILLING.] To decorate with frills. — *v. i.* To shake or shiver as with cold.

Fringe (frĭnj), *n.* A trimming consisting of loose threads; a border; a confine. — *v. t.* [FRINGED (frĭnjd); FRINGING.] To border with fringe.

Frip'per-y (frĭp'pẽr-ĭ), *n.* Old clothes; second-hand finery; useless matter.

‖**Fri'seur'** (frē'zẽr'), *n.* A hairdresser.

Frisk (frĭsk), *v. i.* To skip, dance, or gambol. — *n.* A frolic; a fit of wanton gayety. — **Frisk'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Frolicsome; gay. — **Frisk'i-ness**, *n.*

Frit (frĭt), *n.* Material of which glass is made, after baking, but before fusion. — *v. t.* To heat (material for glass) preparatory to melting.

Frith (frĭth), *n.* A narrow arm of the sea; an estuary.

Frit'ter (frĭt'tẽr), *n.* A pancake of fried batter; a fragment; shred; small piece. — *v. t.* To cut or break into small pieces or fragments. — **To fritter away.** To diminish; to spend in trifling employment.

Friv'o-lous (frĭv'ō-lŭs), *a.* Of little weight, worth, or importance; trivial; unimportant; petty. — **Friv'o-lous-ness, Fri-vol'i-ty** (frĭ-vŏl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Friz (frĭz), **Frizz**, *v. t.* To curl or form (hair) into small curls; to crisp; to crimp. — *n.* That which is frizzed; anything crisped or curled. — **Friz'zle** (-z'l), *v. t.* To curl; to friz. — **Friz'zler** (-zlẽr), *n.* — **Friz'zly**, *a.* Crisped; crimpy.

Fro (frō), *adv.* From; away; back; backward.

Frock (frŏk), *n.* Outer garment; gown. — **Frock coat.** A body coat for men, usually double-breasted, and with skirts.

Spotted Frog.

Frog (frŏg), *n.* An amphibious animal, with four feet, naked body, and no tail; a tender, horny substance in the sole of a horse's hoof; an oblong button, swelled in the middle; a triangular crossing plate where one track of a railroad branches off from another or crosses it at an acute angle. — *v. t.* To ornament (a coat) with frogs.

Railroad Frog.

Frol'ic (frŏl'ĭk), *a.* Full of pranks; gay; merry. — *n.* A prank; flight of gayety; scene of mirth; merry-making. — *v. i.* [FROLICKED (-ĭkt); FROLICKING.] To play tricks of mirth and gayety; to sport. — **Frol'ic-some** (-sŭm), *a.* Full of mirth; sportive. — **Frol'ic-some-ness**, *n.*

From (frŏm), *prep.* Out of; by reason of; by aid of.

Frond (frŏnd), *n.* The organ formed by the combination of stalks and leaves in certain plants. — **Fron-des'cence** (frŏn-dĕs'sens), *n.* Time at which each species of plants unfolds its leaves; act of bursting into leaf. — **Fron-dose'** (frŏn-dōs' *or* frŏn'dōs'), *a.* Frond-bearing; resembling a frond; leafy.

Front (frŭnt), *n.* Fore part; forehead; brow; face; boldness; impudence. — *v. t.* To oppose face to face; to stand opposite, or over against; to adorn in front. — *v. i.* To stand foremost or opposite. — *a.* Of or relating to the forward part; foremost. — **Front'age** (-ăj), *n.* Front part. — **Front'let** (-lĕt), *n.* Band or fillet worn on the forehead.

Fron'tal (frŏn'tal), *a.* Belonging to the front. — *n.* A front piece; thing worn on the forehead or face; pediment over a small door or window.

Fron'tier (frŏn'tẽr), *n.* Part of a country which fronts or faces another country; the border. — *a.* Lying on the exterior part; bordering; conterminous.

Front'is-piece (frŏn'tĭs-pēs), *n.* A picture fronting the first page of a book.

Front'let, *n.* See under FRONT, *n.*

Frost (frôst), *n.* Act of freezing; cold or freezing weather; frozen dew. — *v. t.* To freeze; to cover with anything resembling hoarfrost; to sharpen (nails in horseshoes). — **Frost'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Like frost; freezing; frozen; chilly; white. — **Frost'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Frost'i-ness**, *n.* — **Frost'ing**, *n.* A composition of egg and sugar for covering cake, puddings, etc. — **Frost'bite'** (-bīt'), *n.* The freezing of some part of the body by exposure to cold. — *v. t.* To blight or nip with frost. — **Frost'fish'**, *n.* The tomcod, caught off the New England coast about the time of the first frosts; the smelt; the scabbard fish of New Zealand.

Froth (frŏth), *n.* Bubbles collected on liquids; spume; foam; empty show; unsubstantial matter. — *v. t. & i.* To foam. — **Froth'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Full of, or consisting of, froth; empty; unsubstantial. — **Froth'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Froth'i-ness**, *n.*

Frou'zy (frou'zĭ), *a.* Fetid; musty; rank.

Fro'ward (frō'wẽrd), *a.* Perversely disobedient; untoward; wayward; refractory; peevish. — **Fro'ward-ly**, *adv.* — **Fro'ward-ness**, *n.*

Frown (froun), *v. i. & t.* To rebuke by threatening looks. — *n.* A wrinkling of the brow in rebuke, sternness, etc.; a scowl; an expression of displeasure.

Frow'zy (frou'zĭ), *a.* Frouzy; blowzy.

Froz'en (frō'z'n), *a.* Subject to frost; chilly.

Fruc'ti-fy (frŭk'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make fruitful; to fertilize. — *v. i.* To bear fruit. — **Fruc'ti-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of fructifying; parts of a plant which compose the flower and fruit; process of developing into fruit. — **Fruc-tif'er-ous** (-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Producing fruit.

Fru'gal (frų'gal), *a.* Economical in use of resources; sparing; saving. — **Fru'gal-ly**, *adv.* — **Fru-gal'i-ty** (frų-găl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Prudent economy; good husbandry or housewifery.

Fru-gif'er-ous (frų-jĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Producing fruit; fruitful. — **Fru-giv'o-rous** (-jĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* Feeding on fruits.

Fruit (frųt), *n.* Produce of the earth, of plants, or of animals; offspring; effect; consequence. — **Fruit'y** (frųt'ĭ), *a.* Having the odor, taste, or appearance of fruit; fruitful. — **Fruit'age** (-ăj), *n.* Fruit, collectively. — **Fruit'er-er** (-ẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who deals in fruit. — **Fruit'er-y** (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Fruit, collectively; a repository for fruit. — **Fruit'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Full of fruit; fertile; prolific; plentiful; rich; abundant. — **Fruit'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Fruit'ful-ness**, *n.* — **Fruit'less**, *a.* Lacking, or not bearing, fruit; barren; unprofitable; abortive; vain; profitless. — **Fruit'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Fruit'less-ness**, *n.* — **Fruit tree.** A tree cultivated for its fruit. — **Small fruits.** Currants, berries, etc.

Fru-i'tion (frų-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Pleasure derived from possession or use; enjoyment; realization.

Fru'men-ta'ceous (frų'mĕn-tā'shŭs), *a.* Made of, or resembling, wheat or other grain.

Fru'men-ty (frụ'mĕn-tỹ), *n.* Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

Frush (frŭsh), *n.* A tender substance in the sole of a horse; the frog; a discharge of fetid matter from a horse's foot; thrush.

Frus'trate (frŭs'trāt), *v. t.* To bring to nothing; to make null; to baffle; to defeat; to balk. — *a.* Vain; ineffectual; useless. — **Frus-tra'tion** (frŭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* Disappointment; defeat.

‖Frus'tum (frŭs'tŭm), *n.* The part of a solid next the base, formed by cutting off the top.

Frustums.

Fry (frī), *v. t.* [Fried (frīd); Frying.] To cook with fat in a pan over a fire. — *v. i.* To be heated; to ferment, foam, or dissolve with heat. — *n.* A dish of anything fried; state of excitement. — **Frying pan.** A pan with a long handle, for frying meat and vegetables.

Fuch'si-a (fū'shĭ-ȧ *or* fū'shȧ), *n.* A flowering plant of South America.

Fu'cous (fū'kŭs), *n.* A leathery seaweed; rockweed. — **Fu'coid** (-koid), *a.* Of the nature of seaweed. — *n.* A plant, recent or fossil, resembling seaweed.

Fud'dle (fŭd'd'l), *v. t.* To make foolish by drink. — *v. i.* To drink to excess.

Fudge (fŭj), *n.* A made-up story; stuff; nonsense; — an exclamation of contempt. — *v. t.* To make up; to fabricate.

Fu'el (fū'ĕl), *n.* Any combustible matter; whatever feeds flame, heat, or excitement.

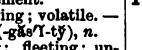
Fu-ga'cious (fū-gā'shŭs), *a.* Flying; volatile. — **Fu-ga'cious-ness, Fu-gac'i-ty** (-găs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.*

Fu'gi-tive (fū'jĭ-tĭv), *a.* Flying; fleeting; unstable; volatile; evanescent. — *n.* One who flees from his station or duty, from danger or from punishment; a deserter. — **Fu'gi-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **Fu'gi-tive-ness,** *n.*

Fu'gle-man (fū'g'l-măn), *n.* One who stands in front of soldiers at drill, as a model to them; a director; a leader.

Fugue (fūg), *n.* Repetition of parts in music.

Ful'crum (fŭl'krŭm), *n.* A prop or support on which a lever turns.



F Fulcrum.

Ful-fill' (fụl-fĭl'), **Ful-fil'**, *v. t.* To fill up; to make full or complete; to accomplish; to bring to pass. — **Ful-fill'ment** (-ment), *n.* Accomplishment; performance.

Ful'gent (fŭl'jent), *a.* Bright; shining; dazzling. — **Ful'gen-cy** (-jĕn-sỹ), *n.* Splendor; glitter.

Full (fụl), *a.* Filled up; replete; copious; ample; complete; perfect. — *n.* Complete measure; utmost extent. — *adv.* Quite; completely; exactly; entirely. — *v. i.* To become fully or wholly illuminated. — **Ful'ly,** *adv.* — **Full'ness,** *n.*

Full (fụl), *v. t.* [Fulled (fụld); Fulling.] To cleanse, scour, and thicken (cloth) in a mill. — *v. i.* To become fulled or thickened. — **Full'er,** *n.* — **Full'er-y** (-ẽr-ỹ), *n.* A place where cloth is fulled. — **Fuller's earth.** Clay used in scouring and cleansing cloth, to imbibe grease.

Ful'mi-nate (fŭl'mĭ-nāt), *v. i. & t.* To explode; to denounce. — *n.* A compound of fulminic acid with a base, which explodes by percussion, friction, or heat. — **Ful'mi-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A detonation; explosion; menace; censure. — **Ful-min'ic** (-mĭn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or capable of, detonation.

Ful'some (fŭl'sŭm), *a.* Offending by excess or grossness; nauseous. — **Ful'some-ness,** *n.*

Ful'vous (fŭl'vŭs), *a.* Tawny; dull yellow.

Fum'ble (fŭm'b'l), *v. i.* To grope about; to seek awkwardly; to turn over and over. — **Fum'bler,** *n.*

Fume (fūm), *n.* Vapor from combustion, or exhalation; smoke; reek; idle conceit; rage. — *v. i. & t.* [Fumed (fūmd); Fuming.] To smoke; to vapor; to rage. — **Fum'ous** (fūm'ŭs), **Fum'y** (-ỹ), *a.* Producing or full of fumes; vaporous. — **Fu'mi-gate** (fū'mĭ-gāt), *v. t.* To apply smoke to; to clear from infection; to perfume. — **Fu'mi-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* A fumigating; scent raised by fire.

Fun (fŭn), *n.* Sport; merriment.

Func'tion (fŭnk'shŭn), *n.* An office; duty; performance. — **Func'tion-al** (-*al*), *a.* Official; not organic. — **Func'tion-a-ry** (-ă-rỹ), *n.* An official.

Fund (fŭnd), *n.* A stock; capital; invested sum; supply; *pl.* money for supplies; public securities. — *v. t.* To provide or invest in funds. — **Fund'a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* — **Sinking fund.** A sum of money set apart for redemption of public or corporate debts.

Fun'da-ment (fŭn'dȧ-ment), *n.* The seat; part of the body on which one sits; anus. — **Fun'da-men'tal** (-mĕn'*tal*), *a.* Pertaining to the foundation or basis; essential; elementary.

Fu'ner-al (fū'nẽr-*al*), *n.* The ceremony of burying a body; burial; procession at burial. — *a.* Pertaining to burial. — **Fu-ne're-al** (fū-nē'rē-*al*), *a.* Suiting a funeral; dismal.

Fun'gus (fŭn'gŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. Fungi (fŭn'jī), E. Funguses (fŭn'gŭs-ĕz). A natural order of plants, comprehending mushrooms, toadstools, mold, mildew, smut, etc.; excrescence on a plant; a spongy, morbid growth or granulation in animal bodies; proud flesh. — **Fun'gous** (-gŭs), *a.* Like a fungus; excrescent; growing suddenly, but not durable. — **Fun-gos'i-ty** (fŭn-gŏs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Fungous excrescence

Fungus.

Fu'ni-cle (fū'nĭ-k'l), *n.* A small cord; a ligature; a fiber. — **Fu-nic'u-lar** (fū-nĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Consisting of a fiber; dependent on the tension of a cord.

Funk (fŭnk), *n.* A foul smell. — *v. i.* To stink.

Funk (fŭnk), *n.* Great fear and shrinking; a panic. — *v. i.* To shrink; to flinch.

Fun'nel (fŭn'nĕl), *n.* A vessel shaped like an inverted hollow cone for pouring liquid into a small orifice; a tunnel; a smoke pipe; a flue.

Fun'ny (fŭn'nỹ), *a.* Droll; comical; sportive.

Fur (fûr), *n.* The short, fine, soft hair of certain animals; skins of animals with the fur; a coating on the tongue of a feverish person. — *v. t.* [Furred (fûrd); Furring.] To line with fur; to cover (a wall) with strips of board, etc., as foundation for lathing or protection from damp. — **Fur'ri-er** (fûr'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* A dealer in furs. — **Fur'ri-er-y** (-ẽr-ỹ), *n.* Furs, in general;

trade in furs. — **Fur'ry** (fûr'rỹ), *a.* Covered with, dressed in, or consisting of, fur. — **Fur'ring**, *n.* A sheathing of boards, etc.

Fur'be-low (fûr'bĕ-lō), *n.* A flounce; a plaited border of a gown. — *v. t.* To ornament; to adorn.

Fur'bish (fûr'bĭsh), *v. t.* To scour to brightness; to polish.

Fur'cate (fûr'kāt), **Fur'ca-ted** (fûr'kā-tĕd), *a.* Forked. — **Fur-ca'tion** (fûr-kā'shŭn), *n.* A branching like tines of a fork.

Fu'ri-ous (fū'rĭ-ŭs), etc. See under **Fury**, *n.*

Furl (fûrl), *v. t.* [**Furled** (fûrld); **Furling.**] To wrap (a sail) close to the yard, stay, or mast.

Fur'long (fûr'lŏng), *n.* One eighth of a mile.

Fur'lough (fûr'lō), *n.* A leave of absence from military service. — *v. t.* To grant leave of absence (to an officer or soldier).

Fur'nace (fûr'nās), *n.* A place inclosing a hot fire for melting ores, warming a house, baking bread or pottery, etc.

Fur'nish (fûr'nĭsh), *v. t.* [**Furnished** (-nĭsht); **Furnishing.**] To supply; to provide; to equip. — **Fur'nish-er**, *n.* — **Fur'ni-ture** (fûr'nĭ-tûr), *n.* That which furnishes; outfit; equipment.

Fur'ri-er, **Fur'ry**, etc. See under **Fur**, *n.*

Fur'row (fûr'rō), *n.* A trench in the earth made by a plow; a channel; a groove; a wrinkle. — *v. t.* To cut a furrow in; to plow; to mark with channels or wrinkles.

Fur'ther (fûr'thĕr), *adv.* To a greater distance; moreover. — *a.* More remote; beyond; additional. — *v. t.* To help forward; to promote; to advance; to assist. — **Fur'ther-er**, *n.* — **Fur'ther-ance** (-ans), *n.* Advancement. — **Fur'ther-more'** (-mōr'), *adv. & conj.* Moreover; besides. — **Fur'ther-most'** (-mōst'), *a.* Furthest. — **Fur'thest** (-thĕst), *a.* Most remote; farthest. — *adv.* At the greatest distance.

Fur'tive (fûr'tĭv), *a.* Got by theft or stealth; sly; secret; stealthy. — **Fur'tive-ly**, *adv.*

Fu'ry (fū'rỹ), *n.* Violent passion; wrath; rage; frenzy; a turbulent woman; a virago. — **Fu'ri-ous** (fū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Raging; mad; frantic. — **Fu'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Fu'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Furze (fûrz), *n.* A thorny evergreen shrub; gorse; whin.

Fus'cous (fŭs'kŭs), *a.* Of a dark color; brown.

Fuse (fūz), *v. t. & i.* To liquefy by heat; to dissolve; to melt; to blend. — **Fu'si-ble** (fū'zĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being melted. — **Fu'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **Fu'sion** (fū'zhŭn), *n.* A melting; union of parties, interests, etc.

Fuse (fūz), **Fuze**, *n.* A tube filled with combustible matter, for blasting, discharging a shell, etc. — **Fu-see'** (fū-zē'), **Fu'sil** (fū'zĭl), *n.* A flint-lock musket; a fuse; a match for lighting cigars. — **Fu'sil-lade'** (-zĭl-lād'), *n.* Simultaneous discharge of firearms. — *v. t.* To shoot down by a simultaneous discharge of firearms. — **Fu'sil-eer'** (-zĭl-ēr'), **Fu'sil-ier'**, *n.* An infantry soldier wearing a bearskin cap like a grenadier's.

Fu-see' (fū-zē'), *n.* A conical wheel of a watch or clock, to equalize the power of the mainspring.

Fusee.

Fu'sion (fū'zhŭn), *n.* See under **Fuse**, *v. t.*

Fuss (fŭs), *n.* A tumult; bustle. — *v. i.* [**Fussed** (fŭst); **Fussing.**] To make a bustle or ado; to worry; to be over busy. — **Fuss'y** (-ỹ), *a.* Disposed to fuss; busy about trifles.

Fust (fŭst), *n.* A strong, musty smell; mustiness. — **Fust'y** (-ỹ), *a.* Musty; rank; rancid. — **Fust'i-ness**, *n.*

Fus'tian (fŭs'chan), *n.* Coarse twilled cotton stuff, including corduroy, velveteen, etc.; inflated writing; swelling style; bombast. — *a.* Made of fustian; pompous; turgid; bombastic.

Fus'tic (fŭs'tĭk), *n.* The wood of a West India tree, used in dyeing yellow.

Fu'tile (fū'tĭl), *a.* Useless; vain; trifling; ineffectual. — **Fu-til'i-ty** (fū-tĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Want of effect; uselessness.

Fut'took (fŭt'tŭk), *n.* One of a ship's middle timbers between the floor and upper timbers, or of the timbers over the keel which form the breadth of the ship.

Fu'ture (fū'tûr), *a.* About to be; liable to be or come hereafter. — *n.* Time to come. — **Fu-tu'ri-ty** (-tū'rĭ-tỹ), *n.* State of being yet to come; the future; future event.

Fuze (fūz), *n.* See **Fuse**, *n.*

Fuzz (fŭz), *n.* Fine, light particles; loose, volatile matter. — *v. i.* To fly off in small particles. — **Fuzz'y** (-ỹ), *a.* Like or having fuzz.

Fy (fī), *interj.* A word of blame, dislike, disapprobation, or contempt.

Fyke (fīk), *n.* A long bag net distended by hoops, into which fish can pass, without being able to return.

G.

Gab (găb), *n.* The mouth; chatter; loquacity. — *v. i.* [**Gabbed** (găbd); **Gabbing.**] To talk idly; to prate.

Gab'ar-dine' (găb'ĕr-dēn'), **Gab'er-dine'**, *n.* A coarse frock or loose upper garment formerly worn by Jews.

Gab'ble (găb'b'l), *v. i.* To talk noisily; to prate; to jabber; to babble; to chatter; to cackle. — *n.* Loud unmeaning talk; rapid sounds, as of fowls. — **Gab'bler**, *n.*

Ga'bi-on (gā'bĭ-ŭn), *n.* A hollow cylinder filled with earth, used as a temporary fortification; an openwork sunken frame used in building bars, dykes, etc., under water.

Ga'ble (gā'b'l), *n.* Triangular end of a house from eaves to top. — **Gable roof.** Sloping roof which forms a gable. — **Gable window.** A window in a gable, or pointed at the top like a gable.

Gad (găd), *n.* Point of a spear or arrow; goad; wedge. — *v. i.* [**Gadded**; **Gadding.**] To rove idly; to run wild. — **Gad'-a-bout'** (-ă-bout'), **Gad'der**, *n.* — **Gad'fly'** (găd'flī'), *n.* An insect which stings cattle, and deposits eggs in their skin.

Gael (gāl), *n. sing. & pl.* A Celt, or the Celts, of Scotland or Ireland; a Scotch Highlander. — **Gael'ic** (gāl'ĭk), *a.* Belonging to the Gael. — *n.* The language of the Gael, — a branch of the Celtic.

Gaff (găf), *n.* A fisherman's barbed spear; a spar

extending the upper edge of a fore-and-aft sail. —*v. t.* [GAFFED (găft); GAFFING.] To spear with a gaff.

Gaf'fer (găf'fẽr), *n.* An aged rustic.

Gaf'fle (găf'f'l), *n.* A spur for a fighting cock.

Gag (găg), *v. t.* [GAGGED (găgd); GAGGING.] To stop the mouth of; to silence; to affect with nausea. —*v. i.* To heave with nausea. —*n.* Something thrust into the mouth to hinder speaking; phrase introduced offhand into an actor's part.

Gage (gāj), *n.* A pledge or pawn; security; challenge to combat; glove, gauntlet, etc., cast on the ground by the challenger, and taken up by the accepter of the challenge. —*v. t.* To bind by security; to engage.

Gage (gāj), *n.* A measure. See GAUGE.

Gage (gāj), *n.* A kind of plum.

Gai'e-ty, Gai'ly. See under GAY, *a.*

Gain (gān), *n.* A notch in a girder or other timber, to receive the end of a floor beam.

Gain (gān), *n.* Profit; advantage; benefit; acquisition; accumulation. — *v. t.* To obtain; to acquire; to get; to win; to earn. —*v. i.* [GAINED (gānd); GAINING.] To grow rich; to advance. — **Gain'er,** *n.* — **Gain'ful** (-ful), *a.* Profitable; advantageous; lucrative. — **Gain'less,** *a.* Unprofitable; useless.

Gain-say' (gān-sā' *or* gān'sā'), *v. t.* [GAINSAID (-sĕd' *or* -sād'); GAINSAYING.] To contradict; to controvert; to dispute. — **Gain-say'er,** *n.*

Gair'ish (gâr'ĭsh), *a.* See under GARISH, *a.*

Gait (gāt), *n.* Walk; way; manner of stepping.

Gai'ter (gā'tẽr), *n.* A cloth or leather covering for the ankle; a kind of shoe, covering the ankle.

Ga'la (gā'lȧ), *n.* Pomp; festivity. — **Gala day.** A day of festivity; a holiday.

Gal'ax-y (găl'ăks-ĭ), *n.* The belt of stars called also the Milky Way; an assemblage of splendid persons or things.

Gale (gāl), *n.* A strong wind; state of excitement, hilarity, or passion. —*v. i.* To sail fast.

Ga-le'na (gȧ-lē'nȧ), *n.* Lead sulphide, the principal ore of lead.

Gall (gȧl), *n.* A bitter, alkaline, viscid liquid found in the gall bladder, beneath the liver; bitterness; malignity; impudence.

Gall (gȧl), *n.* A vegetable excrescence produced by insects in bark or leaves of a plant. —*v. t.* [GALLED (gȧld); GALLING.] To impregnate with a decoction of gallnuts. — **Gall'nut',** *n.* A round gall on certain oaks, yielding tannin, and used medicinally, as dyes, etc. — **Gal'lic** (găl'lĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, nutgalls, etc. — **Gallic acid.** An acid found in galls, tea, etc., and produced from tannin.

Gall (gȧl), *v. t.* To fret and wear away by friction; to chafe; to vex; to annoy. —*n.* A wound made in the skin by rubbing. — **Gall'ing,** *a.* Irritating; vexatious.

Gal'lant (găl'ȧnt), *a.* Showy; splendid; gay; noble in bearing; heroic; brave. — **Gal'lant-ly,** *adv.* — **Gal'lant-ry, Gal'lant-ness,** *n.*

Gal-lant' (gă-lănt'), *a.* Polite and attentive to ladies; chivalrous. —*n.* A courtly or fashionable man; one attentive to ladies; a lover; a suitor; a seducer. —*v. t.* To attend or wait on (a lady). — **Gal-lant'ly,** *adv.* — **Gal'lant-ry,** *n.* Attention to ladies; seduction; intrigue.

Gal'le-on (găl'lē-ŭn), *n.* A large Spanish ship of the 15th century.

Gal'ler-y (găl'lẽr-ĭ), *n.* A covered walk; a corridor; an overhead platform along the sides of a church, theater, etc.; a room for exhibition of works of art; a collection of paintings, sculpture, etc.

Gal'ley (găl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* GALLEYS (-lĭz). A low,

Galley.

flat-built vessel, navigated with sails and oars; a light open boat; a ship's caboose or kitchen of a ship; a printer's tray for holding type. — **Galley slave.** One condemned for crime to work at the oar on a galley.

Gal'lic (găl'lĭk), *a.* See under GALL, vegetable excrescence.

Gal'lic (găl'lĭk), **Gal'li-can** (-lĭ-kan), *a.* Pertaining to Gaul or France; French. — **Gal'li-can-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Principles of French Roman Catholics who prefer the national church to papal authority. — **Gal'li-cism** (găl'lĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A French idiom. — **Gal'li-cize** (-sīz), *v. t.* To conform to the French mode or idiom.

Gal'li-gas'kins (găl'lĭ-găs'kĭnz), *n. pl.* Large, open hose or trousers; leather guards for the legs.

Gal'li-na'ceous (găl'lĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* Resembling domestic fowls or pheasants.

Gal'li-nip'per (găl'lĭ-nĭp'pẽr), *n.* A large mosquito.

Gal'li-pot (găl'lĭ-pŏt), *n.* An apothecary's glazed earthern pot.

Gal'lon (găl'lŭn), *n.* A measure of four quarts.

Gal-loon' (găl-lōōn'), *n.* A tapelike fabric for binding clothes, shoes, etc.

Gal'lop (găl'lŭp), *v. i.* [GALLOPED (-lŭpt); GALLOPING.] To run with leaps, as a horse; to move rapidly. —*v. t.* To cause (a horse) to run rapidly. —*n.* A running by leaps.

Gal'lows (găl'lŭs *or* -lōz), *n.* A frame on which criminals are hanged, machinery suspended, etc.

Ga-loche' (gȧ-lŏsh'), **Ga-loshe'**, *n.* An overshoe.

Gal-van'ic (găl-văn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to galvanism; employing or producing electrical currents. — **Gal'va-nism** (găl'vȧ-nĭz'm), *n.* Electricity developed by chemical action of certain liquids and metals; dynamical electricity; the science of galvanic electricity. — **Gal'va-nist,** *n.* One versed in galvanism. — **Gal'va-nize** (-nīz), *v. t.* To effect with galvanism; to plate or coat with metal, also to restore (an inanimate person) to consciousness, by galvanic action. — **Galvanized iron.** Iron coated with zinc.

Gam'bit (găm'bĭt), *n.* A mode of opening the game of chess.

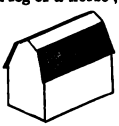
Gam'ble (găm'b'l), *v. i.* [GAMBLED (găm'b'ld);

GAMBLING.] To play for money. — *v. t.* To lose by gaming. — **Gam'bler** (găm'blĕr), *n.*

Gam-boge' (găm-bōōj' *or* -bōj'), *n.* A reddish-yellow gum resin, used as a pigment and as a cathartic medicine.

Gam'bol (găm'bŏl), *n.* A leaping in frolic; skip; hop; prank. — *v. i.* [GAMBOLED (-bŏld); GAMBOLING.] To dance; to skip about; to frisk.

Gam'brel (găm'brĕl), *n.* The hind leg of a horse; a stick crooked like a horse's leg, used by butchers for hanging meat. — **Gambrel roof.** A hipped roof; curb roof.



Gambrel Roof.

Game (gām), *n.* A sport of any kind; frolic; contrivance to furnish amusement; animals pursued by sportsmen; plan; project. — *a.* Ready to fight; courageous; resolute; pertaining to animals hunted for game. — *v. i.* [GAMED (gāmd); GAMING.] To play at any sport or for a stake or prize; to gamble. — **Game'ster** (-stĕr), *n.* A gambler. — **Game'some** (-sŭm), *a.* Gay; sportive. — **Game'cock**, *n.* A cock bred to fight.

‖**Gam'in** (găm'ĭn; *F.* gȧ'măN'), *n.* A neglected city boy; a street Arab.

Gam'mer (găm'mĕr), *n.* An old wife.

Gam'mon (găm'mŭn), *n.* A thigh of a hog, smoked. — *v. t.* To salt and dry; to make bacon of.

Gam'mon (găm'mŭn), *n.* Backgammon; an imposition or hoax; humbug. — *v. t.* To impose upon; to hoax; to beat in the game of backgammon.

Gam'mon (găm'mŭn), *v. t.* To fasten (a bowsprit) to the stem of a ship.

Gam'ut (găm'ŭt), *n.* The scale of musical notes.

Gan'der (găn'dĕr), *n.* The male of the goose.

Gang (găng), *n.* A number going in company; crew; squad; set of similar instruments, to work together. — **Gang board** *or* **plank.** A board used as a bridge to enter a ship.

Gan'gli-on (găn'glĭ-ŏn), *n.* A collection of nerve cells; a lymphatic gland; an indolent tumor situated on a tendon.

Gan'grene (găn'grēn), *n.* Mortification of living flesh. — *v. t.* & *i.* [GANGRENED (-grēnd); GANGRENING.] To mortify. — **Gan'gre-nous** (-grē-nŭs), *a.* Mortified; putrified.

Gangue (găng), *n.* Mineral substance inclosing ore in the vein.

Gang'way' (găng'wā'), *n.* A passage or way, into a ship or inclosed place.

Gan'net (găn'nĕt), *n.* A sea fowl allied to the pelican.

Common Gannet.

Gant'let, *n.* See GAUNTLET, a glove.

Gaol (jāl), *n.* A jail.

Gap (găp), *n.* An opening; a breach. — *v. t.* To breach; to notch.

Gape (gāp; *in Eng. pron.* găp), *v. t.* [GAPED (gāpt *or* găpt); GAPING.] To open the mouth wide; to gaze; to stare; to yawn. — *n.* Act of gaping; width of the opened mouth.

Gar (gär), *n.* A slender fish of the Pike kind.

Garb (gärb), *n.* Dress; appearance. — *v. t.* To clothe; to habit.

Gar'bage (gär'bāj), *n.* Offal; refuse.

Gar'ble (gär'b'l), *v. t.* To sift or bolt; to pick out parts fitted to serve a purpose; to mutilate; to corrupt. — **Gar'bler**, *n.*

Gar'den (gär'd'n), *n.* A place for cultivating plants, fruits, flowers, or vegetables; well cultivated tract of country. — *v. i.* To cultivate a garden. — **Gar'den-er** (-ĕr), *n.* — **Gar'den-ing**, *n.* Act of cultivating gardens; horticulture.

Gar'get (gär'gĕt), *n.* Inflammation in udders of cows; distemper in hogs; a plant known as *poke.*

Gar'gle (gär'g'l), *v. t.* To wash or rinse (the mouth or throat). — *n.* A liquid for washing the mouth and throat.

Gar'goyle (gär'goil), *n.* A grotesquely carved waterspout, projecting from a wall.

Gargoyle.

Gar'ish (gâr'ĭsh), *a.* Showy; ostentatious; gaudy. — **Gar'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Gar'ish-ness**, *n.*

Gar'land (gär'land), *n.* A wreath of flowers. — *v. t.* To crown.

Gar'lic (gär'lĭk), *n.* A bulbous plant of very strong smell and pungent taste.

Gar'ment (gär'ment), *n.* An article of clothing.

Gar'ner (gär'nĕr), *n.* A granary; a place where grain is stored. — *v. t.* To store in a granary.

Gar'net (gär'nĕt), *n.* A mineral or gem, often of deep red color.

Gar'net (gär'nĕt), *n.* A tackle for hoisting cargo into and out of ships.

Gar'nish (gär'nĭsh), *v. t.* [GARNISHED (-nĭsht); GARNISHING.] To adorn; to embellish; to warn (a person holding property seizable for debt). — *n.* A decoration; an ornament round a dish. — **Gar'nish-ee'** (gär'nĭsh-ē'), *n.* One held liable for money due to a third person. — *v. t.* To make (a person) a garnishee; to attach (a debtor's property in another's hands). — **Gar'nish-ment** (gär'nĭsh-ment), *n.* Ornament; decoration; legal notice to give information to a court of law; warning to one holding attached property, to account for it in court. — **Gar'ni-ture** (-nĭ-tūr), *n.* Embellishment; furniture; dress.

Gar'ret (gär'rĕt), *n.* That part of a house next under the roof; attic. — **Gar'ret-eer'** (-ēr'), *n.* An inhabitant of a garret; a poor author.

Gar'ri-son (gär'rĭ-s'n), *n.* A body of troops in a fort. — *v. t.* [GARRISONED (-s'nd); GARRISONING.] To place troops in (a fortress) for defense; to defend by fortresses manned with troops.

Gar-rote' (gär-rōt'), *n.* A Spanish mode of execution by strangulation; an instrument for

inflicting this punishment. — *v. t.* [GARROTED; GARROTING.] To strangle with the garrote; to throttle and rob. — **Gar-rot'er**, *n.*

Gar'ru-lous (găr'rụ-lŭs), *a.* Given to long, prosy talk, with excessive detail; loquacious. — **Gar-ru'li-ty** (-rụ'lĭ-tȳ), *n.* Talkativeness; loquacity.

Gar'ter (gär'tẽr), *n.* A band to hold up a stocking. — *v. t.* [GARTERED (-tẽrd); GARTERING.] To fix (a stocking) in place with a garter.

Gas (găs), *n.* An aëriform elastic fluid; a mixture of particular gases for illuminating purposes. — **Gas'sy** (-sȳ), *a.* Full of or like gas; boastful. — **Gas'-burn'er**, *n.* The part of a gas fixture where gas is burned as it escapes from the pipe. — **Gas coal.** Coal rich in volatile matters, and suited for manufacture of illuminating gas. — **Gas fixture.** A device for conveying gas from the pipe to the burner. — **Gas meter.** An instrument recording the consumption of gas. — **Gas stove.** A stove in which gas is used as fuel. — **Gas well.** A hole bored in the earth, whence natural gas escapes. — **Gas works.** A manufactory of gas. — **Gas'e-ous** (găs'ē-ŭs *or* găz'-), *a.* In the form of gas; without solidity or substance. — **Gas'i-fy** (-fī), *v. t.* To convert into gas. — *v. i.* To become gas.

Gas'con-ade' (găs'kŏn-ād'), *n.* A boasting; vaunt; bravado. — *v. i.* To boast; to brag; to bluster.

Gas'e-ous, *a.* See under GAS, *n.*

Gash (găsh), *v. t.* To make a deep cut in (flesh, etc.). — *n.* A deep and long cut.

Gas'ket (găs'kĕt), *n.* A plaited cord, to lash the sail, or tie it to the yard when furled; hemp for packing a piston; ring or washer of packing.

Gas-om'e-ter (găs-ŏm'ē-tẽr *or* găz-), *n.* A reservoir for holding and measuring gas.

Gasp (gåsp), *v. i.* [GASPED (gåspt); GASPING.] To labor for breath; to pant. — *v. t.* To emit with gaspings. — *n.* A labored respiration; a painful catching of the breath.

Gas'sy, *a.* See under GAS, *n.*

Gas'tric (găs'trĭk), *a.* Belonging to the stomach.

Gas-tril'o-quy (găs-trĭl'ō-kwȳ), *n.* A voice which appears to proceed from the stomach. — **Gas-tril'o-quist** (-kwĭst), *n.* One who appears to speak from his stomach; a ventriloquist.

‖**Gas-tri'tis** (găs-trī'tĭs), *n.* Inflammation of the stomach.

Gas-tron'o-my (găs-trŏn'ō-mȳ), *n.* Art or science of good eating; epicurism. — **Gas'tro-nome** (găs'trō-nōm), **Gas-tron'o-mer** (găs-trŏn'ō-mẽr), **Gas-tron'o-mist** (-mĭst), *n.* One fond of good living; an epicure. — **Gas'tro-nom'ic** (găs'trō-nŏm'ĭk), **Gas'tro-nom'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to gastronomy.

Gate (gāt), *n.* A passageway in a wall; a frame of timber, etc., which closes a passage; a frame stopping passage of water through a dam or lock; a means of entrance. — **Gate'way'** (gāt'wā'), *n.* A passage through a fence or wall; a frame, arch, etc., in which a gate is hung.

Gath'er (găth'ẽr), *v. t.* & *i.* [GATHERED (-ẽrd); GATHERING.] To collect; to congregate; to assemble; to infer. — *n.* A plait or fold in cloth. — **Gath'er-er** (-ẽr-ẽr), *n.* — **Gath'er-ing**, *n.* A collection; assembly; tumor; abscess.

‖**Gauche** (gōsh), *a.* Left; clumsy. — ‖**Gauche'-rie'** (gōsh'rē'), *n.* Awkwardness; boorishness.

Gaud (gåd), *n.* A bit of worthless finery; a trinket. — **Gaud'y** (gåd'ȳ), *a.* Ostentatiously fine. — **Gaud'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Gaud'i-ness**, *n.*

Gauge (gāj), *v. t.* [GAUGED (gājd); GAUGING (gā'jĭng).] To measure the contents or capacity of; to estimate. — *n.* A measure; a standard. — **Gau'ger**, *n.*

Joiner's Gauge.

Gaunt (gânt), *a.* Lean; meager; grim.

Gaunt'let (gânt'lĕt), *n.* A long glove to protect the hand.

Gauze (gåz), *n.* A very thin, transparent stuff, of silk or linen, also of woven wire. — **Gauze, Gauz'y** (gåz'ȳ), *a.* Thin; slight; unsubstantial. — **Gauz'i-ness**, *n.*

Gave (gāv), *imp.* of GIVE.

Gav'el (găv'ĕl), *n.* A small heap of grain, not tied up.

Gav'el (găv'ĕl), *n.* The mallet of a presiding officer, also that of a stonemason.

Ga'vi-al (gā'vĭ-*a*l), *n.* A large Asiatic crocodile; the nako.

Gawk (gåk), *n.* A cuckoo; a simpleton; a booby. — *v. i.* To act like a gawky. — **Gawk'y** (gåk'ȳ), *a.* Foolish and awkward; clumsy; clownish. — *n.* An awkward or a stupid fellow.

Gay (gā), *a.* Merry; gleeful; lively; sprightly; fine; showy; lewd. — **Gai'ly, Gay'ly**, *adv.* — **Gai'e-ty, Gay'e-ty** (-ē-tȳ), *n.* Liveliness; animation; vivacity; glee.

Gaze (gāz), *v. i.* [GAZED (gāzd); GAZING (gā'zĭng).] To look intently; to gape; to stare. — *n.* A fixed, eager, or wondering look. — **Gaz'er**, *n.* — **Gaz'ing-stock'** (-stŏk'), *n.* An object of curiosity, contempt, or abhorrence.

Ga-zelle' (gȧ-zĕl'), *n.* A small, swift, elegantly formed antelope of Northern Africa.

Ga-zette' (gȧ-zĕt'), *n.* A newspaper. — *v. t.* [GAZETTED; GAZETTING.] To announce officially. — **Gaz'et-teer'** (găz'ĕt-tẽr'), *n.* A writer of news; a geographical dictionary.

Gear (gẽr), *n.* Goods; dress; a toothed wheel in a machine; gearing. — *v. t.* [GEARED (gẽrd); GEARING.] To dress; to put on gear; to harness. — **Gear'ing**, *n.* Harness; parts of a machine which transmit motion.

Geck'o (gĕk'ō), *n.* A small, nocturnal, carnivorous lizard, able to run on walls and ceilings.

Gecko.

Gee (jē), *v. i.* [GEED (jēd); GEEING (jē'ĭng).] To turn (horses or oxen) to the off side, or from the driver.

Gel'a-tin (jĕl'ȧ-tĭn), **Gel'a-tine**, *n.* Animal jelly; a substance formed by boiling tendons, bones, etc., and used in making isinglass, glue, etc., as food, in photography, etc. — **Ge-lat'i-nate** (jē-lăt'ĭ-nāt), **Ge-lat'i-nize** (-nīz), *v. t.* & *i.* To make into, or become, gelatin. — **Ge-lat'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of gelatinating. — **Ge-lat'i-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* Of the nature of gelatin; viscous.

Geld (gĕld), *v. t.* [GELDED (gĕld'ĕd) *or* GELT (gĕlt); GELDING.] To emasculate; to expurgate. — **Geld'ing**, *n.*

Gel'id (jĕl'ĭd), *a.* Very cold.

Gem (jĕm), *n.* A bud; precious stone; jewel. —

v. t. [GEMMED (jĕmd); GEMMING.] To adorn or embellish, as with gems. — **Gem'my** (jĕm'mȳ), *a.* Like gems; bright; sparkling.

‖**Gem'i-ni** (jĕm'ĭ-nī), *n. pl.* The Twins, a constellation containing two bright stars, *Castor* and *Pollux;* third sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about May 25.

Gem'mate (gĕm'māt), *a.* Having, or reproducing by, buds. — **Gem-ma'tion** (jĕm-mā'shŭn), *n.* The formation of a new individual (animal or vegetable) by budding; the arrangement of buds on the stalk; the period when buds expand.

‖**Gen'darme'** (zhăn'därm'), *n.* A French armed policeman.

Gen'der (jĕn'dĕr), *n.* Classification of nouns according to sex. — *v. t.* [GENDERED (-dĕrd); GENDERING.] To beget; to engender.

Gen'e-al'o-gy (jĕn'ē-ăl'ō-jȳ), *n.* History of descent from an ancestor; pedigree; lineage. — **Gen'e-al'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* A student of genealogy. — **Gen'e-a-log'ic-al** (-ă-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to genealogy.

Gen'e-ra (jĕn'ē-rā), *n.*, *pl.* of GENUS.

Gen'er-al (jĕn'ĕr-*al*), *a.* Relating to a genus or kind; common; comprehensive; universal. — *n.* The whole; total; commander of an army. — **Gen'er-al-ly,** *adv.* In general; commonly; upon the whole. — **Gen'er-al-ness,** *n.* — **Gen'er-al-is'si-mo** (-ĭs'sĭ-mō), *n.* Commander in chief. — **Gen'er-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being general; a general or vague statement or phrase; main body; bulk; greatest part. — **Gen'er-al-ize** (-*al*-īz), *v. t.* To state or view generally or comprehensively. — **Gen'er-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of generalizing; a general statement. — **Gen'er-al-ship,** *n.* The office or functions of a general; military skill and conduct.

Gen'er-ate (jĕn'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* To beget; to produce; to cause. — **Gen'er-a'tor** (-ā'tĕr), *n.* — **Gen'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A generating; production; formation; offspring; mass of beings living at one period; average lifetime of man, or one third of a century. — **Gen'er-a-tive** (jĕn'ĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Able to produce or propagate.

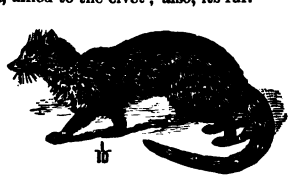
Ge-ner'ic (jē-nĕr'ĭk), **Ge-ner'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to a genus or kind; very comprehensive. — **Ge-ner'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Gen'er-ous (jĕn'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Liberal; magnanimous; bountiful. — **Gen'er-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Gen'er-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being generous; nobleness; liberality; munificence.

Gen'e-sis (jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* Act of producing; origin; the first book of the Old Testament, which relates the creation of the world.

Gen'et (jĕn'ĕt), *n.* A small Spanish horse; jennet.

Gen'et (jĕn'ĕt *or* jē-nĕt'), *n.* A carnivorous animal, allied to the civet; also, its fur.



Genet.

Ge-net'ic (jē-nĕt'ĭk), **Ge-net'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to the genesis, or production and development, of anything. — **Ge-net'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Gen'ial (jēn'*yal or* jē'nĭ-*al*), *a.* Contributing to production; cheerful; sympathetic. — **Ge'ni-al'i-ty** (jē'nĭ-ăl'ĭ-tȳ *or* jēn-yăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

‖**Gé'nie'** (*F.* zhā'nē'; *E.* jē'nȳ), *n.* See GENIUS.

Gen'i-tal (jĕn'ĭ-*tal*), *a.* Pertaining to generation.

Gen'i-ting (jĕn'ĭ-tĭng), *n.* A kind of apple that ripens very early.

Gen'i-tive (jĕn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to a case in the declension of nouns, expressing source or relation. — *n.* The possessive case.

Gen'i-tor (jĕn'ĭ-tŏr), *n.* One who procreates; a sire; a father.

Gen'ius (jēn'yŭs), *n.* A good or evil spirit or demon, anciently believed to shape a man's destiny; each person's natural structure of mind; special taste or disposition; mental superiority; power of invention or origination of any kind; vigor of mind; talent.

Gen-teel' (jĕn-tēl'), *a.* Polished in manners; well-bred; polite; refined; elegant; fashionable. — **Gen-teel'ly,** *adv.* — **Gen-teel'ness, Gen-til'i-ty** (-tĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Gen'tian (jĕn'shan *or* -shĭ-*an*), *n.* A flowering plant, with a bitter root used medicinally.

Gentian.

Gen'tile (jĕn'tīl), *n.* One of a non-Jewish race; one neither Jew nor Christian; a heathen. — *a.* Belonging to pagan or heathen people, — denoting a race or country.

Gen'tle (jĕn't'l), *a.* [GENTLER (-tlĕr); GENTLEST (-tlĕst).] Well-born; of good family or respectable birth; refined in manners; placid; quiet; peaceful; tame; docile. — **Gen'tly,** *adv.* — **Gen'tle-ness,** *n.* — **Gen-til'i-ty** (-tĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Good birth; demeanor of well-born persons as to self-respect, dignity, courage, courtesy, etc.; good breeding. — **Gen'tle-folk** (-fōk), **Gen'tle-folks** (-fōks), *n. pl.* Persons of good breeding and family. — **Gen'tle-man** (-*man*), *n.* A man born of good family; one of refined manners. — **Gen'tle-man-like',** **Gen'tle-man-ly** (-lȳ), *a.* Polite; refined. — **Gen'tle-wom'an** (-wo͝om'*an*), *n.* A woman of good family or good breeding; an attendant on a lady of high rank.

Gen'try (jĕn'trȳ), *n.* People of good breeding; in England, the class between the nobility and the vulgar.

Gen'u-flec'tion (jĕn'ū-flĕk'shŭn *or* jē'nū-), *n.* A bending the knee, as in worship.

Gen'u-ine (jĕn'ū-ĭn), *a.* Free from adulteration; real; pure; unalloyed. — **Gen'u-ine-ly,** *adv.* — **Gen'u-ine-ness,** *n.*

Ge'nus (jē'nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* GENERA (jĕn'ē-rā). A class embracing many species.

Ge'o-cen'tric (jē'ō-sĕn'trĭk), **Ge'o-cen'tric-al** (-trĭ-*kal*), *a.* Having the same center as the earth.

Ge'ode (jē'ōd), *n.* A hollow nodule of stone, containing crystals.

Ge-od'e-sy (jē-ŏd'ē-sȳ), *n.* The art of measuring the earth's surface.

Ge-og'ra-phy (jē-ŏg'rā-fȳ), *n.* Science of the world and its inhabitants; a description of the earth. — **Ge-og'ra-pher** (-fēr), *n.* One versed in geography. — **Ge'o-graph'ic** (jē'ō-grăf'ĭk), **Ge'o-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to geography.

Ge-ol'o-gy (jē-ŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* Science of the structure and mineral constitution of the globe. — **Ge-ol'o-ger** (-jĕr), **Ge-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* One versed in geology. — **Ge-ol'o-gize** (-jīz), *v. i.* To study geology. — **Ge'o-log'ic** (jē'ō-lŏj'ĭk), **Ge'o-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to geology.

Ge-om'e-try (jē-ŏm'ē-trȳ), *n.* Science of quantity and mensuration. — **Ge-om'e-ter** (-ē-tēr), **Ge-om'e-tri'cian** (-ŏm'ē-trĭsh'an), *n.* One skilled in geometry. — **Ge'o-met'ric** (jē'ō-mĕt'rĭk), **Ge'o-met'ric-al** (-rĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining, or according, to geometry. — **Ge'o-met'ric-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Ge-om'e-trize** (-ŏm'ē-trīz), *v. i.* To proceed in accordance with the principles of geometry.

Geor'gic (jôr'jĭk), *n.* A poem on husbandry.

Ge-ra'ni-um (jē-rā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* A plant having showy flowers and a pungent odor.

Germ (jĕrm), *n.* That which is to develop an embryo; source; origin; first principle. — **Ger'mi-cide** (jĕr'mĭ-sīd), *a.* Destructive to germs, esp. to living bacterial germs which occasion disease. — *n.* A preparation for destroying germs.

Ger'man (jĕr'man), *a.* Nearly related; closely akin.

Ger'man (jĕr'man), *n.* A citizen, also the language, of Germany; a round dance with involved figures, or a party where this dance is performed. — *a.* Pertaining to Germany, its people, or language. — **Ger'man-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* A German idiom. — **German silver.** An alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel. — **German steel.** A metal made in charcoal forges of bog iron or sparry carbonate. — **German text.** A character resembling German type, used for ornamental headings, etc.

☞ This line is in German Text.

Ger-mane' (jĕr-mān'), *a.* Closely allied; appropriate; relevant.

Ger'mi-nate (jĕr'mĭ-nāt), *v. i.* To sprout; to bud; to shoot. — *v. t.* To cause to sprout. — **Ger'mi-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A sprouting; time in which seeds vegetate. — **Ger'mi-nal** (-mĭ-nal), *a.* Pertaining to a germ. — **Ger'mi-nant** (-nant), *a.* Sprouting; sending forth buds.

Ges'ture (jĕs'tūr), *n.* A motion of body or limbs expressive of sentiment or passion. — **Ges'ture, Ges-tic'u-late** (-tĭk'ū-lāt), *v. t. & i.* To represent by gesture; to act. — **Ges-tic'u-la'tor** (-lā'tēr), *n.* — **Ges-tic'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A gesticulating; a gesture. — **Ges-tic'u-la-to-ry** (-lā-tō-rȳ), *a.* Representing by, or belonging to, gestures.

Get (gĕt), *v. t.* [*imp.* Got (gŏt), *Obs.* Gat (găt); *p. p.* Got, *Obsolescent* Gotten (gŏt't'n); Getting.] To procure; to obtain; to win; to beget; to procreate; to commit to memory; to persuade. — *v. i.* To gain; to become.

Gew'gaw (gū'gâ), *n.* A showy trifle; a bauble.

Gey'ser (gī'sēr *or* -zēr), *n.* A boiling spring, which spouts forth water, mud, etc., in jets.

Ghast'ly (gâst'lȳ), *a.* [Ghastlier; Ghastliest.] Ghost-like; deathly pale; shocking; dreadful — *adv.* In a ghastly manner; hideously. — **Ghast'li-ness**, *n.*

‖**Ghat** (gat), **Ghaut**, *n.* In India, a pass through a mountain; a chain of mountains; stairs beside a river; a wharf.

Gher'kin (gĕr'kĭn), *n.* A small prickly cucumber used for pickling.

Gherkin.

Ghost (gōst), *n.* The spirit; soul of man; disembodied spirit of one deceased; an apparition. — **Ghost'ly** (-lȳ), *a.* Relating to the soul; not carnal or secular; spiritual; pertaining to apparitions.

Ghoul (gōōl), *n.* A demon of the Persians, supposed to prey upon human bodies.

Gi'ant (jī'ant), *n.* A man of extraordinary bulk and stature. — *a.* Like a giant; extraordinary in size, strength, or power. — **Gi'ant-ess** (-ĕs), *n.* A female giant.

‖**Giaour** (jour), *n.* An infidel; — applied by Turks to disbelievers in Mahomet.

Gib (gĭb), *n.* A piece of wood or metal to hold in place parts of a machine. — *v. t.* [Gibbed (gĭbd); Gibbing.] To fasten or fit with a gib.

Gib'ber (gĭb'bĕr), *v. i.* [Gibbered (-bĕrd); Gibbering.] To speak rapidly and inarticulately. — **Gib'ber-ish** (-ĭsh), *n.* Rapid and inarticulate talk; nonsense. — *a.* Unmeaning.

Gib'bet (jĭb'bĕt), *n.* A kind of gallows; projecting beam of a crane; jib. — *v. t.* [Gibbeted; Gibbeting.] To hang on a gibbet; to expose to infamy.

Gib'bon (gĭb'bŏn), *n.* A long-armed, climbing Asiatic ape.

Gib'bous (gĭb'bŭs), *a.* Protuberant; convex. — **Gib'bous-ness, Gib-bos'i-ty** (-bŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Gibe (jīb), *v. i. & t.* To rail; to taunt; to scoff; to deride. — *n.* Scoff; sneer.

Gib'lets (jĭb'lĕts), *n. pl.* Edible parts of a fowl removed before cooking, as the heart, liver, gizzard, etc.

Gid'dy (gĭd'dȳ), *a.* [Giddier; Giddiest.] Light-headed; dizzy; unstable; changeable; thoughtless; excited. — *v. i.* To turn rapidly; to reel. — *v. t.* To render unsteady. — **Gid'di-ly** (-dĭ-lȳ), *adv.* — **Gid'di-ness**, *n.*

Gift (gĭft), *n.* A thing given or bestowed; quality or endowment; present; grant; bounty; talent; faculty. — *v. t.* [Gifted; Gifting.] To endow with some power or faculty.

Gig (gĭg), *n.* A whirling thing; top; light, two-wheeled, one-horse carriage; small, light rowboat.

Gig.

Gig (gĭg), *n.* A spear; harpoon. — *v. t. & i.* To fish with a gig.

Gi-gan'tic (jī-găn'tĭk), *a.* Like a giant; huge; very great or mighty.

Gig'gle (gĭg'g'l), *v. i.* To laugh in a silly manner, with short catches of the breath; to titter. — *n.* A titter. — **Gig'gler** (-glĕr), *n.*

Gild (gĭld), *v. t.* [Gilded or Gilt (gĭlt); Gilding.] To overlay with gold; to illuminate; to brighten; to give a fair external appearance to. — **Gild'er**, *n.* — **Gild'ing**, *n.* The art of over-

laying with gold; gold in leaf, liquid, powder, etc., for such application; superficial appearance.

Gill (gĭl), *n.* The organ of respiration in fishes; a flap below the beak of a bird; flesh under the chin; a comb for dividing flax fiber in spinning.

Gill (jĭl), *n.* A measure; one fourth of a pint.

Gill (jĭl), *n.* A sweetheart; flirting, wanton girl; ground ivy; malt liquor medicated with ground ivy.

Gil'lie (jĭl'ĭ), **Gil'ly**, *n.* A boy; a manservant; a male attendant in the Scottish Highlands.

Gil'ly-flow'er (jĭl'ĭ-flou'ẽr), *n.* A cruciferous plant called also *stock;* a purplish red apple.

Gilt (gĭlt), *imp. & p. p.* of GILD. — *n.* Gold laid on the surface of a thing; gilding.

Gim'bal (gĭm'bal), *n.* A combination of rings suspending a compass, etc., in a constant position.

Gimbal.

Gim'crack' (jĭm'krăk'), *n.* A trivial mechanism; a device; a toy.

Gim'let (gĭm'lĕt), *n.* A small tool for boring holes.

Gimp (gĭmp), *n.* A narrow silk, woolen, or cotton edging, for trimming dresses, etc.

Gin (jĭn), *n.* A strong alcoholic liquor, distilled from rye and barley.

Gin (jĭn), *n.* A machine for lifting, hoisting, etc.; also, one for separating the seeds from cotton. — *v. t.* [GINNED (jĭnd); GINNING.] To clear of seeds by a machine.

Gin'ger (jĭn'jẽr), *n.* A plant of the East and West Indies, the spicy root of which is used in cookery and medicine. — **Gin'ger-bread'** (-brĕd'), *n.* Sweet cake flavored with ginger. — **Gingerbread work.** Architectural decoration of fantastic or trivial character.

Gin'ger-ly (jĭn'jẽr-lĭ), *adv.* Nicely; fastidiously; daintily.

Ging'ham (gĭng'am), *n.* Linen or cotton cloth, the yarn of which is dyed before it is woven.

Gin'seng (jĭn'sĕng), *n.* A plant, and its root used medicinally by the Chinese.

Gip (jĭp), *v. t.* To take out the entrails of (herrings).

Gip'sy, *n. & a.* See GYPSY.

Gi-raffe' (jĭ-răf'), *n.* The camelopard, an African quadruped, whose very long fore legs make it the tallest of animals, sometimes twenty feet in height.

Giraffe.

Gir'an-dole (jĭr'an-dōl), *n.* A chandelier.

Gir'a-sole (jĭr'ă-sōl), **Gir'a-sol**, *n.* A plant, the heliotrope; a mineral akin to the opal, usually white or sky blue, but reddish when turned toward the sun, or any bright light.

Gird (gẽrd), *n.* A stroke of a rod; a twitch; a pang; a sarcastic remark; a gibe. — *v. t. & i.* To mock; to deride. — **Gird'er**, *n.* A satirist.

Gird (gẽrd), *v. t.* [GIRT (gẽrt) or GIRDED; GIRDING.] To encircle with a flexible band; to secure (clothing) by binding with a cord, bandage, etc.; to encircle; to inclose; to dress; to equip. — **Gird'er** (-ẽr), *n.* A principal timber in a floor, girding or binding the others together; a beam supported at both ends. — **Gir'dle** (gẽr'd'l), *n.* That which encircles; a belt; a circumference. — *v. t.* To gird; to inclose; to environ; to make a circular incision through (the bark and alburnum of a tree) to kill it. — **Gir'dler** (-dlẽr), *n.*

Girl (gẽrl), *n.* A female child; young woman. — **Girl'hood** (-hōōd), *n.* State or time of being a girl. — **Girl'ish**, *a.* Like a girl; befitting a girl; pertaining to the youth of a woman. — **Girl'ish-ness**, *n.*

Girt (gẽrt), *imp. & p. p.* of GIRD. — *v. t.* To gird; to surround. — **Girt, Girth** (gẽrth), *n.* A band encircling the body or securing a saddle upon the back of a horse; a measure round the body, as at the waist or belly; the circumference of anything.

Gist (jĭst), *n.* The main point of a question; the pith of a matter.

Give (gĭv), *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* GAVE (gāv); *p. p.* GIVEN (gĭv'n); GIVING.] To bestow; to grant; to yield; to allow; to utter. — **Giv'er**, *n.*

Giz'zard (gĭz'zẽrd), *n.* The muscular stomach of a fowl, also of some insects, invertebrates, and molluska.

Gla'brous (glā'brŭs), *a.* Smooth and shining.

Gla'cial (glā'shal *or* -shĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to ice or its action; icy; having a glassy appearance. — **Gla'ci-ate**, *v. t. & i.* To turn to ice; to freeze. — **Gla'ci-a'tion** (-shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of freezing; ice. — **Gla'cier** (glā'shẽr *or* glăs'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* A mass of ice formed in the region of

Glacier.

perpetual snow, and moving slowly down mountain slopes or valleys.

Gla'cis (glā'sĭs *or* glă-sēs'), *n.* A sloping bank.

Glad (glăd), *a.* [GLADDER; GLADDEST.] Well contented; joyous; pleased; cheering; exhilarating; animating. — *v. t.* [GLADDED; GLADDING.] To make glad; to cheer; to gladden. — **Glad'ly**, *adv.* — **Glad'ness**, *n.* — **Glad'den** (glăd'd'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become glad. — **Glad'some** (-sŭm), *a.* Joyful; cheerful; pleasing. — **Glad'some-ly**, *adv.*

Glade (glād), *n.* An open passage through a wood; a cleared space in a forest.

Glad'i-ate (glăd'ĭ-āt), *a.* Sword-shaped. — **Glad'i-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.* A sword-player; a prize-fighter in ancient Rome, who fought in public games. — **Glad'i-a-to'ri-al** (glăd'ĭ-ā-tō'rĭ-al), **Glad'i-a-to'ri-an** (-an), *a.* Pertaining to gladiators, or to public combats.

Gla-di'o-lus (glā-dī'ō-lŭs), *n.* A plant having bulbous roots and gladiate leaves.

Glad'ly, etc. See under GLAD, *a.*

Glair (glār), *n.* White of an egg; a viscous, transparent substance. — *v. t.* [GLAIRED (glārd); GLAIRING.] To smear. — **Glair'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Slimy.

Glance (glăns), *n.* A sudden shoot of light or splendor; quick look; glimpse; mineral having metallic luster. — *v. i.* [GLANCED (glănst); GLANCING (glăn'sĭng).] To shoot a ray of light; to fly off obliquely; to snatch a momentary view; to make an incidental reflection; to allude; to be visible for an instant; to twinkle. — *v. t.* To dart suddenly or obliquely.

Gland (glănd), *n.* A fleshy organ of secretion in animals and plants; a small prominence; a cover of a stuffing box in machinery. — **Glan'ders** (glăn'dẽrz), *n.* A contagious disease of the glands of the lower jaw of horses, mules, etc. — **Glan-dif'er-ous** (-dĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Bearing acorns, or other nuts. — **Gland'i-form** (glănd'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* In the shape of a gland or nut. — **Glan'du-lar** (glăn'dū-lẽr), *a.* Containing or consisting of glands. — **Glan'dule** (-dūl), *n.* A small gland or secreting vessel. — **Glan'du-lous** (-dū-lŭs), *a.* Containing, consisting of, pertaining to, or resembling, glands.

Glare (glār), *v. i.* To shine with a bright, dazzling light; to look with fierce, piercing eyes; to be ostentatiously splendid. — *v. t.* To shoot out (dazzling light). — *n.* Bright light; splendor; a fierce look; glassy surface. — *a.* Polished so as to reflect light clearly; smooth; slippery; glib. — **Glar'ing**, *a.* Clear; notorious; open and bold; barefaced.

Glass (glăs), *n.* A hard, transparent substance, formed by fusing sand with alkalies; a thing made of glass; a looking-glass; mirror; an hourglass; the time required to empty a glass of its sand; a drinking glass; tumbler; an optical glass; lens; spy-glass; barometer; *pl.* spectacles. — *v. t.* [GLASSED (glăst); GLASSING.] To cover with glass; to glaze. — **Glass'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Made of or like glass; vitreous; smooth, brittle, or transparent; dull, lifeless, or lackluster. — **Glass'i-ness**, *n.* — **Glass'ful**, *n.* Contents of a glass. — **Glaze** (glāz), *v. t.* To furnish (a window, picture, etc.) with glass; to cover with a glasslike surface; to render smooth and glossy. — *v. i.* To become glazed or glassy. — **Glaz'er** (-ẽr), *n.* One who glazes; machine or tool for polishing, smoothing, etc. — **Gla'zier** (glā'zhẽr), *n.* One who sets glass. — **Glaz'ing**, *n.* The act or art of setting glass, polishing, rendering glossy, etc.; glass for setting in frames, windows, etc.; glossy substance for overlaying a surface; a transparent color in painting.

Glau'cous (glą'kŭs), *a.* Of a sea-green color; covered with a fine bloom easily rubbed off, as that on a plum or cabbage leaf.

Glaze, Gla'zier, Glaz'ing, etc. See under GLASS.

Gleam (glēm), *n.* A shoot of light; beam; ray. — *v. i.* [GLEAMED (glēmd); GLEAMING.] To dart (rays of light); to glimmer; to glitter. — **Gleam'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Darting light; flashing.

Glean (glēn), *v. t.* & *i.* [GLEANED (glēnd); GLEANING.] To gather after a reaper; to collect with minute labor. — **Glean'er**, *n.*

Glebe (glēb), *n.* Turf; soil; land belonging to a parish church.

Glee (glē), *n.* Joy; merriment; a musical composition for three or more voices. — **Glee'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Merry; gay.

Gleet (glēt), *n.* A transparent mucous discharge from a sore. — *v. i.* To flow in a thin humor; to flow slowly. — **Gleet'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Ichorous; thin; limpid.

Glen (glĕn), *n.* A secluded, narrow valley; dale.

Glib (glĭb), *a.* [GLIBBER; GLIBBEST.] Slippery; smooth; fluent; voluble; flippant. — **Glib'ly**, *adv.* — **Glib'ness**, *n.*

Glide (glīd), *v. i.* [GLIDED; GLIDING.] To move gently; to flow smoothly.

Glim (glĭm), *n.* A light or candle. — **Glim'mer** (glĭm'mẽr), *v. i.* [GLIMMERED (-mẽrd); GLIMMERING.] To give feeble rays of light; to shine faintly; to gleam; to glitter. — *n.* A faint light. — **Glim'mer-ing**, *n.* A glimmer; a glimpse; an inkling.

Glimpse (glĭmps), *n.* A sudden flash; short, hurried view. — *v. i.* To appear by glimpses. — *v. t.* To catch a glimpse of; to see by glimpses.

Glis'ten (glĭs''n), *v. i.* [GLISTENED (-'nd); GLISTENING (-'n-ĭng).] To sparkle; to shine with a mild and fitful luster.

Glis'ter (glĭs'tẽr), *v. i.* [GLISTERED (-tẽrd); GLISTERING.] To sparkle; to glisten.

Glit'ter (glĭt'tẽr), *v. i.* [GLITTERED (-tẽrd); GLITTERING.] To sparkle with light; to gleam; to glare. — *n.* A sparkling light; brilliancy.

Gloam (glōm), *v. i.* To grow dusk. — **Gloam'ing**, *n.* Twilight; dusk.

Gloat (glōt), *v. i.* To look steadfastly; to gaze with malignant satisfaction, passionate desire, lust, avarice, etc.

Globe (glōb), *n.* A round body; a ball; a sphere; the earth. — **Glo'bate** (glō'bāt), **Glo'ba-ted** (-bā-tĕd), *a.* Globe-shaped; spherical. — **Glo-bose'** (glō-bōs'), *a.* Round; globular, or nearly so. — **Glo-bos'i-ty** (-bŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Roundness. — **Glo'bous** (glō'bŭs), *a.* Round; globose. — **Glob'u-lar** (glŏb'ū-lẽr), *a.* Globe-shaped; spherical. — **Glob'ule** (-ūl), *n.* A little globe; a small spherical particle of matter. — **Glob'u-lous** (-ū-lŭs), *a.* Round; spherical; orbicular.

Gloom (glōōm), *n.* Partial or total darkness; obscurity; heaviness; melancholy; sadness. — *v. i.* [GLOOMED (glōōmd); GLOOMING.] To shine obscurely; to appear dismal or gloomy. — *v. t.* To render gloomy; to make dismal or sullen. — **Gloom'y** (glōōm'ĭ), *a.* Imperfectly illuminated; dim; dusky; dismal; sullen; morose; sad; downcast; disheartened. — **Gloom'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Gloom'i-ness**, *n.*

Glo'ry (glō'rĭ), *n.* Praise; honor; grandeur; heaven. — *v. i.* [GLORIED (-rĭd); GLORYING.] To exult; to rejoice; to boast; to be proud of. — **Glo'ri-ous** (-rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Splendid; illustrious; renowned. — **Glo'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Glo'ri-fy** (-rĭ-fī), *v. t.* To adore; to extol. — **Glo'ri-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of giving glory; state of being glorified.

Gloss (glŏs), *n.* Brightness; luster from a smooth surface; polish; specious appearance. — *v. t.*

[Glossed (glŏst); Glossing.] To give gloss or luster to; to make smooth or shining. — **Gloss'y** (glŏs'ȳ), *a.* Smooth; shining; lustrous; plausible. — **Gloss'i-ness**, *n.*

Gloss (glŏs), *n.* An interpretation; commentary; false or specious explanation. — *v. t.* To render specious and plausible; to illustrate; to explain. — *v. i.* To comment; to make explanatory or sly remarks. — **Glos'sa-rist** (-sȧ-rĭst), *n.* A writer of glosses or of a glossary. — **Glos'sa-ry** (-sȧ-rȳ), *n.* A vocabulary of words requiring elucidation.

Gloss'y, *a.* See under Gloss, brightness.

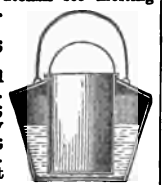
Glot'tis (glŏt'tĭs), *n.* The narrow opening at the upper part of the larynx, between the vocal cords.

Glove (glŭv), *n.* A cover for the hand, with a separate sheath for each finger. — *v. t.* [Gloved (glŭvd); Gloving.] To cover with a glove. — **Glov'er**, *n.* One who makes and sells gloves.

Glow (glō), *v. i.* [Glowed (glōd); Glowing.] To shine with intense heat; to be bright with animation, blushes, etc. — *n.* Shining heat; incandescence; redness; intense excitement or earnestness. — **Glow'worm'** (-wûrm'), *n.* A coleopterous insect, the wingless female of which emits, in the nighttime, a shining green light from the abdomen.

Gloze (glōz), *v. i.* [Glozed (glōzd); Glozing.] To flatter; to wheedle; to misinterpret. — *v. t.* To smooth over; to palliate; to extenuate. — *n.* Flattery; adulation.

Glue (glū), *n.* Hard, brittle gelatin, obtained by boiling skins, hoofs, etc., of animals, and used as a cement. — *v. t.* [Glued (glūd); Gluing (glū'ĭng).] To join with glue; to unite. — **Glue'pot'** (-pŏt'), *n.* A utensil for melting glue. — **Glu'ey** (glū'ȳ), *a.* Viscous; glutinous.



Gluepot.

Glum (glŭm), *a.* Sullen; moody; silent.

Glume (glūm), *n.* The floral covering of grain or grasses.

Glut (glŭt), *v. t.* [Glutted; Glutting.] To swallow greedily; to gorge; to fill; to satiate; to cloy. — *v. i.* To eat to satiety. — *n.* That which is swallowed down; a full supply; a supply beyond sufficiency or to loathing; a clog; a wooden wedge used in splitting blocks.

Glu'ten (glū'tĕn), *n.* A viscid, tenacious substance which gives adhesiveness to dough. — **Glu'ti-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* Viscous; viscid; tenacious. — **Glu'ti-nous-ness**, *n.* The quality of glue; tenacity.

Glut'ton (glŭt't'n), *n.* One who eats voraciously; a gormandizer; a carnivorous mammal; the wolverine. — **Glut'ton-ous** (-tŭs), *a.* Belonging to a glutton or to gluttony; given to excessive eating. — **Glut'ton-y** (-ȳ), *n.* Act or practice of a glutton; excess in eating; voracity.

Glyc'er-in (glĭs'ẽr-ĭn), **Glyc'er-ine**, *n.* A sweet, viscid liquid, obtained from fats, and consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

Gnarl (närl), *v. i.* [Gnarled (närld); Gnarling.] To growl; to murmur; to snarl.

Gnarl (närl), *n.* A knot in wood. — **Gnarled** (närld), **Gnarl'y** (närl'ȳ), *a.* Knotty; full of knots.

Gnash (năsh), *v. t.* & *i.* [Gnashed (năsht); Gnashing.] To strike (the teeth) together, in anger or pain.

Gnat (năt), *n.* A small blood-sucking fly.

Gnaw (nạ), *v. t.* [Gnawed (nạd); Gnawing.] To bite, or wear away with the teeth; to corrode; to fret away. — *v. i.* To use the teeth in biting. — **Gnaw'er**, *n.*

Gneiss (nīs), *n.* Crystalline rock, resembling granite. — **Gneis'soid** (nīs'soid), *a.* Having characteristics of gneiss.

Gnome (nōm), *n.* A fabled dweller in the inner parts of the earth, and the guardian of mines, quarries, etc.; a dwarf; a goblin.

Gno'mon (nō'mŏn), *n.* The style or pin of a sundial.

Gnos'tic (nŏs'tĭk), *n.* One of a sect of early Christians, who attempted philosophical explanation of Christianity. — *a.* Pertaining to the Gnostics or their doctrines. — **Gnos'ti-cism** (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Doctrines taught by the Gnostics.

Gnu.

Gnu (nū), *n.* A South African antelope; the horned horse.

Go (gō), *v. i.* [*imp.* Went (wĕnt); *p. p.* Gone (gŏn); *p. pr.* Going.] To pass from one place to another; to proceed; to walk; to depart; to die. — *v. t.* To take (share, part, etc.). — **Go'ing**, *n.* Movement; departure; way of life. — **Go'-by'** (gō'bī'), *n.* Evasion; neglect. — **Go'cart'**, *n.* A frame on wheels, for supporting a child learning to walk.

Goad (gōd), *n.* A pointed instrument to urge on a beast; stimulus. — *v. t.* To prick; to drive with a goad; to stimulate; to instigate.

Goal (gōl), *n.* Point aimed at in a race; end; purpose.

Goat (gōt), *n.* A horned ruminant animal, akin to the sheep. — **Goat'ish**, *a.* Like goats; rank. — **Goat'ee'** (gō-tē'), *n.* A beard depending from the chin. — **Goat'herd'** (gōt'hĕrd'), *n.* One who tends goats.

Goat's Head.

Gob'ble (gŏb'b'l), *v. t.* To swallow hastily; to eat voraciously. — *v. i.* To make a noise in the throat, as a turkey. — **Gob'bler** (-blẽr), *n.* A greedy eater; a turkey cock.

Gob'let (gŏb'lĕt), *n.* A drinking vessel without a handle.

Gob'lin (gŏb'lĭn), *n.* An evil spirit; phantom; gnome; elf.

Go'-by', **Go'cart'**, *n.* See under Go, *v.*

God (gŏd), *n.* The supreme being, creator of the universe; Jehovah; a divinity; deity; idol. — **God'dess** (-dĕs), *n.* A female god. — **God'ly** (-lȳ), *a.* Reverencing God and his laws; pious; devout; righteous. — **God'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* — **God'less** (-lĕs), *a.* Acknowledging no God; ungodly; wicked. — **God'like'** (-līk'), *a.* Divine. — **God'ship** (-shĭp), *n.* Divinity. — **God'send'**, *n.* Unexpected piece of good fortune. —

God'head (-hĕd), *n.* Deity; divine nature. — **God'fa'ther** (-fä'thĕr), **God'moth'er** (-mŭth'ĕr), *n.* A man or woman who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism. — **God'child'**, **God'daugh'ter** (-dą'tĕr), **God'son'** (-sŭn'), *n.* One for whom another has been sponsor at the font. — **God'speed'**, *n.* Success; prosperous journeying.

Gof'fer (gŏf'fĕr), *v. t.* [GOFFERED (-fĕrd); GOFFERING.] To plait or flute (lace, etc.).

Gog'gle (gŏg'g'l), *v. i.* To roll the eyes; to stare. — *a.* Rolling; staring. — *n.* Staring or affected rolling of the eyes. — **Gog'gles** (-gl'z), *n. pl.* Spectacles.

Go'ing, *n.* See under GO, *v.*

Goi'ter (goi'tĕr), **Goi'tre**, *n.* A swelling of the glands of the throat. — **Goi'tered** (-tĕrd), **Goi'tred**, **Goi'trous** (-trŭs), *a.* Like or affected with goiter.

Gold (gōld), *n.* A precious metal of yellow color and great ductility and malleability; money; wealth; yellow color. — **Gold'en** (-'n), *a.* Made of, or colored like, gold; very precious. — **Gold'finch'** (-fĭnch'), *n.* A yellow singing bird. — **Gold'fish**, *n.* A small fish, named from its color, — often domesticated. — **Gold foil, Gold leaf.** Gold beaten into a leaf for gilding, etc. — **Gold'smith'** (-smĭth'), *n.* One who manufactures articles of gold.

Gon'do-la (gŏn'dō-lä), *n.* A pleasure boat, used at

Gondola.

Venice, on the canals; in the U. S., a flat-bottomed boat, also a long platform car, used to carry freight. — **Gon'do-lier'** (-lēr'), *n.* One who rows a gondola.

Gone, *p. p.* of GO.

Gong (gŏng), *n.* A kind of metal drum.

Go'ni-om'e-ter (gō'nĭ-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* An instrument for measuring solid angles. — **Go'ni-om'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.* Measurement of solid angles.

Good (gŏŏd), *a.* [BETTER (bĕt'tĕr); BEST (bĕst).] Having desirable qualities; kind; benevolent; suited; adapted; skillful; sufficient; considerable; complete; fair; honorable. — *n.* That which possesses desirable qualities; welfare; advantage; benefit; *pl.* commodities; chattels; property. — *adv.* Well; equally well; quite; considerably. — **Good'ness**, *n.* — **Good'ish** (-ĭsh), *a.* Rather good; fair; not wholly bad. — **Good'ly** (-lĭ), *a.* Agreeable; comely; large. — **Good'li-ness**, *n.* — **Good'y-good'y** (-gŏŏd'ĭ), *a.* Mawkishly good. — *n.* Goodness combined with silliness. — **Good'-by'** (-bī'), **Good'-bye'**, *n.* or *interj.* Farewell. — **Good Friday.** A fast in memory of our Savior's suffering. — **Good'-na'tured** (-nā'tûrd), *a.* Mild in temper; not easily provoked; kind. — **Good will.** Benevolence; custom of any trade or business.

Goose.

Goose (gōōs), *n.*; *pl.* GEESE (gēs). A web-footed aquatic fowl; tailor's smoothing iron; a simpleton.

Goose'ber-ry (gōōz'- *or* gōōs'bĕr-rĭ), *n.* A thorny shrub and its fruit.

Go'pher (gō'fĕr), *n.* A burrowing animal of several kinds, — rat, squirrel, tortoise, and snake.

Gore (gōr), *n.* Blood, esp. when thick or clotted. — *v. t.* [GORED (gōrd); GORING.] To pierce; to stab. — **Gor'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Bloody; murderous.

Gore (gōr), *n.* A wedge-shaped piece of cloth, widening a garment at a particular part; triangular piece of land. — *v. t.* [GORED (gōrd); GORING.] To cut in a triangular form.

Gorge (gôrj), *n.* The throat; gullet; narrow passage or entrance; a filling or choking. — *v. t.* [GORGED (gôrjd); GORGING.] To swallow; to glut; to satiate. — *v. i.* To feed greedily.

Gor'geous (gôr'jŭs), *a.* Very splendid; showy; magnificent. — **Gor'geous-ly**, *adv.* — **Gor'geous-ness**, *n.*

Gor'get (gôr'jĕt), *n.* Armor defending the throat; a surgeon's cutting instrument.

Gor'gon (gôr'gŏn), *n.* A fabled monster, the sight of which turned the beholder to stone.

Go-rĭl'la (gō-rĭl'lä), *n.* A large and enormously strong and fierce African ape, closely resembling man.

Gorilla.

Gor'mand (gôr'mand), *n.* A glutton. — **Gor'mand-ize** (-ĭz), *v. i.* & *t.* To eat greedily; to feed ravenously. — **Gor'mand-i-zer** (-ĭ'zĕr), *n.*

Gorse (gôrs), *n.* A prickly shrub; furze; whin.

Gor'y, *a.* See under GORE, blood.

Gos'hawk' (gŏs'hąk'), *n.* A slender hawk, found in both hemispheres.

Gos'ling (gŏz'lĭng), *n.* A young goose.

Gos'pel (gŏs'pĕl), *n.* Glad tidings; the history of Jesus Christ and his teachings; one of the four narratives of the life of Christ.

Gos'sa-mer (gŏs'są-mĕr), *n.* A filmy substance, like cobwebs, floating in the air; a gauzelike fabric, or a garment made from it.

Gos'sip (gŏs'sĭp), *n.* A sponsor; idle tattler; chatter; rumor. — *v. i.* [GOSSIPED (-sĭpt); GOSSIPING.] To prate; to run about and tattle.

Got (gŏt), *imp.* of GET. — **Got, Got'ten** (-t'n), *p. p.* of GET.

Goth (gŏth), *n.* A barbarian. — **Goth'ic** (gŏth'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the Goths, also to a style of architecture with high and sharply-pointed arches, clustered columns, etc.; rude; barbarous. — *n.* The language of the Goths.

Gouge (gouj *or* gōōj), *n.* A chisel, with a grooved blade, for scooping, etc.; the act of scooping; a cavity; a fraud. — *v. t.* [GOUGED (goujd *or* gōōjd); GOUGING.] To scoop out with a gouge; to cheat.

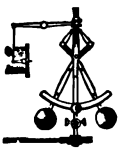
Gourd (gōrd *or* gōōrd), *n.* A plant and its fleshy fruit, some kinds of which have a hard outer rind, used for cups, bottles, etc.

Gour'mand (gōōr'mănd), *n.* A greedy eater; a glutton.

Gout (gout), *n.* A drop; a clot; painful inflammation of the joints. — **Gout'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Afflicted with, or pertaining to, gout. — **Gout'i-ness**, *n.*

‖**Gout** (gōō), *n.* Taste; relish.

Gov'ern (gŭv'ẽrn), *v. t.* [GOVERNED (-ẽrnd); GOVERNING.] To regulate; to direct; to manage; to require (a noun or pronoun) to be in a particular case. — *v. i.* To exercise authority; to have control. — **Gov'ern-or** (-ẽr), *n.* One who governs; a chief ruler; a guardian; an attachment to a machine or engine, to preserve uniform motion. — **Gov'ern-ess**, *n.* A woman who governs or instructs. — **Gov'ern-ance** (-ans), *n.* Government. — **Gov'ern-a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Controllable; obedient. — **Gov'ern-ante'** (-ănt'), *n.* A lady who has care of young women; governess. — **Gov'ern-ment** (-mẽnt), *n.* Act of governing; restraint; regulation; administration; executive power; state; commonwealth; influence of one word on the form of another. — **Gov'ern-men'tal** (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Pertaining to government.



Governor.

Gown (goun), *n.* The loose upper garment of a woman, scholar, professional man, etc.

Gowns'man (gounz'măn), *n.* A professional man; a student; a civilian.

Grab (grăb), *v. t.* & *i.* [GRABBED (grăbd); GRABBING.] To gripe suddenly; to seize; to clutch; to snatch. — *n.* Grasp; snatch. — **Grab'ber**, *n.*

Grace (grās), *n.* Favor; divine mercy; inherent excellence; beauty; elegance; prayer before or after meat. — *v. t.* [GRACED (grāst); GRACING.] To adorn; to dignify; to honor. — **Grace'ful** (grās'ful), *a.* Elegant; easy; agreeable. — **Grace'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Grace'ful-ness**, *n.* — **Grace'less** (-lĕs), *a.* Wanting in grace or excellence; depraved; corrupt. — **Grace'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Gra'cious** (grā'shŭs), *a.* Abounding in grace or mercy; kind; benevolent; merciful. **Gra'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Gra'cious-ness**, *n.*

Grade (grād), *n.* A step or degree; rank; rate of ascent or descent. — *v. t.* To reduce to a level or to an even slope. — **Gra-da'tion** (grā-dā'shŭn), *n.* A progressing by regular steps, degree in an order or series. — **Grad'a-to-ry** (grăd'ȧ-tŭ-rȳ), *a.* Proceeding step by step; gradual.

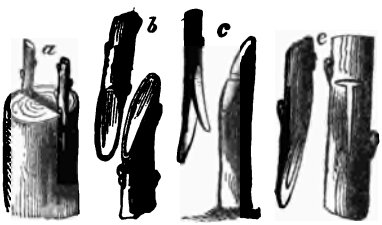
Gra'di-ent (grā'dĭ-ent), *a.* Moving by steps; rising or descending by regular inclination. — *n.* Rate of ascent or descent in a road, etc.; sloping part of a road; grade.

Grad'u-al (grăd'ū-al), *a.* By steps or degrees; progressive; slow. — **Grad'u-al-ly**, *adv.*

Grad'u-ate (grăd'ū-āt), *v. t.* To mark with degrees; to divide into regular grades or intervals; to admit to a certain grade or academical degree; to prepare gradually. — *v. i.* To receive an academical degree; to pass by degrees; to change gradually. — *n.* One admitted to an academical degree. — *a.* Arranged by successive steps or degrees; graduated. — **Grad'u-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.* — **Grad'u-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A graduating; a dividing into degrees, or other definite parts; lines on an instrument to indicate degrees, etc.

Graf (grăf), *n.* A German title of nobility, equivalent to the English *earl* or French *count*.

Graft (grăft), *n.* A small shoot or scion of a tree



Grafts.

a Cleft Grafting; *b* Splice Grafting; *c* Whip Grafting; *e* Side Grafting.

inserted in another tree. — *v. t.* To insert (a cutting from one tree) in a stem of another; to implant; to incorporate. — *v. i.* To insert scions. — **Graft'er**, *n.* — **Graft'ing**, *n.* An inserting grafts in plants; a transplanting portions of flesh or skin to a denuded surface on the body; an endwise attachment of timbers.

Grain (grān), *n.* A kernel (of corn, wheat, etc.); a small, hard particle; a small weight, being the 20th of a scruple, in apothecaries' weight, and the 24th of a pennyweight troy; the fiber of wood, etc.; texture; *pl.* remains of malt after brewing; any residuum. — *v. t.* [GRAINED (grānd); GRAINING.] To granulate; to paint in imitation of the grain of wood. — *v. i.* To form grains; to assume granular form.

Gram (grăm), **Gramme**, *n.* The unit of weight in the metric system, being 15.432 grains.

Gram'i-na'ceous (grăm'ĭ-nā'shŭs), **Gra-min'e-al** (grȧ-mĭn'ē-al), **Gra-min'e-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Resembling, or pertaining to, grass; grassy. — **Gram'i-niv'o-rous** (grăm'ĭ-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* Feeding on grass and like food.

Gram'mar (grăm'mẽr), *n.* Science of language; art of speaking or writing correctly; treatise on the principles of language or of any science. — **Gram-ma'ri-an** (-mā'rĭ-an), *n.* One versed in grammar. — **Gram-mat'ic-al** (-măt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Belonging to, or according to, the rules of grammar. — **Gram-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Gramme (grăm), *n.* See GRAM, *n.*

Gram'pus (grăm'pŭs), *n.* A fish akin to the whale; the cowfish.

Grampus.

Gran'a-ry (grăn'ȧ-rȳ), *n.* A storehouse for grain.

Grand (grănd), *a.* Very great; magnificent; principal; noble. — **Grand'ly**, *adv.* — **Grand'ness**, *n.* — **Grand juror.** One of a grand jury. — **Grand jury.** A jury charged with the duty of examining into accusations against offenders. — **Grand'child'** (-chīld'), **Grand'daugh'ter** (-dą'tẽr), **Grand'son'** (-sŭn'), *n.* Child, daughter, or son of one's child. — **Grand'fa'ther** (-fä'thẽr), **Grand'moth'er** (-mŭth'ẽr), *n.* Father or mother of one's parent. — **Grand'sire'** (-sīr'),

n. Grandfather; any male ancestor. — **Gran-dee'** (grăn-dē'), *n.* A nobleman; in Spain, a nobleman of the first rank. — **Gran'deur** (grăn'dŭr), *n.* The quality of being grand; sublimity; majesty; stateliness; magnificence. — **Gran-dil'o-quence** (-dĭl'ō-kwens), *n.* Lofty words; pomposity of speech. — **Gran-dil'o-quent** (-kwent), *a.* Pompous; bombastic. — **Gran'di-ose'** (grăn'dĭ-ōs'), *a.* Imposing; turgid; bombastic. — **Gran'di-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Pomposity.

Grange (grānj), *n.* A granary; a barn; a farm, with its stables, etc.; an association to promote farmers' interests. — **Gran'ger** (grān'jĕr), *n.* Member of a grange.

Gran'ite (grăn'ĭt), *n.* Rock consisting of quartz, feldspar, and mica. — **Gra-nit'ic** (grȧ-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* Like or consisting of granite.

Gra-niv'o-rous (grȧ-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* Eating grain or seeds.

Grant (grȧnt), *v. t.* To allow; to yield; to bestow; to convey; to admit; to allow; to concede. — *n.* A granting; thing granted; gift; transfer of property by deed; appropriation by the government. — **Grant'or** (-ŏr), **Grant'or** (grȧnt'ŏr *or* grȧn-tōr'), *n.* — **Gran-tee'** (grȧn-tē'), *n.* One to whom a grant is made.

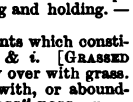
Gran'ule (grăn'ūl), *n.* A small grain; pellet. — **Gran'u-lar** (-lĕr), **Gran'u-la-ry** (-lȧ-rĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or like, grains or granules. — **Gran'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **Gran'u-late** (-lāt), *v. t.* To form into grains or small masses; to roughen on the surface. — *v. i.* To be formed into grains. — **Gran'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A forming into grains. — **Gran'u-lous** (grăn'ū-lŭs), *a.* Full of grains or granular substances.

Grape (grāp), *n.* Fruit of the vine; grapeshot. — **Grap'er-y** (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.* A building for the cultivation of grapes. — **Grape'shot'** (-shŏt'), *n.* A cluster of iron balls, to be shot from a cannon. — **Grape'stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* A seed of the grape. — **Grape'vine'** (-vīn'), *n.* A climbing shrub which produces grapes.

Graph'ic (grăf'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to writing; written; well described. — **Graph'ic-al-ly** (-ĭ-kal-lĭ), *adv.*

Graph'ite (grăf'ĭt), *n.* Native carbon in crystals, used for pencils, for crucibles, as a lubrication, etc.; — also called *plumbago* or *black lead.*

Grap'nel (grăp'nĕl), *n.* A small anchor, with claws; any instrument designed to grapple or hold.



Grapnel.

Grap'ple (grăp'p'l), *v. t.* To seize; to lay hold of. — *v. i.* To use a grapple; to contend in close fight. — *n.* A seizing; a close hug in contest.

Grasp (grȧsp), *v. t.* [Grasped (grȧspt); Grasping.] To seize and hold; to catch. — *n.* Gripe of the hand; power of seizing and holding. — **Grasp'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

Grass (grȧs), *n.* Herbage; plants which constitute food of cattle. — *v. t.* & *i.* [Grassed (grȧst); Grassing.] To grow over with grass. — **Grass'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Covered with, or abounding in, grass; green. — **Grass'i-ness**, *n.* — **Grass'hop'per** (-hŏp'pĕr), *n.* A jumping orthopterous insect, which feeds on grass or leaves. — **Grass'plot'** (-plŏt'), *n.* A space covered with grass; lawn.

Grate (grāt), *n.* A latticework, used in windows of prisons, etc.; frame of iron bars for holding burning fuel. — *v. t.* To furnish with grates or bars. — **Grat'ing**, *n.* A partition formed of bars.

Grate (grāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To rub roughly or harshly; to fret; to vex. — **Grat'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, grates; a roughened instrument for rubbing off particles of a body. — **Grat'ing**, *a.* Harsh; irritating. — *n.* A harsh sound.

Grate'ful (grāt'fŭl), *a.* Having a due sense of benefits; affording pleasure; welcome; delicious. — **Grate'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Grate'ful-ness**, *n.*

Grat'i-fy (grăt'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To please; to indulge; to humor; to requite; to recompense. — **Grat'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A gratifying or pleasing; that which affords pleasure.

Grat'ing, *n.* See under Grate, *n.*, also *v. t.* & *i.*

‖**Gra'tis** (grā'tĭs), *adv.* For nothing; freely; gratuitously.

Grat'i-tude (grăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* State of being grateful; kindness awakened by a favor; thankfulness.

Gra-tu'i-tous (grȧ-tū'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Given without recompense; without reason, cause, or proof. — **Gra-tu'i-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **Gra-tu'i-ty** (-tĭ), *n.* A free gift; a present; a donation.

Grat'u-late (grăt'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To salute with declarations of joy; to congratulate. — **Grat'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A gratulating or felicitating. — **Grat'u-la-to-ry** (-ū-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Expressing joy; congratulatory.

Grave (grāv), *v. t.* [*imp.* Graved (grāvd); *p. p.* Graven (grāv'n), or Graved; Graving.] To carve or cut; to engrave; to shape by cutting; to clean (a ship's bottom) by burning off filth, etc. — *n.* An excavation in the earth as a place of burial; a tomb; death, or destruction. — **Grav'er**, *n.* An engraver; a sculptor; a tool for cutting; a burin. — **Grave'stone'**, *n.* A stone marking a grave. — **Grave'yard'**, *n.* A burial place; a cemetery.

Grave (grāv), *a.* Of weight or importance; serious; solemn; not acute in sound; low; deep. — **Grave'ly**, *adv.* — **Grave'ness**, **Grav'i-ty** (grăv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **Grav'i-tate** (-tāt), *v. i.* To tend toward the center. — **Grav'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A gravitating; attraction or force by which all bodies tend toward each other.

Grav'el (grăv'ĕl), *n.* Small stones; a disease produced by small concretions in the kidneys and bladder. — *v. t.* [Gravelled; Gravelling.] To cover with gravel; to stick in the sand; to puzzle; to hurt (the foot of a horse) by gravel lodged under the shoe. — **Grav'el-ly** (-lĭ), *a.* Abounding with, or consisting of, gravel.

Grave'stone', **Grave'yard'**, *n.* See under Grave, *v. t.*

Grav'i-tate, **Grav'i-ty**, etc. See under Grave, *a.*

Gra'vy (grā'vĭ), *n.* Juice from cooked meat, made into a dressing.

Gray (grā), *a.* Hoary; white mixed with black; old; mature. — *n.* Color produced by mixture of white and black. — **Gray'ness**, *n.* — **Gray'ish**, *a.* Somewhat gray. — **Gray'beard'** (-bērd'), *n.* An old man.

Gray'hound, *n.* See Greyhound.

Gray'ling, *n.* A fish akin to the trout.

Graze (grāz), *v. t.* & *i.* To feed on grass; to touch lightly in passing. — **Graz'er** (-ĕr), *n.* — **Gra'zier** (grā'zhĕr), *n.* One who pastures or deals in cattle. — **Graz'ing**, *n.* A feeding on grass; pasture; a light touch in passing.

Grease (grēs), *n.* Soft animal fat; inflammation

of the heels of a horse. — **Grease** (grēz *or* grēs), *v. t.* [Greased (grēzd *or* grēst); Greasing.] To smear with grease. — **Greas'er**, *n.* One who or that which greases (machinery, etc.). — **Greas'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Oily; fat; unctuous; smooth; affected with the disease called grease. — **Greas'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Greas'i-ness**, *n.*

Great (grāt), *a.* Large; chief; great; big; pregnant; numerous; important; distinguished. — **Great'ly**, *adv.* — **Great'ness**, *n.*

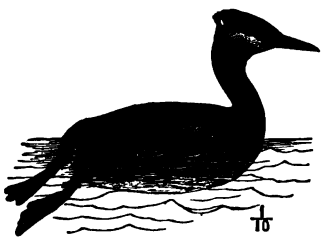
Great'coat' (grāt'kōt'), *n.* An overcoat.

Great'-grand'child', **-grand'daugh'ter**, **-grand'son'**, *n.* A child, daughter, or son of one's granddaughter or grandson. — **Great'-grand'fa'ther**, **-grand'moth'er**, *n.* A father or mother of one's grandparent.

Greaves (grēvz), *n. pl.* Ancient armor for the legs.

Greaves (grēvz), *n. pl.* The sediment of melted tallow.

Grebe (grēb), *n.* A marine bird, expert at diving.



Grebe.

Gre'cian (grē'shan), *a.* & *n.* Greek. — **Gre'cism** (-sĭz'm), *n.* A Greek idiom or peculiarity.

Greed (grēd), *n.* Eager desire; avarice. — **Greed'y** (-ĭ), *a.* [Greedier; Greediest.] Having keen appetite for food or drink; ravenous; voracious; eager to obtain.

Greek (grēk), *a.* Pertaining to Greece; Grecian. — *n.* A native or inhabitant, also the language, of Greece.

Green (grēn), *a.* Of the color of growing plants, or a color composed of blue and yellow; verdant; new; recent; not ripe; immature in age or experience; raw; awkward; not seasoned; containing natural juices. — *n.* The color of growing plants; grassy plain; *pl.* fresh leaves; wreaths; leaves of young plants dressed for food; potherbs. — *v. t.* To make green. — **Green'ly**, *adv.* — **Green'ness**, *n.* — **Green'ish**, *a.* Somewhat green. — **Green'back'** (-bāk'), *n.* A United States legal tender note. — **Green'back'er**, *n.* One who advocates paper money, and opposes specie payment. [*U. S.*] — **Green'gro'cer**, *n.* A retailer of fresh vegetables or fruits. — **Green'horn'** (-hôrn'), *n.* A raw youth. — **Green'house'** (-hous'), *n.* A house to protect tender plants in cold weather. — **Green'room'** (-rōōm'), *n.* Retiring room of actors in a theater. — **Green'shank'** (-shăngk'), *n.* A species of snipe. — **Green'sward'** (-swārd'), *n.* Turf green with grass.

Greet (grēt), *v. t.* & *i.* To salute; to hail; to address. — **Greet'ing**, *n.* Salutation; compliment.

Gre-ga'ri-ous (grē-gā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Keeping in flocks; herding together. — **Gre-ga'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Gre-ga'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Gre-nade' (grē-nād'), *n.* A hollow shell filled with powder, and fired by a fuse. — **Gren'a-dier'** (grĕn'ă-dēr'), *n.* A soldier peculiarly equipped.

Gren'a-dine' (grĕn'ă-dēn'), *n.* Thin silk material for ladies' dresses, shawls, etc.

Grew (grŭ), *imp.* of Grow.

Grey, *a.* See Gray.

Grey'hound' (grā'hound'), *n.* A slender breed of dogs, very swift and keen of sight.

Greyhound.

Grid'dle (grĭd'd'l), *n.* A shallow pan for baking cakes; a cover for the top of a stove; a sieve used by miners.

Grid'i'ron (grĭd'ĭ'-ŭrn), *n.* A grated utensil for broiling.

Grief (grēf), *n.* Pain of mind; sorrow; sadness. — **Grieve** (grēv), *v. t.* [Grieved (grēvd); Grieving.] To afflict; to hurt; to try. — *v. i.* To feel grief; to sorrow; to mourn. — **Griev'ance** (-ans), *n.* A cause of grief; wrong done or suffered; oppression; injury; hardship. — **Griev'ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Causing grief or sorrow; painful; hard to bear; heinous; flagitious; full of, or expressing, grief. — **Griev'ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Griev'ous-ness**, *n.*

Griffe (grĭf), *n.* Offspring of a mulatto woman and negro man.

Grif'fin (grĭf'fĭn), **Grif'fon** (-fŏn), *n.* A fabulous monster, half lion and half eagle; an Oriental vulture; an English early apple.

Griffin.

Grill (grĭl), *v. t.* [Grilled (grĭld); Grilling.] To broil.

Grim (grĭm), *a.* [Grimmer; Grimmest.] Of a forbidding aspect; fierce; frightful; stern; surly. — **Grim'ly**, *adv.* — **Grim'ness**, *n.*

Gri-mace' (grĭ-mās'), *n.* Distortion of the countenance, to express contempt, disapprobation, etc.; a smirk; a made-up face. — *v. i.* To make faces.

Gri-mal'kin (grĭ-măl'kĭn), *n.* An old cat.

Grime (grīm), *n.* Foul matter; dirt deeply rubbed in. — *v. t.* To sully or soil deeply. — **Grim'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Full of grime; begrimed; dirty; foul. — **Grim'i-ly**, *adv.*

Grin (grĭn), *v. i.* [Grinned (grĭnd); Grinning.] To show the teeth in laughter, scorn, or pain. — *v. t.* To express by grinning. — *n.* A closing the teeth and showing them.

Grind (grīnd), *v. t.* [Ground; Grinding.] To rub; to reduce to powder by friction; to wear down, polish, or sharpen by friction; to prepare for examination by hard study; to oppress; to harass. — **Grind'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, grinds; a molar, or double tooth used in masticating food. — **Grind'stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* A circular stone for grinding and sharpening tools.

Grip (grĭp), *n.* A grasp; a holding fast; that by which anything is grasped; a handle; a device for holding something tightly. — *v. t.* To give a

grip to; **to grasp**; to gripe. — **Grip'sack'** (-săk'), *n.* A traveler's satchel; a handbag. [*Colloq.*]

Gripe (grīp), *v. t.* [GRIPED (grīpt); GRIPING.] To seize; to clutch; to pinch; to distress. — *v. i.* To hold tightly; to get money by exactions or hard bargains; to suffer sharp pains. — *n.* Grasp; seizure; handle; exaction; distress; pain in the intestines.

‖**Gri-sette'** (grē-zĕt' *or* grĭ-zĕt'), *n.* A French girl of the working class; one kept as a mistress.

Gris'ly (grĭz'lĭ), *a.* Frightful; horrible. — **Gris'li-ness**, *n.*

Grist (grĭst), *n.* Ground corn; quantity ground at one time; provision. — **Grist'mill'**, *n.* A mill for grinding grain for customers.

Gris'tle (grĭs'l), *n.* Elastic tissue which forms bone in animal bodies; cartilage. — **Gris'tly** (grĭs'lĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or like, gristle; cartilaginous.

Grit (grĭt), *n.* Coarse part of meal; grain hulled, or coarsely ground; sand or gravel; resolution; spunk. [*Colloq.*] — *v. i.* & *t.* To grind; to grate. — **Grit'ty** (-tĭ), *a.* Containing, or consisting of, grit; resolute; spunky. — **Grit'ti-ness**, *n.*

Griz'zle (grĭz'z'l), *n.* Gray; a mixture of white and black. — **Griz'zly** (grĭz'zlĭ), *a.* Somewhat gray. — **Grizzly bear**. A large and ferocious bear of Western North America.

Grizzly Bear. 1/50

Groan (grōn), *v. i.* [GROANED (grōnd); GROANING.] To give forth a low, moaning sound, as in pain or sorrow. — *n.* A moaning sound, — usually uttered in pain, sometimes in derision.

Groat (grōt *or* grŏt), *n.* An old English coin worth four-pence.

Groats (grōts *or* grŏts), *n. pl.* Oats or wheat deprived of the hulls.

Gro'cer (grō'sẽr), *n.* A dealer in tea, sugar, spices, liquors, etc. — **Gro'cer-y** (-ĭ), *n.* A grocer's store; *pl.* goods sold by grocers.

Grog (grŏg), *n.* Mixed spirit and water. — **Grog'ger-y** (-gẽr-ĭ), **Grog'shop'** (-shŏp'), *n.* A place where spirits are retailed and drunk. — **Grog'gy** (-gĭ), *a.* Overcome with grog; tipsy; reeling.

Grog'ram (grŏg'ram), **Grog'ran** (-ran), *n.* A coarse stuff made of silk and mohair.

Groin (groin), *n.* The junction of belly and thigh, also of intersecting arches. — *v. t.* To fashion into groins.

Groom (grōōm), *n.* A servant who has charge of horses; officer of the English royal household; a man recently married; bridegroom. — *v. t.* To tend (a horse). — **Grooms'man** (grōōmz'man), *n.* Attendant of a bridegroom at his wedding.

Groove (grōōv), *n.* A furrow; a channel; a long hollow cut by a tool; an habitual mode of life; a routine. — *v. t.* [GROOVED (grōōvd); GROOVING.] To furrow.

Grope (grōp), *v. i.* & *t.* [GROPED (grōpt); GROPING.] To feel in the dark.

Gros'beak' (grōs'bēk'), *n.* A singing bird of the Finch kind, having a bill very thick at the base.

Grosbeak. 1/8

Gross (grōs), *a.* Great; bulky; coarse; stupid; vulgar; indelicate; obscene; impure; thick; dense; palpable; entire; total. — *n.* The main body; bulk; mass; number of twelve dozen. — **Gross'ly**, *adv.* — **Gross'ness**, *n.* — **A great gross**. Twelve gross; 144 dozen. — **In the gross, In gross**. In the bulk, or the whole undivided; all parts taken together.

Grot (grŏt), **Grot'to** (grŏt'tō), *n.* A cavern; cave. — **Gro-tesque'** (grō-tĕsk'), *a.* Like figures in grottoes; wildly formed; fantastic. — **Gro-tesque'ly**, *adv.* — **Gro-tesque'ness**, *n.*

Ground (ground), *imp.* & *p. p.* of GRIND.

Ground (ground), *n.* Surface of the earth, also of a floor or pavement; land; estate; soil; foundation; *pl.* sediment; dregs; lees. — *v. t.* To lay on the ground; to found; to fix or set (on a foundation); to instruct in first principles. — *v. i.* To run aground. — **Ground floor**. Floor of a house nearest the level of the ground. — **Ground hog**. The woodchuck, or American marmot; the aardvark. — **Ground plan**. A plan of the ground floor of a building. — **Ground plot**. The ground on which a structure stands; the foundation. — **Ground rent**. Rent paid for the privilege of building on another's land. — **Ground'less**, *a.* Without ground or foundation; false. — **Ground'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Ground'less-ness**, *n.* — **Ground'nut'** (-nŭt'), *n.* The peanut; also, several plants having edible roots. — **Ground'work'** (-wûrk'), *n.* The foundation; basis; essential part; first principle; original reason.

Group (grōōp), *n.* Cluster; crowd; assemblage. — *v. t.* [GROUPED (grōōpt); GROUPING.] To gather or form into a group; to assemble.

Grouse (grous), *n.* A wild bird of many species, highly prized for food.

Grouse. 1/12

Grout (grout), *n.* Coarse meal; thick ale; grounds; dregs; thin, coarse mortar; also, a finer material, used in finishing ceilings. — *v. t.* To fill up (joints between stones) with grout. — **Grout'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Cross; sulky; sullen.

Grove (grōv), *n.* Cluster of trees; a small wood.

Grov'el (grŏv'l), *v. i.* [GROVELED (-ld); GROVELING.] To creep on the earth; to be low or mean. — **Grov'el-er**, *n.*

Grow (grō), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* GREW (grŭ); *p. p.* GROWN (grōn); GROWING.] To vegetate; to increase; to raise. — **Grow'er**, *n.*

Growl (groul), *v. i.* & *t.* [GROWLED (grould);

Growling.] To grumble; to snarl. — *n.* The murmur of a cross dog. — **Growl'er** (groul'ẽr), *n.*

Grown (grōn), *p. p.* of Grow.

Growth (grōth), *n.* The process of growing; the gradual increase of bodies; production; product; effect; result.

Grub (grŭb), *v. t.* & *i.* [Grubbed (grŭbd); Grubbing.] To dig. — *n.* A larva of an insect. — **Grub'ber**, *n.*

Grudge (grŭj), *v. t.* [Grudged (grŭjd); Grudging.] To part with reluctantly. — *v. i.* To be covetous or reluctant. — *n.* Cherished ill-will; envy; spite. — **Grudg'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Gru'el (grɪu'ẽl), *n.* Liquid food, made by boiling meal in water.

Gruff (grŭf), *a.* Stern; surly; rugged. — **Gruff'ly**, *adv.* — **Gruff'ness**, *n.*

Grum (grŭm), *a.* Morose; glum; grim; deep in the throat; guttural. — **Grum'ly**, *adv.*

Grum'ble (grŭm'b'l), *v. i.* To murmur with discontent; to growl; to rumble; to roar. — *v. t.* To utter with grumbling. — **Grum'bler**, *n.*

Grume (grɪum), *n.* Clotted blood. — **Gru'mous** (grɪu'mŭs), *a.* Thick; clotted.

Grunt (grŭnt), *v. i.* To make a guttural noise, like a hog. — *n.* Sound of a hog. — **Grunt'er**, *n.*

Gryph'on, *n.* See Griffin.

Gua'ia-cum (gwĕ'yá-kŭm), *n.* A small tree of the West India islands; resin of the lignum-vitæ or boxwood, — used in medicine.

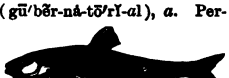
Gua'no (gwĕ'nŏ), *n.* The excrement of sea fowls, — used as manure.

Guar'an-tee' (găr'ăn-tē'), *n.* A promise to answer for another's performance of some duty; a security. — *v. t.* To warrant; to make sure. — **Guar'an-tor'** (găr'ăn-tōr'), *n.* One who makes or gives a guaranty; a surety. — **Guar'an-ty** (-tỹ), *n.* An undertaking to answer for the payment of debt or performance of duty by another. — *v. t.* [Guaranteed (-tĭd); Guaranteeing.] To undertake the performance of (duty) by another; to indemnify; to save harmless.

Guard (gärd), *v. t.* To protect from danger; to watch; to defend. — *v. i.* To watch. — *n.* A watch; a defense; a body of men for protection; an escort; care; heed. — **Guard'ed-ly** (-ĕd-lỹ), *adv.* In a guarded or cautious manner. — **Guard'ed-ness**, *n.* — **Guard'i-an** (-ĭ-an *or* -yan), *n.* One who guards or secures; one in charge of the person or property of an infant or person incapable of managing his own affairs. — *a.* Guarding; protecting. — **Guard'i-an-ship**, *n.* The office of a guardian.

Gua'va (gwĕ'vá), *n.* A tropical tree, or its fruit, used for jelly.

Gu'ber-na-to'ri-al (gū'bẽr-ná-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to a governor.



Gudgeon.

Gud'geon (gŭj'ŭn), *n.* A small fresh-water fish, easily caught; a person easily cheated; a pin on which a wheel turns; an eye to hang a rudder on.

Guer-ril'la (gĕr-rĭl'lá), *n.* Irregular warfare; a member of a predatory band.

Guess (gĕs), *v. t.* [Guessed (gĕst); Guessing.] To judge of at random; to think; to reckon. — *v. i.* To make a random judgment; to conjecture. — *n.* A judgment without sufficient or decisive evidence. — **Guess'er**, *n.*

Guest (gĕst), *n.* A visitor.

Guf-faw' (gŭf-fą'), *n.* A loud burst of laughter.

Guide (gīd), *v. t.* To lead; to direct. — *n.* One who directs another in his way; a conductor; a regulator. — **Guid'ance** (-ans), *n.* Direction; government. — **Guide'post'** (-pōst'), *n.* A post at the fork of a road, to direct travelers in the way.

Guild (gĭld), *n.* An association of men of kindred pursuits.

Guile (gīl), *n.* Craft; artifice; duplicity; deceit. — **Guile'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Full of guile; cunning; guilty. — **Guile'less**, *a.* Free from deceit; artless. — **Guile'less-ness**, *n.*

Guil'lo-tine' (gĭl'lō-tēn'), *n.* A machine for beheading. — *v. t.* To behead with the guillotine.

Guillotine.

Guilt (gĭlt), *n.* Criminality; sin. — **Guilt'y** (-ỹ), *a.* Criminal; wicked. — **Guilt'i-ly** (-ĭ-lỹ), *adv.* — **Guilt'i-ness**, *n.* — **Guilt'less**, *a.* Free from guilt; innocent; without experience. — **Guilt'less-ness**, *n.*

Guin'ea (gĭn'ẽ), *n.* An English gold coin, worth 21 shillings or about $5.

Guin'ea fowl' (gĭn'ẽ foul'), **Guin'ea hen'**. A fowl akin to peacocks and turkeys, originally from Africa.

Guin'ea pig' (gĭn'ẽ pĭg'). A small Brazilian rodent.

Guise (gīz), *n.* External appearance in manner or dress; garb; behavior; mien.

Gui-tar' (gĭ-tär'), *n.* A stringed instrument of music, played with the fingers.

Guitar.

Gulch (gŭlch), *n.* A ravine; a gully.

Gules (gūlz), *n.* & *a.* Red.

Gulf (gŭlf), *n.* An abyss; a deep chasm; a large bay; open sea. — **Gulf'y** (-ỹ), *a.* Full of whirlpools or gulfs.

Gull (gŭl), *v. t.* To deceive; to cheat; to defraud. — *n.* A trick; fraud; one easily cheated; a dupe. — **Gul'li-ble** (-lĭ-b'l), *a.* Easily gulled. — **Gul'li-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Credulity.

Gull (gŭl), *n.* A long-winged, web-footed sea fowl.

Gul'let (gŭl'lĕt), *n.* The passage for food in the throat; esophagus.

Gul'li-ble, etc. See under Gull, *v. t.*

Gul'ly (gŭl'lỹ), *n.*; *pl.* Gullies (-lĭz). A channel worn by water; a gulch. — *v. t.* [Gullied (-lĭd); Gullying.] To wear into gullies.

Gulp (gŭlp), *v. t.* [Gulped (gŭlpt); Gulping.] To swallow eagerly; to swallow up. — *n.* A swallow; as much as is swallowed at once.

Gum (gŭm), *n.* Dense tissues covering the jaws and investing the teeth. — **Gum'boil** (-boil), *n.* A small abscess on the gum.

Gum (gŭm), *n.* A vegetable secretion which hardens when it exudes, but is soluble in water. — *v. t.* To unite or stiffen with gum. — **Gum'my** (-mỹ), *a.* Like or consisting of gum; sticky. — **Gum'mi-ness**, *n.* — **Gum tree.** A large tree

of the Southern United States, whose fruit attracts opossums; the Australian eucalyptus.

Gum'bo (gŭm'bō), *n.* Soup composed of okra, tomatoes, etc.

Gump (gŭmp), *n.* A foolish person; dolt; dunce.

Gump'tion (gŭmp'shŭn), *n.* Capacity; shrewdness.

Gun (gŭn), *n.* Any firearm, except the pistol and mortar, for throwing projectiles by explosion of gunpowder; a heavy cannon. — *v. i.* To hunt small game. — **Gun cotton.** A highly explosive substance obtained by soaking cotton, etc., in nitric and sulphuric acids. — **Gun metal.** Bronze, composed of copper and tin, used for cannon, etc. — **Gun'ner,** *n.* One who works a gun; cannoneer. — **Gun'ner-y,** *n.* Art or science of constructing or using guns. — **Gun'ning,** *n.* Pursuit of game with guns. — **Gun'boat',** *n.* A light vessel, carrying one or more guns. — **Gun'pow'der,** *n.* An explosive composition of niter, charcoal, and sulphur, used in gunnery, blasting, etc. — **Gun'shot',** *n.* Reach or range of a gun. — *a.* Made by the shot of a gun. — **Gun'smith',** *n.* One who makes or repairs small arms; an armorer. — **Gun'stock',** *n.* The stock in which the barrel of a firearm is fastened.

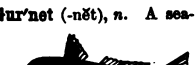
Gun'nel (gŭn'nĕl), *n.* A gunwale; a little spotted fish of the Northern Atlantic.

Gun'ny (gŭn'nȳ), *n.* A strong, coarse kind of sacking.

Gun'wale (gŭn'wăl *or* gŭn'nĕl), *n.* The upper edge of a ship's side.

Gur'gle (gûr'g'l), *v. i.* [GURGLED (-gl'd); GURGLING (-glĭng).] To flow in a broken, noisy current, like water from a bottle. — *n.* A gush of liquid.

Gur'nard (gûr'nĕrd), **Gur'net** (-nĕt), *n.* A seafish, having a large and spiny head with mailed cheeks.



Gurnard.

Gush (gŭsh), *v. i.* [GUSHED (gŭsht); GUSHING.] To flow copiously; to rush forth as a fluid from confinement; to act with sudden impulse. — *n.* A violent issue of fluid from an inclosed place; fluid thus emitted; effusive show of sentiment. — **Gush'ing,** *a.* Rushing forth with violence; emitting copiously (tears); soft-hearted; sentimental.

Gus'set (gŭs'sĕt), *n.* A piece of cloth inserted in a garment to strengthen or give it shape.

Gust (gŭst), *n.* Sense of tasting; relish; capacity for enjoyment; taste. — **Gus'to** (gŭs'tō), *n.* Nice or keen appreciation; taste; fancy. — **Gust'a-to-ry** (gŭst'ă-tō-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to the sense of taste.

Gust (gŭst), *n.* A sudden squall; a burst of passion. — **Gust'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Subject to gusts; tempestuous.

Gut (gŭt), *n.* The intestinal canal. — *v. t.* [GUTTED; GUTTING.] To take out the bowels from; to destroy the interior of.

Gut'ta-per'cha (gŭt'tă-pĕr'chă), *n.* Sap from trees of the Malay archipelago, in many of its properties resembling caoutchouc.

Gut'ter (gŭt'tĕr), *n.* A channel for conveying away water. — *v. t.* [GUTTERED (-tĕrd); GUTTERING.] To form into longitudinal hollows or channels. — *v. i.* To become channeled.

Gut'tur-al (gŭt'tŭr-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, or formed in, the throat. — *n.* A letter pronounced in the throat.

Guy (gī), *n.* A rope or rod attached to anything to steady it.

Guz'zle (gŭz'z'l), *v. t.* & *i.* [GUZZLED (-z'ld); GUZZLING (-zlĭng).] To swallow much or often. — *n.* An insatiable thing or person. — **Guz'zler** (-zlĕr), *n.*

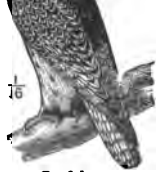
Gybe (jīb), *v. t.* & *i.* [GYBED (jībd); GYBING.] To shift (the boom) from one side of a vessel to the other.

Gym-na'si-um (jĭm-nā'zĭ-ŭm), *n.* A place for athletic exercises; school for the higher branches of literature and science. — **Gym'nast** (jĭm'-năst), *n.* One who teaches or practices gymnastic exercises. — **Gym-nas'tic** (-năs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to athletic exercises. — **Gym-nas'tic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Gym-nas'tics** (-tĭks), *n.* Art of performing athletic or disciplinary exercises.

Gyp'sum (jĭp'sŭm), *n.* A mineral consisting of sulphate of lime and water, and made into plaster of Paris. — **Gyp'se-ous** (-sē-ŭs), *a.* Resembling or containing gypsum.

Gyp'sy (jĭp'sȳ), *n.*; *pl.* GYPSIES (-sĭz). One of a vagabond Oriental race, now scattered over Europe, living by theft, fortune telling, tinkering, etc.; a crafty person. — *a.* Pertaining to gypsies.

Gy'ral (jī'*ral*), *a.* Moving in a circular path or way; whirling; rotatory. — **Gy'rate** (-rāt), *v. i.* To revolve round a central point; to move spirally. — **Gy-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* A turning or whirling around; rotation. — **Gy'ra-to-ry** (jī'rā-tō-rȳ), *a.* Moving in a circle, or spirally. — **Gyre** (jīr), *n.* Circular motion; a circle described by a moving body.



Gyrfalcon.

Gyr'fal-con (jĕr'fą-k'n), *n.* The peregrine falcon.

Gy'ro-scope (jī'rō-skōp), *n.* A rotating wheel mounted in rings, for illustrating the dynamics of rotating bodies, etc.

Gyve (jīv), *n.* A shackle; a fetter. — *v. t.* [GYVED (jīvd); GYVING.] To fetter; to shackle; to chain.

H.

Ha (hä), *interj.* An exclamation of surprise, joy, or grief.

‖Ha'be-as cor'pus (hā'bē-ăs kôr'pŭs). [L., you may have the body.] A writ to produce a prisoner before a court or judge.

Hab'er-dash'er (hăb'ẽr-dăsh'ẽr), *n.* A dealer in drapery goods, trimmings, etc. — **Hab'er-dash'er-y** (-ẽr-ỹ), *n.* Goods sold by a harberdasher.

Ha-bil'i-ment (hă-bĭl'ĭ-ment), *n.* Dress; garment; clothing.

Hab'it (hăb'ĭt), *n.* Ordinary state; physical temperament; established custom; dress; garment. — *v. t.* [HABITED; HABITING.] To clothe; to equip.

Hab'it-a-ble (hăb'ĭt-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being inhabited or dwelt in. — **Hab'it-a-ble-ness, Hab'it-a-bil'i-ty** (-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* — **Hab'it-an-cy** (-an-sỹ), *n.* Same as INHABITANCY. — **Hab'it-ant** (-ant), *n.* An inhabitant; dweller; resident. — **Hab'i-tat** (-ĭ-tăt), *n.* Natural abode of a plant or animal. — **Hab'i-ta'tion,** *n.* Place of abode; dwelling. — **Ha-bit'u-al** (hă-bĭt'ū-al), *a.* Customary; usual; common. — **Ha-bit'u-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Ha-bit'u-ate** (-āt), *v. t.* To accustom; to familiarize. — **Ha-bit'u-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of habituating; state of being habituated. — **Hab'i-tude** (hăb'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Customary mode of living or acting. — **‖Ha'bi'tu'é'** (ä'bē'tu'ā'), *n.* Frequenter (of a place named).

Hack (hăk), *v. t.* [HACKED (hăkt); HACKING.] To cut awkwardly; to notch; to mangle. — *v. i.* To cough faintly and often; to speak with stops or hesitation. — *n.* A notch; cut; feeble cough.

Hack (hăk), *n.* A horse, carriage, etc., let out for hire; a man who hires himself out for literary work; a drudge. — *a.* Hackneyed; hired; mercenary.

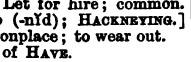
Hack'ee (hăk'ē), *n.* A chipmunk; a chickaree or red squirrel.

Hac'kle (hăk'k'l), *v. t.* To comb (flax or hemp); to hatchel. — *n.* A comb for dressing flax, etc.; a flimsy unspun substance.

Hack'ney (hăk'nỹ), *n.; pl.* HACKNEYS (-nĭz). A horse for riding or driving; nag; pony; horse kept for hire; hack; person worn by drudgery; a hireling. — *a.* Let for hire; common. — *v. t.* [HACKNEYED (-nĭd); HACKNEYING.] To make trite or commonplace; to wear out.

Had (hăd), *imp. & p. p.* of HAVE.

Had'dock (hăd'dŏk), *n.* A marine food fish, like the cod.



Haddock.

Haft (hăft), *n.* Handle; hilt.

Hag (hăg), *n.* An ugly old woman; a fury; a witch. — *a.* Wild; wasted by want or suffering. — **Hag'gish** (-gĭsh), *a.* Ugly; horrid.

Hag'gis (hăg'gĭs), *n.* A Scotch pudding containing entrails of a sheep or lamb.

Hag'gle (hăg'g'l), *v. i.* To cut into small pieces or make rough by cutting; to tease; to worry. — *v. i.* To be difficult in bargaining; to chaffer; to higgle. — **Hag'gler,** *n.*

Ha'gi-og'ra-phy (hā'jĭ-ŏg'rā-fỹ), *n.* Sacred writings. — **Ha'gi-og'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* A sacred writer. — **Ha'gi-ol'o-gy** (-ŏl'ŏ-jỹ), *n.* A narrative of the lives of the saints.

Hah (hä), *interj.* Exclamation of surprise.

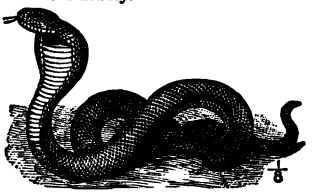
Ha-ha' (hä-hä'), *n.* A fence or bank sunk so as not to be seen.

Hail (hāl), *n.* Frozen rain. — *v. t. & i.* [HAILED (hāld); HAILING.] To pour down in icy particles. — **Hail'stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* A frozen raindrop.

Hail (hāl), *a.* Healthy; sound. See HALE. — *interj.* An exclamation of salutation. — *n.* A wish of health; salutation. — *v. t.* To call after loudly; to salute; to name; to call. — *v. i.* To report one's self, as when hailed from another ship at sea. — **Hail'-fel'low** (-fĕl'lō), *n.* An intimate companion.

Hair (hâr), *n.* A small tubular animal filament; a mass of such filaments covering part of the body; a very small distance. — **Hair'y** (-ỹ), *a.* Full of, or covered with, hair. — **Hair'i-ness,** *n.* — **Hair'less,** *a.* Wanting hair. — **Hair'breadth'** (-brĕdth'), **Hair's' breadth',** *n.* Diameter or breadth of a hair; very small distance. — **Hair' breadth',** *a.* Very narrow. — **Hair'-brush',** *n.* A brush for smoothing the hair. — **Hair'cloth',** *n.* Cloth made of hair, or partly so. — **Hair'dress'er,** *n.* One who dresses hair; a barber. — **Hair'pin',** *n.* A pin used in dressing the hair. — **Hair'spring',** *n.* A fine wire which gives motion to the balance wheel of a timepiece.

Ha'je (hä'jĕ), *n.* The Egyptian asp or cobra, whose bite is deadly.



Haje.

Hal'berd (hŏl'bẽrd), *n.* An ancient weapon resembling both spear and axe. — **Hal'berd-ier'** (-ẽr'), *n.* One armed with a halberd.

Hal'cy-on (hăl'sĭ-ŏn), *n.* The kingfisher. — *a.* Resembling the halcyon, which is said to lay her eggs during the calm weather about the winter solstice; calm; peaceful; happy.

Hale (hāl), *a.* Sound; healthy; robust.

Hale (hāl *or* hal), *v. t.* [HALED (hāld *or* hald); HALING.] To drag; to haul.

Half (hăf), *n.; pl.* HALVES (hăvz). One of two equal parts of a thing. — *a.* Consisting of a moiety, or half. — **Half'way'** (-wā'), *adv.* At half the distance; partially. — *a.* Equally distant from the extremes; midway. — *adv.* In part, or in an equal part or degree. — **Half blood.** Relation of persons having only one parent in common. — **Half measure.** A weak line of action. — **Half note.** In music, a minim, half

as long as a whole note. — **Half'-and-half'**, *n.* A mixture of beer or porter and ale. — **Half'-breed'** (-brēd'), *n.* One whose parents are of different races; esp., the offspring of Indians and whites. — **Half'-broth'er** (-brŭth'ĕr), *n.* Brother by one parent only. — **Half'-caste'** (-kăst'), *n.* One born of a Hindoo and a European. — **Half'-heart'ed** (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Wanting in true affection; ungenerous; illiberal; unkind. — **Half'-moon'** (-mōōn'), *n.* The moon when half its disk appears illuminated. — **Half'-pen-ny** (hā'pĕn-nȳ *or* häf'-), *n.*; *pl.* HALF-PENCE (-pens). An English coin worth half a penny; value of half a penny. — **Half'-sis'ter** (-sĭs'tĕr), *n.* Sister by one parent only. — **Half'-wit'ted** (-wĭt'tĕd), *a.* Weak in intellect; silly.

Hal'i-but (hŏl'ĭ-bŭt), *n.* A large sea flatfish, having a dark back and white belly.

Hall (hąl), *n.* An edifice or a room of stately dimensions; a passageway at the entrance of a house; a manor house; a place of public assembly; a college.

Hal'le-lu'iah (hăl'lĕ-lū'yą), **Hal'le-lu'jah**, *n.* & *interj.* Praise ye Jehovah; — exclamation of praise to God.

Hal-loo' (hăl-lōō'), *n.* Loud exclamation to call attention or excite effort; a shout. — *v. t.* & *i.* [HALLOOED (-lōōd'); HALLOOING.] To cry out; to encourage; to hail. — *interj.* Ho, there! ho!

Hal'low (hăl'lō), *v. t.* [HALLOWED (-lōd); HALLOWING.] To make holy; to consecrate. — **Hal'low-een'** (-ēn'), *n.* The evening preceding All Saints' Day. — **Hal'low-mas** (-măs), *n.* Feast of All Saints', or Allhallows (November 1).

Hal-lu'ci-na'tion (hăl-lū'sĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Error; delusion of the imagination.

Ha'lo (hā'lō), *n.*; *pl.* HALOS (-lōz). A luminous circle round the sun or moon.

Halt (hąlt), *n.* A stop in marching; a limp; lameness. — *v. i.* & *t.* To stop; to limp. — *a.* Lame.

Hal'ter (hąl'tĕr), *n.* A strong strap or cord, for a horse, for hanging malefactors, etc. — *v. t.* [HALTERED (-tĕrd); HALTERING.] To put a halter on.

Halve (hăv), *v. t.* [HALVED (hăvd); HALVING.] To divide into two equal parts. — **Halves** (hăvz), *n.*, *pl.* of HALF.

Hal'yard (hăl'yĕrd), *n.* A rope or tackle for adjusting sails.

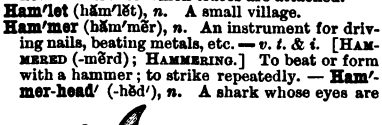
Ham (hăm), *n.* The hind part of the knee; a hog's thigh cured.

Ham'a-dry'ad (hăm'ą-drī'ăd), *n.* A wood nymph.

Hames (hāmz), *n. pl.* Curved pieces fitted to a horse's collar to which traces are attached.

Ham'let (hăm'lĕt), *n.* A small village.

Ham'mer (hăm'mĕr), *n.* An instrument for driving nails, beating metals, etc. — *v. t.* & *i.* [HAMMERED (-mĕrd); HAMMERING.] To beat or form with a hammer; to strike repeatedly. — **Ham'mer-head'** (-hĕd'), *n.* A shark whose eyes are



Hammerhead.

set on projections from the side of the head; an African fruit-eating bat.

Ham'mock (hăm'mŏk), *n.* A hanging bed.

Ham'per (hăm'pĕr), *n.* A covered basket. — *v. t.* To put into a hamper.

Hammock.

Ham'per (hăm'pĕr), *v. t.* To put a hamper or fetter on; to shackle; to encumber. — *n.* A shackle; an obstruction.

Ham'string (hăm'strĭng), *n.* One of the tendons of the ham. — *v. t.* [HAMSTRUNG; HAMSTRINGING.] To disable by cutting the tendons of the ham.

Hand (hănd), *n.* Extremity of the arm, with its fingers; pointer of a clock, etc.; measure of the hand's breadth (4 inches); side; direction; agent; servant; penmanship. — *v. t.* To give; to deliver; to lead; to conduct. — **Hand'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Skillful with the hand; adroit; ready to the hand; convenient. — **Hand'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Hand'i-ness**, *n.* — **Hand bag.** A satchel. — **Hand organ.** A barrel organ operated by a crank turned by the hand. — **Hand'bill'** (-bĭl'), *n.* A loose printed sheet circulated by hand. — **Hand'book'** (-bōōk'), *n.* A book of reference; a manual. — **Hand'breadth'** (-brĕdth'), *n.* Space equal to the breadth of the hand; palm. — **Hand'cuff'** (-kŭf'), *n.* A fastening around the wrist; manacle. — *v. t.* To manacle. — **Hand'ful** (-fụl), *n.*; *pl.* HANDFULS (-fụlz). As much as the hand will contain; a small quantity or number. — **Hand'made'** (-mād'), *a.* Manufactured by hand, not by machinery. — **Hand'saw'** (-są'), *n.* A saw used with one hand. — **Hand'spike'** (-spīk'), *n.* A bar or lever for turning a windlass, etc. — **Hand'writ'ing** (-rīt'-Ing), *n.* The form of writing peculiar to each person; chirography; manuscript.

Hand'i-cap (hăn'dĭ-kăp), *n.* Allowance of time or distance to the weaker party in a race; race in which such allowance is given. — *v. t.* To encumber with a handicap; to put at a disadvantage.

Hand'i-craft (hănd'ĭ-krăft), *n.* Manual occupation; work performed by hand. — **Hand'i-crafts'man** (-krăfts'măn), *n.* A manufacturer.

Hand'i-ly, etc. See under HAND, *n.*

Hand'i-work' (hănd'ĭ-wûrk'), *n.* Work done by the hands.

Hand'ker-chief (hăn'kĕr-chĭf), *n.* A cloth for wiping the face, etc.; neckerchief; neckcloth.

Han'dle (hăn'd'l), *v. t.* [HANDLED (-d'ld); HANDLING (-dlĭng).] To touch; to hold with the hand; to manage; to make familiar by frequent touching; to practice; to treat; to discuss. — *n.* The part of an instrument held in the hand when used.

Hand'maid' (hănd'mād'), **Hand'maid-en** (-'n), *n.* A female servant or attendant.

Hand organ, etc. See under HAND, *n.*

Hand'some (hăn'sŭm), *a.* Agreeable to the eye; attractive; comely; graceful; appropriate; ample. — **Hand'some-ly**, *adv.* — **Hand'some-ness**, *n.*

Han'dy, etc. See under HAND, *n.*

Hang (hăng), *v. t.* [HANGED (hăngd) or HUNG (hŭng); HANGING.] To suspend; to put to death by suspension by the neck on the gallows. — *v. i.* To be suspended; to dangle; to depend; to impend; to lean. — *n.* Manner in which one thing depends on another; arrangement; plan.

[*Colloq.*] — **Hang'er** (hăng'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, hangs, or by which a thing is suspended; a short sword; a pendent bracket supporting shafting. — **Hang'ing** (-ĭng), *n.* Death by suspension; *pl.* drapery decorating a room. — **Hang'bird'** (-bẽrd'), *n.* The Baltimore oriole, which suspends its nest from a tree. — **Hang'dog'** (-dôg'), *n.* A degraded fellow; a sneak. — *a.* Low; sneaking. — **Hang'man**, *n.* One who hangs another; public executioner. — **Hang'nail'** (-nāl'), *n.* A small piece of skin hanging from the root of a fingernail; an agnail. — **Hang'nest'** (-nĕst'), *n.* A nest that hangs like a bag; a hangbird.

Hangnest.

Hank (hăngk), *n.* Parcel of two or more skeins tied together.

Han'ker (hăng'kẽr), *v. i.* To long for; to crave.

Han'som (hăn'sŭm), *n.*, *or* **Hansom cab.** A low, two-wheeled covered cab, with the driver's seat elevated behind.

Hap (hăp), *n.* That which comes unexpectedly; chance; fortune; fate; lot. — *v. i.* To happen; to befall. — **Hap'haz'ard** (hăp'hăz'ẽrd *or* hăp'hăz'-), *n.* Extra hazard; chance; accident; random. — **Hap'less** (hăp'lĕs), *a.* Without luck; unhappy. — **Hap'ly**, *adv.* By hap, chance, or accident; perhaps. — **Hap'pen** (-p'n), *v. i.* To come by chance; to fall out; to occur.

Hap'py (hăp'pĭ), *a.* [HAPPIER; HAPPIEST.] Favored by hap, luck, or fortune; fortunate; delighted; satisfied; prosperous; supplying happiness; favorable. — **Hap'pi-ly**, *adv.* — **Hap'pi-ness**, *n.*

Ha'ra-ki'ri (hä'rä-kē'rĭ), *n.* A Japanese mode of suicide by slashing the abdomen; — incorrectly written *hari-kari*.

Ha-rangue' (hȧ-răng'), *n.* A speech to a large assembly; popular oration; declamation; ranting. — *v. i.* & *t.* [HARANGUED (-răngd'); HARANGUING.] To address earnestly or noisily. — **Ha-rang'uer** (-ẽr), *n.*

Har'ass (hăr'ȧs), *v. t.* [HARASSED (-ȧst); HARASSING.] To fatigue to excess; to weary with importunity or perplexity; to jade; to tire; to tease; to disturb. — **Har'ass-er**, *n.*

Har'bin-ger (här'bĭn-jẽr), *n.* A forerunner; precursor.

Har'bor (här'bẽr), *n.* A place of security and comfort; asylum; refuge for ships; port; haven. — *v. t.* [HARBORED (-bẽrd); HARBORING.] To entertain as a guest; to shelter. — *v. i.* To lodge for a time; to take shelter. — **Har'bor-er**, *n.* — **Har'bor-less**, *a.* Without a harbor.

Hard (härd), *a.* Not soft; difficult to penetrate, to understand, to accomplish, to resist, to bear or to endure; solid; firm; unyielding; stubborn; stern; cruel; harsh; coarse. — *adv.* Close; nearly; earnestly; with difficulty; vigorously; rapidly; violently. — **Hard'ly**, *adv.* — **Hard'ness**, *n.* — **Hard'en**, *v. t.* & *i.* [HARDENED (-'nd); HARDENING.] To make or become hard. — **Hard'ish**, *a.* Somewhat hard. — **Hard'ship**, *n.* A thing hard to bear; toil; privation; injustice.

Hard'i-hood, etc. See under HARDY, *a.*

Hard'ish, **Hard'ly**, **Hard'ship**, etc. See under HARD, *a.*

Hard'ware' (härd'wâr'), *n.* Ware made of iron, etc.; ironmongery.

Har'dy (här'dĭ), *a.* [HARDIER; HARDIEST.] Bold; brave; stout; robust; impudent. — **Hard'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Hard'i-ness**, **Hard'i-hood** (-ho͝od), *n.* Boldness; courage; audacity; impudence.

Hare (hâr), *n.* A swift, timid rodent, having long hind legs, short tail, and divided upper lip. — **Hare'brained'** (-brānd'), *a.* Wild; giddy; heedless. — **Hare'lip'** (-lĭp'), *n.* A lip having a division like that of a hare.

Hare.

Hare'bell' (hâr'bĕl'), *n.* A small branching plant, having blue, bell-shaped flowers.

Ha'rem (hâ'rĕm), *n.* The women's apartment in an Oriental house; seraglio; the wives and concubines belonging to one man.

Har'i-cot (hăr'ĭ-kō), *n.* A stew of meat and vegetables; the seeds or pod of the string bean.

Hark (härk), *v. i.* To listen; to hearken. — *interj.* Hear!

Har'le-quin (här'lĕ-kĭn *or* -kwĭn), *n.* A buffoon; a clown.

Har'lot (här'lŏt), *n.* A lewd woman; prostitute; strumpet. — **Har'lot-ry** (-rў), *n.* Prostitution; lewdness.

Harm (härm), *n.* Injury; hurt; misfortune; evil; loss; wickedness. — *v. t.* [HARMED (härmd); HARMING.] To hurt; to injure; to damage. — **Harm'ful**, *n.* Injurious. — **Harm'less**, *a.* Free from harm; unhurt; innocent; inoffensive. — **Harm'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Harm'less-ness**, *n.*

Har'mo-ny (här'mŏ-nў), *n.* Correspondence of parts to each other; agreement in facts, opinions, interests, etc.; concord of musical strains that differ in pitch and quality. — **Har-mon'ic** (-mŏn'ĭk), **Har-mon'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Concordant; musical; harmonious. — **Har-mon'ics** (-ĭks), *n.* Science of musical sounds. — **Har-mo'ni-ous** (-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Adapted to each other; symmetrical; agreeing in action or feeling. — **Har-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Har-mo'ni-um** (-nĭ-ŭm), *n.* A keyed instrument of music, having vibrating metallic reeds. — **Har'mo-nize** (här'mŏ-nīz), *v. i.* & *t.* To be or make harmonious; to accord. — **Har'mo-nist** (-nĭst), *n.* One who shows the agreement of corresponding passages of different authors; a musical composer.

Harp.

Har'ness (här'nĕs), *n.* Equipments of a horse; tackle; part of a loom guiding the threads. — *v. t.* [HARNESSED (-nĕst); HARNESSING.] To equip.

Harp (härp), *n.* A musical stringed instrument. — *v. i.* To play on the harp; to dwell tediously or monotonously (on a topic). — **Harp'ist**, **Harp'er**, *n.* A player on the harp.

Har-poon' (hăr-pōōn'), *n.* A barbed fishing spear. — *v. t.* To strike, catch, or kill with a harpoon. — **Har'poon-eer'** (hăr'pōōn-ēr'), **Har-poon'-er**, *n.*

Harp'si-chord (härp'sĭ-kôrd), *n.* A harp-shaped instrument of music, now superseded by the piano.

Har'py (här'pĭ), *n.*; *pl.* HARPIES (-pĭz). A fabulous monster, ravenous and filthy; an extortioner; a European buzzard; an eagle inhabiting Mexico and New Granada.

Harpy.

Har'que-buse (här'kwĕ-bŭs), *n.* An arquebuse.

Har'ri-dan (hăr'rĭ-dan), *n.* A hag; a decayed strumpet.

Har'ri-er (hăr'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* A hound for hunting hares; a European buzzard.

Har'row (hăr'rō), *n.* An instrument for smoothing land. — *v. t.* [HARROWED (-rōd); HARROWING.] To smooth with a harrow; to lacerate; to torment.

Har'ry (hăr'rĭ), *v. t.* [HARRIED (-rĭd); HARRYING.] To strip; to pillage.

Harsh (härsh), *a.* Rough to touch, taste, or feeling; grating; austere; severe. — **Harsh'ly**, *adv.* — **Harsh'ness**, *n.*

Hart (härt), *n.* A stag; male deer.

Harts'horn' (härts'hôrn'), *n.* The horn of the hart. — **Spirit of hartshorn.** A solution of ammonia in water.

Har'um-scar'um (hăr'ŭm-skăr'ŭm), *a.* Wild; giddy; rash.

Ha-rus'pice (hă-rŭs'pĭs), *n.* A soothsayer.

Har'vest (här'vĕst), *n.* The gathering a crop, or time for doing so; thing reaped; product of labor; gain. — *v. t.* To reap or gather (a ripe crop). — **Har'vest-er**, *n.* One who harvests; a machine for cutting and gathering grain; a kind of ant.

Has (hăz), *3d per. sing. pres.* of HAVE.

Hash (hăsh), *n.* Matter chopped up and mixed; a second preparation. — *v. t.* [HASHED (hăsht); HASHING.] To chop into small pieces; to mince and mix.

Hash'eesh (hăsh'ēsh), **Hash'ish**, *n.* A gum resin produced by the hemp, narcotic and intoxicating.

Has'let (hăz'lĕt), *n.* The inwards of a hog, used for food.

Hasp (hăsp), *n.* A clasp for a staple. — *v. t.* [HASPED (hăspt); HASPING.] To shut or fasten with a hasp.

Has'sock (hăs'sŭk), *n.* A cushion for kneeling on in church, or for home use.

Hast (hăst), *2d pers. sing. pres.* of HAVE.

Haste (hāst), *n.* Celerity of motion; speed; quickness; hurry. — **Haste, Has'ten** (hās'n), *v. t.* & *i.* To make speed; to drive forward; to push on; to expedite; to hurry. — **Has'ty** (hās'tĭ), *a.* [HASTIER; HASTIEST.] Done in haste; quick; passionate; rash. — **Has'ti-ly**, *adv.* — **Has'ti-ness**, *n.*

Hat (hăt), *n.* A cover for the head. — **Hat'ter**, *n.* One who makes or deals in hats.

Hatch (hăch), *v. t.* [HATCHED (hăcht); HATCHING.] To produce (birds, etc.) from eggs; to contrive or plot; to concoct. — *v. t.* To produce young; to come forth from the egg. — *n.* A brood; a number of birds produced at once; development; discovery.

Hatch (hăch), *v. t.* To cross (a drawing) with lines of shading. — **Hatch'ing**, *n.* Shading of an engraving, etc., by cross lines.

Hatch (hăch), *n.* A door in a ship's deck, warehouse floor, etc. — *v. t.* To close with hatches. — **Hatch'-boat'**, *n.* A vessel whose deck consists chiefly of movable hatches, — used in the fisheries. — **Hatch'way'** (-wā'), *n.* An opening for passage through a deck or floor.

Hatch'el (hăch'ĕl), *n.* A toothed instrument for cleansing flax. — *v. t.* [HATCHELED or HATCHELLED (-ĕld); HATCHELING or HATCHELLING.] To comb (flax, hemp, etc.). — **Hatch'el-er**, *n.*

Hatch'et (hăch'ĕt), *n.* A small ax with a short handle, to be used with one hand.

Hatch'way', *n.* See under HATCH, door.

Hate (hāt), *v. t.* To dislike greatly; to detest; to loathe. — *n.* Strong dislike or aversion; hatred. **Hat'er**, *n.* — **Hate'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Manifesting hate; exciting or deserving great dislike or disgust; detestable; abominable; loathsome; repugnant. — **Hate'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Hate'ful-ness**, *n.* — **Ha'tred** (hā'trĕd), *n.* Very great dislike; ill-will; enmity; animosity; loathing; rancor; malignity; antipathy.

Hat'ter, *n.* See under HAT, *n.*

Haugh'ty (hạ'tĭ), *a.* High; lofty; proud; arrogant; scornful; imperious. — **Haugh'ti-ly** (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **Haugh'ti-ness**, *n.*

Haul (hạl), *v. t.* & *i.* [HAULED (hạld); HAULING.] To pull or draw forcibly; to drag. — *n.* Violent pull; draught; quantity (of fish) taken at one draught of a net. — **Haul'er**, *n.*

Haulm (hạm), *n.* Stem or stalk of grain; straw.

Haunch (hänch), *n.* The hip; part of the body between ribs and thigh; the part of an arch on either side of its crown.

A A Haunches of an Arch.

Haunt (hänt), *v. t.* & *i.* To visit persistently, as a ghost; to frequent. — *n.* Place of frequent resort. — **Haunt'er**, *n.*

Haut'boy (hō'boi), *n.* A wooden wind instrument with vibrating reed; an oboe.

‖**Hau'teur'** (hō'tẽr'), *n.* Haughty manner or spirit; pride; arrogance.

Have (hăv), *v. t.* [HAD (hăd); HAVING.] To possess; to hold; to own; to enjoy.

Hav'e-lock (hăv'ĕ-lŏk), *n.* A light cloth covering for head and neck.

Ha'ven (hā'v'n), *n.* Harbor; port; place of shelter; asylum.

Hav'er-sack (hăv'ẽr-săk), *n.* A case for carrying food, ammunition, etc.

Hav'oc (hăv'ŏk), *n.* Destruction; devastation; waste. — *v. t.* To destroy; to lay waste.

Haw (hạ), *n.* A hedge; fruit of the hawthorn.

Haw (hạ), *n.* A hesitation of speech. — *v. i.* To speak with hesitation.

Haw (hạ), *v. i.* & *t.* [HAWED (hạd); HAWING.] To turn (oxen, etc.) to the near side, or toward the driver.

Hawk (hąk), *n.* A bird of prey resembling the falcon. — *v. i.* [HAWKED (hąkt); HAWKING.] To catch birds by means of hawks; to soar or strike like a hawk. — **Hawk'er**, *n.* One who hunts with hawks. — **Hawk'-eyed**′ (-īd′), *a.* Sharp-sighted; discerning.

Hawk.

Hawk (hąk), *v. t.* To make a noisy effort to force up phlegm. — *v. t.* To raise (phlegm). — *n.* Noisy raising of phlegm.

Hawk (hąk), *v. t.* To sell by outcry; to peddle. — **Hawk'er**, *n.*

Hawse (hąz *or* hąs), *n.* The situation of cables before a vessel's stem, when moored with two anchors; distance ahead to which cables extend. — **Hawse hole.** A hole in a ship's bow for passage of a cable. — **Haws'er**, *n.* A small cable or large rope.

Haw'thorn′ (hą'thôrn′), *n.* A shrub having a fruit called *haw*, used for hedges.

Hay (hā), *n.* Grass dried for fodder. — *v. i.* To dry grass for preservation. — **Hay fever.** Nasal catarrh, affecting some persons in spring and summer. — **Hay press.** A press for baling loose hay. — **Hay'cock**′, *n.* A pile of hay, in the field. — **Hay'loft**′, *n.* A loft or scaffold for hay. — **Hay'mow**′ (-mou′), *n.* A mass of hay laid up in a barn for preservation; place for storing hay. — **Hay'rick**′ (-rĭk′), *n.* Hay piled for preservation in the open air. — **Hay'stack**′ (-stăk′), *n.* A conical pile of hay in the open air.

Haz'ard (hăz'ẽrd), *n.* Chance; danger; peril; risk. — *v. t.* To expose to chance or evil; to venture; to risk. — **Haz'ard-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Perilous; bold; uncertain. — **Haz'ard-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Haze (hāz), *n.* Thin mist or fog; obscurity; dimness. — **Ha'zy** (hā'zy), *a.* Thick with haze; obscure. — **Ha'zi-ness**, *n.*

Haze (hāz), *v. t.* [HAZED (hāzd); HAZING.] To vex with chiding; to play abusive tricks upon.

Ha'zel (hā'z'l), *n.* A shrub bearing edible nuts; filbert. — *a.* Of a light brown color, like the hazelnut. — **Ha'zel-nut**′ (-nŭt′), *n.* Fruit of the hazel.

Ha'zy, etc. See under HAZE, *n.*

He (hē), *pron.* The man or male person named before. — *a.* Male.

Head (hĕd), *n.* The upper part of the body; the chief; front; source; ear of grain; power; force. — *v. t.* & *i.* To lead; to direct; to get in front of; to form a head. — **Head'er**, *n.* — **Head'ing**, *n.* Material for heads of casks; title; caption. — **Head'less**, *a.* Having no head; beheaded; without a leader; without prudence; rash. — **Head'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Willful; rash; intoxicating; violent. — **Head'i-ness**, *n.* — **Head'ache**′ (hĕd'āk′), *n.* Pain in the head. — **Head'dress**′ (-drĕs′), *n.* A dress or covering for the head. — **Head'land**, *n.* A cape; promontory. — **Head'long**′ (-lông′), *adv.* With the head foremost; rashly; precipitately; without delay or respite. — *a.* Rash; precipitate; steep. — **Head'piece**′ (-pēs′), *n.* Armor for the head; understanding. — **Head'quar'ters** (-kwąr'tẽrz), *n. pl.* Quarters or residence of any chief officer; center of authority. — **Head'ship**, *n.* Authority or dignity; chief place. — **Heads'man** (hĕdz'măn), *n.* An executioner. — **Head'spring**′ (hĕd'sprĭng′), *n.* Fountain; source; origin. — **Head'stall**′ (-stąl′), *n.* A part of a bridle encompassing the head. — **Head'strong**′ (-strông′), *a.* Not easily restrained; obstinate; unruly. — **Head'way**′ (-wē′), *n.* Progress made by a ship in motion; momentum; height under an arch, over a stairway, etc.

Heal (hēl), *v. t.* [HEALED (hēld); HEALING.] To cure; to reconcile. — *v. i.* To become sound. — **Heal'er**, *n.*

Heald (hēld), *n.* A harness for warp threads in a loom; a heddle.

Health (hĕlth), *n.* State of being sound or whole, in body, mind, or soul; a wish of health and happiness. — **Health'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Free from disease; well; wholesome; salutary. — **Health'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Health'ful-ness**, *n.* — **Health'y** (-ў), *a.* Being in a state of health; sound; wholesome; salutary. — **Health'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Health'i-ness**, *n.*

Heap (hēp), *n.* Pile; mass; crowd. — *v. t.* [HEAPED (hēpt); HEAPING.] To pile; to accumulate.

Hear (hēr), *v. t.* [HEARD (hẽrd); HEARING.] To perceive by the ear; to listen to; to heed; to favor. — *v. i.* To perceive sound; to listen; to be told. — **Hear'er**, *n.* — **Hear'ing**, *n.* Sense of perceiving sound; audience; listening to facts and evidence, for adjudication.

Heark'en (härk'n), *v. i.* [HEARKENED (-'nd); HEARKENING.] To listen; to give heed.

Hear'say′ (hēr'sā′), *n.* Report; rumor; common talk.

Hearse (hẽrs), *n.* Carriage for conveying the dead to the grave.

Heart (härt), *n.* Muscular organ which keeps up the circulation of the blood; seat of the affections; inmost or essential part; vital portion; courage; spirit; a figure like that in the margin; a playing card distinguished by that figure. — **Heart'y** (härt'ў), *a.* Proceeding from the heart; sound; firm; sincere; warm; vigorous. — **Heart'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Heart'i-ness**, *n.* — **Heart'less**, *a.* Without a heart, affection, or courage; spiritless. — **Heart'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Heart'less-ness**, *n.* — **Heart'ache**′ (-āk′), *n.* Sorrow; mental pang. — **Heart'bro'ken** (-brō'k'n), *a.* Deeply grieved. — **Heart'burn**′ (-bŭrn′), *n.* Burning sensation in the stomach. — **Heart'felt**′ (-fĕlt′), *a.* Sincere; deep. — **Heart'sick**′ (-sĭk′), *a.* Very despondent; low-spirited. — **Heart'string**′ (-strĭng′), *n.* A nerve or tendon, supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

Heart.

Hearth (härth), *n.* The floor of a fireplace. — **Hearth'stone**′ (-stōn′), *n.* A stone forming the hearth; fireside; home.

Heart'i-ly, **Heart'less**, etc. See under HEART.

Heart's'-ease′ (härts'ēz′), *n.* Peace or tranquillity of feeling; a species of violet; pansy.

Heat (hēt), *n.* Caloric; great warmth; glow; flush; a single effort; rage; anger; fermentation. — *v. t.* & *i.* To make or grow hot. — **Heat'er**, *n.*

Heath (hēth), *n.* A low, evergreen, flowering shrub; place overgrown with heath; cheerless tract of country. — **Heath'y** (-ў), *a.* Full of heath.

Hea'then (hē'th'n), *n.* A pagan; an idolater. — *a.* Gentile; pagan. — **Hea'then-dom** (-dŭm), *n.*

Part of the world where heathenism prevails; heathen nations collectively. — **Hea'then-ish**, *a.* Belonging to the heathen; savage; inhuman. — **Hea'then-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Paganism.

Heath'er (hĕth'ẽr), *n.* Heath. — **Heath'er-y** (-ẏ), *a.* Heathy; abounding in heather.

Heather.

Heath'y, *a.* See under HEATH, *n.*

Heave (hēv), *v. t.* [*imp.* HEAVED (hēvd), or HOVE (hōv); *p. p.* HEAVED, HOVE, formerly HOVEN (hō'v'n); *p. pr.* HEAVING.] To lift; to raise; to elevate; to throw off. — *v. i.* To be raised; to swell; to labor; to try to vomit. — *n.* Rising; swell; *pl.* a disease of horses; broken wind. — **Heav'er**, *n.*

Heav'en (hĕv'n), *n.* Region of the air; sky; dwelling-place or immediate presence of God; home of the blessed; great felicity; bliss. — **Heav'en-ly** (-lẏ), *a.* Pertaining to heaven; celestial; perfect; pure. — **Heav'en-ward** (-wẽrd), *a.* & *adv.* Toward heaven.

Heaves. See under HEAVE.

Heav'y (hĕv'ẏ), *a.* [HEAVIER; HEAVIEST.] Heaved or lifted with labor; weighty; difficult to move or to bear; oppressive; burdened; slow; sluggish; dull; stupid; loud; low, or deep; impeding motion; ready to rain. — *adv.* With great weight; ponderously. — **Heav'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Heav'i-ness**, *n.*

Heb-dom'a-dal (hĕb-dŏm'ȧ-dal), **Heb-dom'a-dary** (-dȧ-rẏ), *a.* Weekly; consisting of seven days; occurring every seven days.

Heb'e-tate (hĕb'ẽ-tāt), *v. t.* To dull; to stupefy. — *a.* Obtuse; dull. — **Heb'e-tude** (-tūd), *n.* Dullness; stupidity.

He'brew (hē'brụ), *n.* A Jew; language of the Jews. — *a.* Relating to the Hebrews. — **He-bra'ic** (hē-brā'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrews, or their language. — **He-bra'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* After the manner of the Hebrew language; from right to left. — **He'bra-ism** (hē'brȧ-ĭz'm), *n.* A Hebrew idiom. — **He'bra-ist**, *n.* One versed in the Hebrew language and learning.

Hec'a-tomb (hĕk'ȧ-tōōm *or* -tŏm), *n.* A sacrifice of a hundred oxen; a large number of victims.

Hec'tare' (hĕk'târ'; F. ȧk'tär'), *n.* A metric measure of area, containing a hundred *ares*, or 10,000 square meters, or 2.4711 English acres.

Hec'tic (hĕk'tĭk), *a.* Habitual; constitutional; consumptive. — *n.* A fever of irritation and debility; consumption.

Hec'to-gram (hĕk'tō-grăm), *n.* A metric measure of weight, containing a hundred grams or about 3.527 ounces avoirdupois.

Hec'to-graph (hĕk'tō-grăf), *n.* A contrivance for multiple copying from a surface of gelatin.

Hec'to-li'ter (hĕk'tō-lē'tẽr *or* hĕk-tŏl'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* A metric liquid measure of capacity, containing a hundred *litres;* a tenth of a cubic meter, nearly 26½ gallons of wine measure.

Hec'to-me'ter (hĕk'tō-mē'tẽr *or* hĕk-tŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* A metric measure of length, equal to a hundred meters, or nearly 328.09 English feet.

Hec'tor (hĕk'tẽr), *n.* A bully; noisy fellow. — *v. t.* & *i.* [HECTORED (-tẽrd); HECTORING.] To bluster; to tease; to vex.

Hec'to-stere' (hĕk'tō-stēr' *or* -stâr'), *n.* A metric measure of solidity, containing one hundred cubic meters, or 3,531.05 cubic feet.

Hed'dle (hĕd'd'l), *n.* One of the sets of parallel doubled threads of the harness in a weaver's loom; a heald which guides the warp threads.

Hedge (hĕj), *n.* A thicket or fence of bushes. — *v. t.* To fence with a hedge; to protect. — *v. i.* To shelter one's self; to skulk; to bet on both sides; to be noncommittal. — **Hedge'hog'** (-hŏg'), *n.* Small insectivorous animal, armed with prickles and able to roll itself into a ball. — **Hedge'row'** (-rō'), *n.* A row of shrubs for inclosure or separation of fields. — **Hedge school.** An open-air school; a school for rustics.

Hedgehog.

Heed (hēd), *v. t.* & *i.* To mind; to attend; to observe; to consider. — *n.* Attention; notice; care. — **Heed'ful**, *a.* Cautious; vigilant; attentive. — **Heed'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Heed'ful-ness**, *n.* — **Heed'less**, *a.* Without heed; careless; thoughtless. — **Heed'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Heed'less-ness**, *n.*

Heel (hēl), *n.* Hinder part of the foot, of a shoe, etc. — *v. t.* [HEELED (hēld); HEELING.] To add a heel to. — **Heel'tap'** (-tăp'), *n.* Leather forming the heel of a shoe; a remnant of liquor at the bottom of a glass.

Heel (hēl), *v. i.* To lean; to tip to one side, as a ship.

Heft (hĕft), *n.* Weight; ponderousness. — *v. t.* To lift; to try the weight of by raising. [*Colloq.*]

He-gi'ra (hē-jī'rȧ *or* hĕj'ĭ-), *n.* The flight of Mohammed from Mecca, July 16, A. D. 622, from which date Mohammedans reckon time; any flight or exodus.

Heif'er (hĕf'ẽr), *n.* A young cow.

Height (hīt), **Hight**, *n.* Condition of being high; an elevated position; altitude; eminence. — **Height'en, Hight'en**, *v. t.* To raise higher; to elevate; to enhance; to set off by contrast.

Hei'nous (hā'nŭs), *a.* Hateful; odious; monstrous; atrocious. — **Hei'nous-ly**, *adv.* — **Hei'nous-ness**, *n.*

Heir (âr), *n.* One who inherits property from another. — **Heir'ess** (-ĕs), *n.* A female heir. — **Heir'loom'** (âr'lōōm'), *n.* A piece of personal property, descending to the heir. — **Heir'dom** (-dŭm), **Heir'ship**, *n.* Right of inheriting.

Held (hĕld), *imp.* & *p. p.* of HOLD.

He'li-ac (hē'lĭ-ăk), **He-li'ac-al** (-lĭ'ȧ-kal), *a.* Rising or setting at the same time, as the sun. — **He-li'ac-al-ly**, *adv.*

Hel'i-cal (hĕl'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a helix; spiral.

He'li-o-cen'tric (hē'lĭ-ō-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the sun's center.

He'li-o-graph (hē'lĭ-ō-grăf), *n.* A picture taken by heliography; an instrument for photographing the sun; an apparatus for telegraphing by the sun's rays. — **He'li-og'ra-phy** (-ŏg'rȧ-fẏ), *n.* The taking pictures by means of the sun and a camera obscura; photography.

He'li-ol'a-try (hē'lĭ-ŏl'ă-trĭ), *n.* Worship of the sun.

He'li-o-trope (hē'lĭ-ō-trōp), *n.* A very fragrant plant, called also *turnsole* and *girasole;* an instrument for signaling to a distance by reflecting the sun's rays from a mirror.

He'li-o-type (hē'lĭ-ō-tīp), *n.* A picture taken by heliotypy. — **He'li-o-ty'py** (-tī'pĭ), *n.* A transferring pictures from photographic negatives to gelatin plates, from which impressions are produced on paper as by lithography.

He'lix (hē'lĭks), *n.; pl.* L. HELICES (hĕl'ĭ-sēz), E. HELIXES (hē'lĭks-ĕz). A spiral line, as of wire in a coil; external border of the ear; a land snail. — **Hel'i-cal,** *a.*

Helices.

Hell (hĕl), *n.* Place of the dead; a place or state of punishment for the wicked after death; a gambling house; receptacle for refuse. — **Hell'ish,** *a.* Like hell; infernal; malignant; diabolical. — **Hell'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Hell'ish-ness,** *n.*

Hel'le-bore (hĕl'lē-bōr), *n.* Poisonous plant used in medicine.

Hel-len'ic (hĕl-lĕn'ĭk *or* -lē'nĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the Hellenes, or inhabitants of Greece; Grecian. — **Hel'lon-ism** (-lŏn-ĭz'm), *n.* A Greek phrase, idiom, or construction. — **Hel'len-ist,** *n.* One skilled in Greek.

Hell'ish, etc. See under HELL, *n.*

Helm (hĕlm), *n.* An instrument by which a ship is steered; a director; a guide. — **Helms'man** (hĕlmz'măn), *n.* Man at the helm; steersman.

Hel'met (hĕl'mĕt), *n.* Defensive armor for the head.

Barred Helmet.

Hel-min'thic (hĕl-mĭn'thĭk), *a.* Relating to worms. — *n.* Medicine for expelling worms; a vermifuge.

Helms'man. See under HELM, *n.*

He'lot (hē'lŏt *or* hĕl'ŏt), *n.* Slave in ancient Sparta. — **He'lot-ism** (-Ĭz'm), *n.* Slavery.

Help (hĕlp), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HELPED (hĕlpt) (*obs. imp.* HOLP (hōlp), *p. p.* HOLPEN (hōl'p'n); *p. pr.* HELPING.] To aid; to assist. — *n.* Aid; remedy; relief; in America, a domestic servant. — **Help'er,** *n.* — **Help'ful,** *a.* Furnishing help; useful; wholesome. — **Help'ful-ness,** *n.* — **Help'less,** *a.* Destitute of help or strength; feeble; beyond help; irremediable. — **Help'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Help'less-ness,** *n.* — **Help'mate'** (-māt'), *n.* A helper; a companion. — **Help'meet'** (-mēt'), *n.* A wife.

Hel'ter-skel'ter (hĕl'tĕr-skĕl'tĕr), *adv.* In hurry and confusion.

Helve (hĕlv), *n.* The handle of an ax. — *v. t.* [HELVED (hĕlvd); HELVING.] To furnish with a helve.

Hem (hĕm), *interj.* A sound of hesitation, doubt, etc. — *n.* Utterance of this sound. — *v. i.* To make this sound; to hesitate in speaking.

Hem (hĕm), *n.* The border of a garment. — *v. t.* [HEMMED (hĕmd;) HEMMING.] To fold and sew down the edge of; to edge. — **Hom'mer,** *n.*

Hem'i-sphere (hĕm'ĭ-sfēr), *n.* A half sphere or globe. — **Hem'i-spher'ic** (-sfĕr'ĭk), **Hem'i-spher'ic-al** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Containing, or pertaining to, a hemisphere.

Hem'i-stich (hĕm'ĭ-stĭk), *n.* Half a poetic verse.

Hem'lock (hĕm'lŏk), *n.* A poisonous herb; also, an evergreen tree of North America; hemlock spruce.

Hem'or-rhage (hĕm'ŏr-rĭj), *n.* A flow of blood from a rupture. — **Hem'or-rhoids** (-roidz), *n. pl.* Tubercles around the anus, discharging blood or mucus; piles.

Hemp (hĕmp), *n.* A plant having a fibrous skin used for cloth and cordage. — **Hemp'en** (hĕmp'n), *a.* Made of hemp.

Hemp.

Hen (hĕn), *n.* A female bird. — **Hen'bane'** (hĕn'bān'), *n.* A narcotic plant, poisonous to fowls.

Hence (hĕns), *adv.* From this place, time, reason, origin, or cause. — **Hence' forth'** (hĕns'fôrth' *or* hĕns'fôrth'), **Hence'for'ward** (-fôr'wĕrd), *adv.* From this time forward.

Hench'man (hĕnch'măn), *n.* An attendant; a servant; a follower.

Hen'na (hĕn'nă), *n.* A thorny tree, also a paste made from its leaves, used by Asiatics for dyeing their nails, etc., orange.

Hen'pecked (-pĕkt), *a.* Governed by one's wife.

He-pat'ic (hē-păt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the color of, the liver.

Hep'ta-chord (hĕp'tă-kôrd), *n.* A system of seven sounds; a lyre with seven chords.

Hep'ta-gon (hĕp'tă-gŏn), *n.* A plane figure of seven sides and seven angles. — **Hep-tag'o-nal** (hĕp-tăg'ō-năl), *a.* Having seven sides. — **Hep-tan'gu-lar** (-tăn'gū-lẽr), *a.* Having seven angles.

Hep'tarch-y (hĕp'tärk-ĭ), *n.* Government by, or a country governed by, seven persons.

Her (hẽr), *pron.* & *a.* Possessive and objective form of SHE.

Her'ald (hĕr'ăld), *n.* Anciently, an officer who proclaimed peace or war, bore messages from the commander of an army, etc.; now, a proclaimer; forerunner; precursor. — *v. t.* [HERALDED; HERALDING.] To give tidings of; to proclaim. — **He-ral'dic** (hē-răl'dĭk), *a.* Pertaining to heralds or heraldry. — **Her'ald-ry** (hĕr'ăld-rĭ), *n.* The art or office of a herald; the science of recording genealogies and blazoning arms. — **Her'ald-ship,** *n.* The office of a herald.

Herb (ẽrb *or* hẽrb), *n.* A plant having a soft or succulent stem, that dies every year. — **Herb'y** (-ĭ), **Her-ba'ceous** (hẽr-bā'shŭs), *a.* Pertaining to herbs. — **Herb'age** (ẽrb'ĕj *or* hẽrb'ĕj), *n.* Herbs collectively; grass; pasture. — **Herb'al** (hẽrb'ăl), *n.* A book on plants; a collection of plants; an herbarium. — *a.* Pertaining to herbs. — **Herb'al-ist,** *n.* One skilled in plants. — **Her-ba'ri-um** (hẽr-bā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* A collection of dried plants. — **Her-biv'o-rous** (-bĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* Feeding on vegetables.

Her-cu'le-an (hẽr-kū'lē-ăn), *a.* [From *Hercules,*

most famous of Greek heroes, celebrated for strength, and for twelve difficult labors.] Very great, difficult, or dangerous; having extraordinary strength.

Herd (hĕrd), *n.* A collection of beasts; a drove; a crowd; a rabble. — *v. i. & t.* To unite or associate in a herd, or in a company. — **Herd'man** (hĕrd'*măn*), **Herds'man** (hĕrdz'*măn*), *n.* An owner or keeper of herds. — **Herd's grass.** A grass, of several species, valuable for hay.

Her'dic (hĕr'dĭk), *n.* A kind of low-hung cab.

Here (hēr), *adv.* In this place or state; hither; now. — **Here'a-bout'** (-ȧ-bout'), **Here'a-bouts'** (-bouts'), *adv.* About this place; in this neighborhood. — **Here-aft'er** (-ȧf'tẽr), *adv.* In time to come; in some future state. — *n.* A future existence or state. — **Here-at'** (-ăt'), *adv.* At, or by reason of, this. — **Here-by'** (-bī'), *adv.* By means of this. — **Here-in'** (-ĭn'), *adv.* In this. — **Here-of'** (-ŏf' *or* -ŭv'), *adv.* Of or from this; hence. — **Here-on'** (-ŏn'), **Here'up-on'** (-ŭp-ŏn'), *adv.* On or upon this. — **Here-to'** (-tōō'), **Here'un-to'** (-ŭn-tōō'), *adv.* Unto this; to this time. — **Here'to-fore'** (-tōō-fōr'), *adv.* Formerly. — **Here-with'** (-wĭth' *or* -wĭth'), *adv.* With this. — **Here and there.** In a dispersed manner; irregularly. — **Neither here nor there.** To no purpose; irrelevant; nonsense.

He-red'i-ta-ry (hẽ-rĕd'ĭ-tȧ-rĭ), *a.* Descended by inheritance; ancestral; patrimonial. — **Her'e-dit'a-ment** (hĕr'ẽ-dĭt'ȧ-*mẽnt*), *n.* Property that may be inherited.

Here-in', **Here-of'**, etc. See under HERE, *adv.*

Her'e-sy (hĕr'ẽ-sĭ), *n.* Opinion opposed to usually received doctrine; lack of orthodox belief. — **Her'e-tic** (-tĭk), *n.* One who errs in religion; the Roman Catholic name for a Protestant. — **He-ret'i-cal** (hẽ-rĕt'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Containing, or pertaining to, heresy. — **He-ret'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Here-to', **Here'to-fore'**, etc. See under HERE, *adv.*

Her'it-a-ble (hĕr'ĭt-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being inherited or of inheriting. — **Her'it-age** (-ăj), *n.* An inheritance.

Her-maph're-dite (hẽr-măf'rẽ-dīt), *n.* An animal or plant, uniting both sexes. — **Hermaphrodite brig.** A brig square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft. — **Her-maph'ro-dit'ic** (-dĭt'ĭk), *a.* Partaking of both sexes.

Her'me-neu'tics (hĕr'mẽ-nū'tĭks), *n.* Science of interpretation, esp. of the Scriptures.

Her-met'ic (hẽr-mĕt'ĭk), **Her-met'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Chemical; perfectly close; airtight. — **Her-met'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Her'mit (hĕr'mĭt), *n.* A recluse; an anchoret; one who lives in solitude from religious motives. — **Her'mit-age** (-ăj), *n.* Habitation of a hermit; a French wine, red or white.

Hern (hẽrn), *n.* Same as HERON.

Her'ni-a (hẽr'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* Protrusion of any internal part through the inclosing membrane; rupture. — **Her'ni-al** (-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to hernia.

He'ro (hē'rō), *n.*; *pl.* HEROES (-rōz). A man of great valor, intrepidity, enterprise, etc.; principal personage in a poem, story, etc. — **He-ro'ic** (hẽ-rō'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, like, or becoming, a hero; courageous; valiant; fearless; noble; magnanimous; illustrious. — **He-ro'ic-al-ly** (-ĭ-*kal*-lĭ), *adv.* — **Her'o-ine** (hĕr'ō-ĭn), *n.* A female hero. — **Her'o-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Qualities or character of a hero.

Her'on (hĕr'ŭn), *n.* A wading bird with long legs and neck. — **Her'on-ry** (-rĭ), *n.* A place where herons breed.

Heron.

Her'pe-tol'o-gy (hẽr'pẽ-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* Natural history of reptiles.

Her'ring (hĕr'rĭng), *n.* A small fish which migrates in great shoals from northern latitudes to the shores of Europe and America, where they are taken and salted.

Hers (hẽrz), *pron.* Belonging to her; of her. — **Her-self'** (hẽr-sĕlf'), *pron.* Emphasized form of *she;* in her real character; in her right mind; sane. — **By herself.** Alone; unaccompanied.

Hes'i-tate (hĕz'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.* To stop or pause; to doubt; to waver; to falter; to stammer. — **Hes'i-tan-cy** (-tȧn-sĭ), **Hes'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Doubt; vacillation; stammering.

Hes'per (hĕs'pẽr), *n.* The evening star; Hesperus. — **Hes-pe'ri-an** (-pē'rĭ-*an*), *a.* Western; occidental.

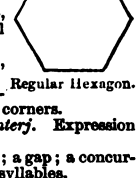
Hest (hĕst), *n.* Command; precept; order.

Het'er-o-dox (hĕt'ẽr-ȯ-dŏks), *a.* Contrary to some acknowledged standard; not orthodox. — **Het'er-o-dox'y** (-ĭ), *n.* Heresy.

Het'er-o-ge'ne-ous (hĕt'ẽr-ȯ-jē'nē-ŭs), *a.* Differing in kind.

Hew (hū), *v. t.* [*imp.* HEWED (hūd); *p. p.* HEWED or HEWN (hūn); *p. pr.* HEWING.] To cut with an ax; to shape with a sharp instrument; to chop. — **Hew'er** (hū'ẽr), *n.*

Hex'a-gon (hĕks'ȧ-gŏn), *n.* A plane figure of six sides and six angles. — **Hex-ag'o-nal** (-ăg'ŏ-*nal*), *a.* Having six sides and six angles.



Regular Hexagon.

Hex'a-he'dron (hĕks'ȧ-hē'drŏn), *n.* A solid body of six equal sides; a cube.

Hex-am'e-ter (hĕks-ăm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* A poetic verse of six feet.

Hex-an'gu-lar (hĕks-ăn'gū-lẽr), *a.* Having six angles or corners.

Hey (hā), **Hey'day'** (hā'dā'), *interj.* Expression of exultation or wonder.

Hi-a'tus (hī-ā'tŭs), *n.* A chasm; a gap; a concurrence of vowels in successive syllables.

Hi-ber'nal (hī-bẽr'*nal*), *a.* Belonging to winter. — **Hi'ber-nate** (hī'bẽr-nāt), *v. i.* To winter; to pass the winter in seclusion or torpor. — **Hi'ber-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A hibernating.

Hi-ber'ni-an (-bẽr'nĭ-*an*), *a.* Pertaining to Hibernia, now Ireland; Milesian. — *n.* Irishman. — **Hi-ber'ni-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), **Hi-ber'ni-cism** (-sĭz'm), *n.* Idiom peculiar to the Irish.

Hic'cough (hĭk'kŭp), *n.* A spasmodic inspiration, producing a sudden sound. — *v. i.* [HICCOUGHED (-kŭpt); HICCOUGHING.] To have a convulsive catch of the respiratory muscles.

Hick'o-ry (hĭk'ŏ-rĭ), *n.* An American nut-bearing tree.

Hid (hĭd), **Hid'den** (hĭd'd'n), *p. p.* of HIDE.

Hi-dal'go (hĭ-dăl'gō), *n.* A Spanish nobleman of the lowest class.

Hide (hīd), *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* HID (hĭd); *p. p.* HIDDEN (hĭd'd'n), HID; *p. pr.* HIDING (hīd'ĭng).]

To withhold from sight; to conceal; to keep secret; to disguise; to secrete.

Hide (hīd), *n.* Skin of a beast. — **Hide'bound'** (hīd'bound'), *a.* Having the skin (of an animal) or bark (of a tree) tight and immovable; bigoted; stupidly conservative.

Hid'e-ous (hĭd'ē-ŭs), *a.* Frightful or shocking to the eye or ear; horrid; dreadful; terrible. — **Hid'e-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Hid'e-ous-ness**, *n.*

Hie (hī), *v. i.* [Hied (hīd); Hying.] To hasten.

Hi'er-arch (hī'ĕr-ärk), *n.* One who rules in sacred things; a chief of a sacred order. — **Hi'er-arch'y** (hī'ĕr-ärk'ĭ), *n.* Authority in sacred things; body of persons having ecclesiastical authority; government by the priesthood. — **Hi'er-arch'al** (-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to a hierarch. — **Hi'er-at'ic** (-ăt'ĭk), *a.* Sacerdotal; pertaining to priests.

Hi'er-o-glyph (hī'ĕr-ō-glĭf), **Hi'er-o-glyph'ic** (-glĭf'ĭk), *n.* A sacred character; picture-writing of the ancient Egyptian priests; character or figure having a mysterious significance. — **Hi'e-ro-glyph'ic, Hi'er-o-glyph'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Emblematic; expressing meaning by symbols; obscure; enigmatical. — **Hi'er-o-glyph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Hieroglyphics.

Hi-er'o-phant (hī-ĕr'ō-*fant*), *n.* Chief priest; one who teaches mysteries of religion.

Hig'gle (hĭg'g'l), *v. i.* To carry provisions about for sale; to chaffer. — **Hig'gler**, *n.*

Hig'gle-dy-pig'gle-dy (hĭg'g'l-dĭ-pĭg'g'l-dĭ), *adv.* In confusion; topsy-turvy.

High (hī), *a.* Elevated; lofty; sublime; distinguished; eminent; exorbitant; dear. — *adv.* Aloft; eminently; profoundly. — *n.* Elevated place. — **High'ly**, *adv.* — **High'ness**, *n.* State of being high; title of princes and men of rank. — **Hight**, *n.* See Height, *n.* — **High priest.** Chief priest; esp., chief of the Jewish priesthood. — **High'born'** (-bôrn'), *a.* Of noble birth. — **High'-flown'** (hī'flōn'), *a.* Elevated; proud; turgid; extravagant. — **High'-hand'ed** (-hănd'ĕd), *a.* Overbearing; oppressive; arbitrary. — **High'-mind'ed**, *a.* Having honorable pride; magnanimous. — **High'-pres'sure** (-prĕsh'ûr), *a.* Having a pressure (of steam, water, etc., in a boiler, engine, etc.) greatly exceeding that of the atmosphere. — **High'-spir'it-ed** (-spĭr'ĭt-ĕd), *a.* Full of spirit; irascible; bold; daring. — **High'-toned'** (-tōnd'), *a.* High in tone or sound; honorable. — **High'-wrought'** (-rąt'), *a.* Worked up or swollen to a great degree.

High'land (hī'*land*), *n.* Elevated land; mountainous region. — **High'land-er**, *n.* An inhabitant of high lands, esp. of the *Highlands* of Scotland.

High'road' (hī'rōd'), *n.* A highway; main road.

High'way' (hī'wā'), *n.* A public road; a way open to all passengers. — **High'way' man** (-*man*), *n.* One who robs on the public road; a highway robber.

Hi-la'ri-ous (hĭ-lā'rĭ-ŭs *or* hĭ-), *a.* Mirthful; merry; jolly. — **Hi-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Glee; cheerfulness; exhilaration; jollity.

Hill (hĭl), *n.* An eminence less than a mountain; earth raised about the root of a plant; a cluster of plants growing close together. — *v. t.* To surround with earth. — **Hill'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Abounding with hills. — **Hill'i-ness**, *n.* — **Hill'ock** (-ŭk), *n.* A small hill.

Hilt (hĭlt), *n.* Handle of a sword, etc.

Him (hĭm), *pron.* Objective case of *he.* — **Him-self'** (-sĕlf'), *pron.* Emphasized form of *he;* having command of himself; in his true character. — **By himself.** Alone; unaccompanied.

Hind (hīnd), *n.* Female of the red deer or stag.

Hind (hīnd), *n.* A peasant; rustic; boor.

Hind (hīnd), *a.* On the rear. — **Hind'er** (hīnd'ĕr), *a.* Of or belonging to that part in the rear. — **Hind'er-most, Hind'most'** (-mōst'), *a.* Behind all others.

Hin'der (hĭn'dĕr), *v. t.* [Hindered (-dĕrd); Hindering.] To prevent the progress of; to stop; to counteract; to thwart; to arrest; to impede; to delay. — *v. i.* To cause impediments. — **Hin'drance** (hĭn'*drans*), **Hin'der-ance** (-dĕr-*ans*), *n.* An impediment; obstacle; restraint.

Hind'er-most, etc. See under Hind, *a.*

Hin'doo, Hin'du (hĭn'dōō), *n.* A native of Hindostan. — **Hin'doo-sta'nee** (-stä'nē), **Hin'du-sta'ni**, *a.* Pertaining to the Hindoos or their language. — *n.* Language of the Hindoos.

Hin'drance, *n.* See under Hinder, *v. t.*

Hinge (hĭnj), *n.* A joint on which a door, gate, lid, etc., turns. — *v. t.* [Hinged (hĭnjd); Hinging (hĭn'jĭng).] To furnish with hinges. — *v. i.* To stand, depend, or turn, as on a hinge.

Hin'ny (hĭn'nĭ), *n.* Offspring of a stallion and she-ass; a mule.

Hint (hĭnt), *v. t.* To bring to mind by a slight mention or allusion; to suggest; to insinuate; to imply. — *v. i.* To make indirect reference. — *n.* Slight mention; intimation; suggestion.

Hip (hĭp), *n.* Joint of the thigh; haunch; external angle formed by the meeting of two sloping sides of a roof. — *v. t.* [Hipped (hĭpt); Hipping.] To dislocate the hip; to lame; to disable.

Hip (hĭp), *n.* Fruit of the dog-rose.

Hip'po-drome (hĭp'pō-drōm), *n.* Circus, or place for races, etc.

Hip'po-griff (hĭp'pō-grĭf), *n.* A fabulous monster, half horse and half griffin; a winged horse.

Hip-poph'a-gous (hĭp-pŏf'ā-gŭs), *a.* Feeding on horses. — **Hip-poph'a-gy** (-jĭ), *n.* The feeding on horses.

Hip'po-pot'a-mus (hĭp'pō-pŏt'ā-mŭs), *n.* River horse; a large amphibious and herbivorous African mammal.

Hippopotamus.

Hip'shot' (hĭp'shŏt'), *a.* Having one hip lower than the other.

Hire (hīr), *v. t.* [Hired (hīrd); Hiring.] To engage for pay; to bribe; to let; to lease. — *n.* Wages; pay. — **Hir'er**, *n.* — **Hire'ling** (-lĭng), *n.* One who is hired; a mercenary; prostitute. — *a.* Serving for wages; venal; mercenary.

Hir-sute' (hĕr-sūt'), *a.* Rough with hair; shaggy. — **Hir-sute'ness**, *n.*

His (hĭz), *pron.* Possessive of *he*.

His'pid (hĭs'pĭd), *a.* Rough with bristles or spines; bristly.

Hiss (hĭs), *v. t. & i.* [Hissed (hĭst); Hissing.] To make, or condemn by, a sound like that of the letter *s;* to glide with a whizzing noise. — *n.* A sibilant noise; an expression of contempt. — **Hiss'ing**, *n.* A hiss; an occasion of contempt; an object of scorn.

Hist (hĭst), *interj.* Hush; be silent.

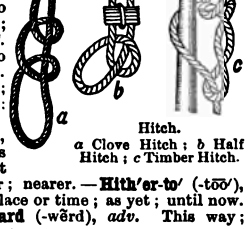
His-tol'o-gy (hĭs-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The science of the structure of tissues of plants, animals, etc.

His'to-ry (hĭs'tō-rĭ), *n.* Continuous narrative of events; narration; chronicle. — **His-to'ri-an** (hĭs-tō'rĭ-*an*), *n.* A writer of history; chronicler. — **His-tor'ic** (-tŏr'ĭk), **His-tor'ic-al** (-tŏr'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Containing, pertaining to, exhibited in, or deduced from, history. — **His-tor'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **His-to'ri-og'ra-pher** (-tō'rĭ-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* A writer of history; esp., an official recorder of the history of a prince or state. — **His-to'ri-og'ra-phy** (-fĭ), *n.* The art or employment of an historiographer.

His'tri-on'ic (hĭs'trĭ-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to actors or acting; theatrical; pantomimic. — **His'tri-on'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Hit (hĭt), *v. t. & i.* [Hit; Hitting.] To strike; to reach; to attain; to suit. — *n.* A striking; a blow; a lucky chance; an apt expression.

Hitch (hĭch), *v. i.* [Hitched (hĭcht); Hitching.] To become entangled or caught; to move by jerks; to fidget. — *v. t.* To hook; to catch; to fasten. — *n.* A catch; a knot; a noose: a jerk.



Hitch.
a Clove Hitch; *b* Half Hitch; *c* Timber Hitch.

Hith'er (hĭth'ẽr), *adv.* To this place. — *a.* Next to the speaker; nearer. — **Hith'er-to'** (-tōō'), *adv.* To this place or time; as yet; until now. — **Hith'er-ward** (-wẽrd), *adv.* This way; toward this place.

Hive (hīv), *n.* The habitation of honeybees; a swarm of bees; crowd. — *v. t. & i.* [Hived (hīvd); Hiving.] To collect into a hive.

Hives (hīvz), *n.* Croup; an eruptive disease, allied to chicken pox.

Ho (hō), **Hoa**, *n.* A stop; a halt. — *interj.* Halloo! oho! oh! attend! — a call to excite attention, or to give notice of approach.

Hoar (hōr), *a.* White; gray with age. — **Hoar'y** (hōr'ĭ), *a.* White; whitish. — **Hoar'i-ness**, *n.* — **Hoar'frost'** (-frôst'), *n.* Frozen dew.

Hoard (hōrd), *n.* Store laid up; treasure. — *v. t. & i.* To collect and lay up; to store secretly.

Hoar'hound, *n.* See Horehound, *n.*

Hoarse (hōrs), *a.* Having a harsh, rough, grating voice; discordant. — **Hoarse'ly**, *adv.* — **Hoarse'ness**, *n.*

Hoar'y, *a.* See under Hoar, *a.*

Hoax (hōks), *n.* A trick played in sport; a practical joke. — *v. t.* [Hoaxed (hōkst); Hoaxing.] To play a trick upon.

Hob (hŏb), *n.* A flat shelf beside a fireplace; a steel cutter or tap for a lathe.

Hob'ble (hŏb'b'l), *v. i.* To walk lamely; to limp. — *v. t.* To hopple; to clog. — *n.* Halting gait; perplexity.

Hob'ble-de-hoy' (hŏb'b'l-dē-hoi'), **Hob'ble-te-hoy'** (-tē-hoi'), *n.* A stripling; a gawky youth.

Hob'by (hŏb'bĭ), **Hob'by-horse'** (-hôrs'), *n.* A nag; a stick which children ride as a horse; a subject upon which one is constantly setting off; a ruling passion.

Hob'gob'lin (hŏb'gŏb'lĭn), *n.* An apparition; an imp.

Hob'nail' (hŏb'nāl'), *n.* A thick-headed nail for shoes.

Hob'nob' (hŏb'nŏb'), *v. i.* To drink familiarly.

Hock (hŏk), **Hough**, *n.* The ham of an animal; a joint between leg and shank, corresponding to man's ankle. — *v. t.* To lame by cutting the tendons of the hock; to hamstring.

Hock (hŏk), *n.* A yellow Rhenish wine.

Hock'ey (hŏk'ĭ), *n.* A game played by driving a ball with bent sticks; a stick thus used.

Ho'cus (hō'kŭs), *v. t.* To deceive; to cheat; to adulterate; to drug. — *n.* One who deceives; drugged liquor. — **Ho'cus-po'cus** (-pō'kŭs), *n.* A juggler; juggler's trick; cheat; humbug. — *v. t.* To cheat.

Hod (hŏd), *n.* A bricklayer's tray for carrying mortar and brick; a coal scuttle. — **Hod'man**, *n.* A man who carries mortar, etc., to a mason.

Hodge'podge' (hŏj'pŏj'), *n.* A mixed mass; a medley.

Hoe (hō), *n.* A tool for cutting up weeds and loosening earth. — *v. t. & i.* [Hoed (hōd); Hoeing.] To cut, dig, scrape, or clean, with a hoe; to clear from weeds. — **Hoe'cake'** (hō'-kāk'), *n.* A cake, of Indian meal, baked before the fire, and sometimes on a hoe.

Hog (hŏg), *n.* A swine; a porker; a mean, filthy, or gluttonous fellow. — *v. t.* To cut short the hair of. — *v. i.* To become bent upward in the middle. — **Hog'gish** (hŏg'gĭsh), *a.* Filthy; mean; selfish; swinish. — **Hog'pen'** (-pĕn'), *n.* A pen or sty for hogs.

Hogs'head (hŏgz'hĕd *or* -ĕd), *n.* A measure of 63 wine gallons; large cask, of indefinite contents.

Hoi'den (hoi'd'n), *n.* A rude, bold girl; a romp. — *a.* Rude; rustic. — **Hoi'den-ish**, *a.* Like a hoiden.

Hoist (hoist), *v. t.* To raise. — *n.* That by which anything is hoisted; act of hoisting; perpendicular height of a flag or sail.

Hoi'ty-toi'ty (hoi'tĭ-toi'tĭ), *a.* Thoughtless; giddy; — used also as an exclamation of surprise or disapprobation, with some contempt.

Hold (hōld), *n.* Interior of a vessel, where cargo is stowed.

Hold (hōld), *v. t.* [Held; Holding. Holden (hōld'n), *p. p.*, is *obs.* except in legal language.] To sustain; to restrain; to retain; to stop; to grasp; to receive; to contain; to keep. — *v. i.* To endure; to refrain; to cleave; to be valid. — *n.* Catch; support; claim; custody. — **Hold'er**, *n.* — **Hold'ing**, *n.* Tenure; thing held; influence. — **Hold'back**, *n.* A check; restraint. — **Hold'fast'**, *n.* A clamp; hook; support.

Hole (hōl), *n.* A hollow place; a cavity; an aperture; a cell.

Hol'i-day (hŏl'ĭ-dā), *n.* A consecrated day; religious anniversary; day of exemption from labor. — *a.* Pertaining to a festival; gay.

Ho'li-ly, etc. See under HOLY, *a.*

Hol'la. See HOLLO.

Hol'land (hŏl'land), *n.* A kind of linen first made in Holland. — **Hol'lands** (-landz), *n.* Gin.

Hol-lo' (hŏl-lō'), **Hol-loa'**, *interj.* & *n.* Ho; attend; here. — *v. i.* [HOLLOED (-lōd'); HOLLOING.] To call out; to halloo.

Hol'low (hŏl'lō), *a.* Empty; not solid; sunken; low; false; faithless; deceitful. — *n.* Cavity; hole; excavation; concavity. — *v. t.* To make hollow; to excavate. — *adv.* So as to empty; completely. — **Hol'low-ness**, *n.*

Hol'ly (hŏl'lĭ), *n.* An evergreen tree or shrub having red berries; the holm oak.

Holly.

Hol'ly-hock (hŏl'lĭ-hŏk), *n.* A flowering plant; rose mallow.

Holm (hōm), *n.* Evergreen oak; ilex.

Holm (hōm), *n.* Islet; flat tract of rich land beside a river.

Hol'o-caust (hŏl'ō-kąst), *n.* A sacrifice entirely consumed by fire.

Hol'o-graph (hŏl'ō-grąf), *n.* A writing wholly in the handwriting of the one from whom it proceeds.

Hol'ster (hōl'stẽr), *n.* A horseman's case for a pistol.

Ho'ly (hō'lĭ), *a.* Set apart to the service of God; sacred; pure; guiltless. — **Ho'li-ly**, *adv.* — **Ho'li-ness**, *n.* — **Ho'ly-day'** (-dā'), *n.* Religious festival; holiday.

Ho'ly-stone' (hō'lĭ-stōn'), *n.* A stone used for cleaning decks of ships. — *v. t.* To scrub with holystone.

Hom'age (hŏm'ăj), *n.* Reverence; worship; respect; fealty.

Home (hōm), *n.* House, place, or country in which one dwells; dwelling; abode. — *a.* Domestic; close; severe. — *adv.* To one's home or country; closely; to the point. — **Hom'er**, *n.* A carrier pigeon able to return home from a distance. — **Hom'ing**, *a.* Home-returning. — **Home'-bred'**, *a.* Bred at home; domestic; uncultivated. — **Home'made'**, *a.* Made at home. — **Home'less**, *a.* Destitute of a home. — **Home'ly**, *a.* Belonging to home; familiar; rude in appearance; of plain features; not handsome. — **Home'li-ness**, *n.* — **Home'sick'** (-sĭk'), *a.* Dispirited by absence from home. — **Home'sick'ness**, *n.* — **Home'spun'**, *a.* Spun or wrought at home; coarse; plain; rude. — *n.* Cloth made at home. — **Home'ward** (-wẽrd), *adv.* Toward home.

Ho'me-op'a-thy (hō'mē-ŏp'ą-thy), *n.* Theory and practice that disease is cured by remedies which produce effects similar to the symptoms of the patient's complaint. — **Ho'me-op'a-thist** (-thĭst), *n.* A believer in, or practitioner of, homeopathy. — **Ho'me-o-path** (hō'mē-ō-păth), **Ho'me-o-path'ic** (-ō-păth'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to homeopathy. — **Ho'me-o-path'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Home'sick', **Home'spun'**, etc. See under HOME, *n.*

Home'stead (hōm'stĕd), *n.* Ground connected with a mansion; home or seat of a family.

Hom'i-cide (hŏm'ĭ-sīd), *n.* Killing of one human being by another; a manslayer. — **Hom'i-ci'dal**, *a.* Pertaining to homicide; murderous.

Hom'i-ly (hŏm'ĭ-lĭ), *n.* A plain and familiar sermon; serious discourse. — **Hom'i-let'ics** (-lĕt'ĭks), *n.* Science of preaching or of preparing homilies or sermons. — **Hom'i-list** (-ĭ-lĭst), *n.* One who preaches to a congregation.

Hom'i-ny (hŏm'ĭ-nĭ), *n.* Maize hulled and broken, prepared for food by being mixed with water and boiled.

Hom'mock (hŭm'mŭk), *n.* A hillock; a small eminence of conical form.

Ho'mo-ge'ne-al (hō'mō-jē'nē-*a*l), **Ho'mo-ge'ne-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Of the same kind or nature. — **Ho'mo-ge-ne'i-ty** (-jē-nē'ĭ-tĭ), **Ho'mo-ge'ne-ous-ness**, *n.* Sameness of kind; uniformity of structure or material.

Ho-mol'o-gous (hō-mŏl'ō-gŭs), *a.* Having the same relative position, proportion, value, etc.

Hom'o-ny, *n.* See HOMINY.

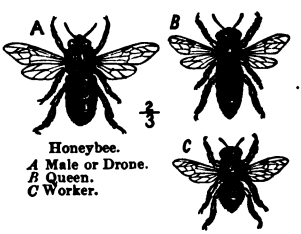
Hom'o-nym (hŏm'ō-nĭm), *n.* A word having the same sound as another, but differing from it in meaning; as, the noun *bear* and the verb *bear*. — **Ho-mon'y-mous** (hō-mŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* Equivocal; ambiguous.

‖**Ho-mun'cu-lus** (hō-mŭn'kŭ-lŭs), *n.* A dwarf.

Hone (hōn), *n.* A stone of a fine grit; a whetstone. — *v. t.* To rub and sharpen (tools) on a hone.

Hon'est (ŏn'ĕst), *a.* Decent; honorable; good; fair in dealing with others; upright; equitable; virtuous; sincere; frank; candid. — **Hon'est-ly** (-lĭ), *adv.* — **Hon'es-ty** (-tĭ), *n.* Integrity; probity; uprightness; honor; justice; equity; veracity.

Hon'ey (hŭn'ĭ), *n.* Sweet juice collected by bees from flowers. — *v. t.* [HONEYED (-ĭd); HONEYING.] To use endearments or servile flattery; to fawn. — *v. t.* To sweeten. — **Hon'ey-bee'** (-bē'), *n.* A bee which lives in a community



Honeybee.
A Male or Drone.
B Queen.
C Worker.

and gathers honey. — **Hon'ey-comb'** (-kōm'), *n.* Mass of cells, formed by bees, and used as repositories for their honey; a substance perforated like the comb of bees. — **Hon'ey-moon'** (-mōōn'), *n.* The first month after marriage. — **Hon'ey-suc'kle** (-sŭk'k'l), *n.* A fragrant flowering plant.

Hon'or (ŏn'ẽr), *n.* Esteem paid to worth; reverence; excellence of character; integrity; chastity; dignity; reputation; respect; *pl.* academic distinctions; the four highest playing cards — ace, king, queen, and jack. — *v. t.* [HONORED (-ẽrd); HONORING.] To esteem; to exalt; to dignify; to accept and pay (a note) when due. — **Hon'or-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Worthy of honor; actuated by noble motives; conferring honor; illustrious. — **Hon'or-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Hon'or-a-bly**, *adv.* — **Hon'or-a-ry** (-ă-rў), *a.* Conferring honor, or intended merely to confer honor; possessing title or place without reward.

Hood (hŏŏd), *n.* A covering for the head, for a carriage, etc. — *v. t.* To cover; to hide. — **Hood'wink** (-wĭnk), *v. t.* To blind by covering the eyes; to impose on.

Hoof (hŏŏf), *n.* The horny part of a beast's foot.

Hook (hŏŏk), *n.* A hard material, bent into a curve for catching anything; a sickle. — *v. t.* [HOOKED (hŏŏkt); HOOKING.] To catch; to hold. — *v. i.* To bend; to curve. — **Hooked** (hŏŏkt *or* hŏŏk'ĕd), *a.* Curved; having hooks. **Hook'ah** (hŏŏk'ă), *n.* A Turkish tobacco pipe.

Hoop (hōōp *or* hŏŏp), *n.* A circular band surrounding a cask, etc. — *v. t.* [HOOPED (hōōpt *or* hŏŏpt); HOOPING.] To fasten with hoops; to encircle.

Hoop (hōōp), *v. i.* To whoop; to cry out.

Hoot (hōōt), *v. i. & t.* To cry out in contempt; to cry as an owl. — *n.* A contemptuous shout; cry of an owl, etc.

Hop (hŏp), *v. i.* [HOPPED (hŏpt); HOPPING.] To leap on one leg; to skip, as birds; to jump, as toads. — *n.* A jump; a spring; a dance. — **Hop'per**, *n.*

Hop (hŏp), *n.* A twining vine; *pl.* its bitter fruit, used, when dried, in brewing, medicine, etc.

Hop.

Hope (hōp), *n.* Desire of some good; ground of expectation; thing hoped for; anticipation; trust; belief. — *v. i. & t.* [HOPED (hōpt); HOPING.] To indulge hope; to place confidence. — **Hope'ful** (hōp'fụl), *a.* Full of hope; expectant; promising. — **Hope'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Hope'ful-ness**, *n.* — **Hope'less**, *a.* Destitute of hope; despairing; desperate; forlorn. — **Hope'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Hope'less-ness**, *n.*

Hop'per (hŏp'pẽr), *n.* A trough through which grain passes into a mill.

Hop'ple (hŏp'p'l), *v. t.* To tie (an animal's) feet loosely together, to prevent running. — *n.* A fetter.

Ho'ral (hō'ral), **Ho'ra-ry** (-rā-rў), *a.* Pertaining to an hour; noting the hours; hourly.

Horde (hōrd), *n.* A wandering troop or gang.

Hore'hound, Hoar'hound (hōr'hound), *n.* A bitter plant of the Mint kind.

Ho-ri'zon (hō-ri'zŭn, *formerly* hŏr'ĭ-zŭn), *n.* Apparent junction of the earth and sky. — **Hor'i-zon'tal** (hŏr'ĭ-zŏn'tal), *a.* Pertaining to, near, or parallel to, the horizon; on a level. — **Hor'i-zon'tal-ly**, *adv.*

Horn (hôrn), *n.* A hard, projecting, pointed organ on an animal's head; material comprising horns; a musical wind instrument; a drinking-cup; a utensil for holding powder. — *v. t.* To furnish with horns. — **Horned** (hôrnd), *a.* Furnished with, or formed like, horns. — **Horn'y** (-ў), *a.* Consisting of, or like, horn; hard; callous.

Hor'net (hôr'nĕt), *n.* A large, strong wasp.

Horn'pipe' (hôrn'pīp'), *n.* A Welsh fifelike musical instrument; a dancing tune; a sailor's dance.

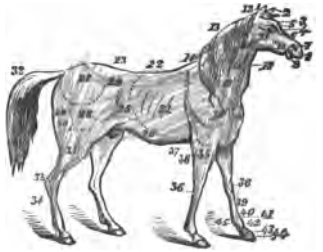
Horn'y, *a.* See under HORN, *n.*

White-faced Hornet.

Hor'o-logo (hŏr'ŏ-lŏj), *n.* A timepiece. — **Ho-rog'ra-phy** (hŏ-rŏg'rā-fў), *n.* Art of constructing; dials. — **He-rol'o-gist** (hŏ-rŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One versed in horology. — **Hor'o-log'ic-al** (hŏr'ŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to a horologe, or to horology. — **Ho-rol'o-gy** (hŏ-rŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* The science of measuring time. — **Hor'o-scope** (hŏr'ŏ-skōp), *n.* The aspect of planets at the hour of birth.

Hor'ror (hŏr'rẽr), *n.* A shuddering from fever, fear, etc.; emotion of dread or abhorrence; cause of horror or dread. — **Hor'ri-ble** (-rĭ-b'l), *a.* Exciting horror; dreadful; awful; shocking; hideous; horrid. — **Hor'ri-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Hor'ri-bly**, *adv.* — **Hor'rid** (-rĭd), *a.* Rough; ragged; hideous; shocking; awful; terrible; horrible. — **Hor'rid-ly**, *adv.* — **Hor'rid-ness**, *n.* — **Hor'ri-fy** (-rĭ-fī), *v. t.* To strike with horror. — **Hor-rif'ic** (-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* Frightful.

‖**Hors' de com'bat'** (hôr' dẽ kôN'bà'). Out of the combat; disabled from fighting.



Horse.

1 Ear; 2 Forelock; 3 Forehead; 4 Eye; 5 Eye Pit; 6 Nose; 7 Nostril; 8 Point of Nose; 9 Lips; 10 Nether Jaw; 11 Cheek; 12 Poll; 13 Mane; 14 Withers; 15 Parotid Glands; 16 Throat; 17 Neck; 18 Jugular Vein; 19 Shoulder; 20 Chest; 21 Ribs; 22 Back; 23 Loins; 24 Hip; 25 Flank; 26 Belly; 27 Haunch; 28 Thigh; 29 Buttock; 30 Stifle; 31 Leg; 32 Tail; 33 Hock or Ham; 34 Canon or Shank Bone; 35 Arms; 36 Knees; 37 Passage for the Girths; 38 Elbow; 39 Shank; 40 Bullet; 41 Pastern; 42 Coronet; 43 Foot; 44 Hoof; 45 Fetlock.

Horse (hôrs), *n.* A hoofed quadruped, used for drawing, riding, etc.; a wooden frame; cavalry.

—*v. t.* [HORSED (hôrst); HORSING.] To provide with horses; to sit astride. — **Horse car** (hôrs kär). A railroad car drawn by horses, or fitted for transporting horses. — **Horse cloth.** A cloth for covering a horse. — **Horse mackerel.** A fish of the Atlantic and Mediterranean, the tunny; bluefish; scud. — **Horse power.** Power which a horse is capable of exerting; standard for measuring the capabilities of steam engines, etc., estimated as 33,000 pounds raised one foot in a minute; machine operated by horses. — **Horse race.** A race between horses — **Horse railroad.** A railroad on which the cars are drawn by horses; tramway. — **Horse'back,** *n.* Back of a horse; condition of being mounted on a horse. — **Hors'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Pertaining to horses, horse racing, jockeys, etc. — **Hors'i-ness,** *n.* — **Horse'flesh'** (-flĕsh'), *n.* Flesh of horses; horses collectively. — **Horse'fly'** (-flī'), *n.* A fly that stings horses, and sucks their blood. — **Horse'hair'** (-hâr'), *n.* Hair of a horse, esp. of its mane or tail; fabric made of such hair. — **Horse'laugh'** (-lăf'), *n.* A loud, boisterous laugh. — **Horse'man,** *n.* A rider on horseback; one skilled in managing horses. — **Horse'man-ship,** *n.* The act or art of riding; management of horses. — **Horse'play',** *n.* Rude, boisterous play. — **Horse'pond',** *n.* A pond for watering horses. — **Horse'shoe'** (-shōō'), *n.* An iron shoe for horses; a thing shaped like a horseshoe, or like the letter U. — **Horse'whip'** (-hwĭp'), *n.* A whip for horses. —*v. t.* To strike with a horsewhip. — **Horse'wom'an** (-wo͝om'ăn), *n.* A woman who rides on horseback. — **Horse'-chest'nut** (-chĕs'nŭt), *n.* Large nut of a tree originally from Constantinople. — **Horse'-rad'ish** (-răd'ĭsh), *n.* A species of scurvy grass, having a root of a pungent taste, used as a condiment.

Hor-ta'tion (hôr-tā'shŭn), *n.* An exhorting, or giving advice. — **Hor'ta-tive** (hôr'tă-tĭv), *a.* Giving exhortation. —*n.* A precept; exhortation. — **Hor'ta-to-ry** (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Giving advice.

Hor'ti-cul'ture (hôr'tĭ-kŭl'tŭr), *n.* Art of cultivating gardens. — **Hor'ti-cul'tur-al** (-kŭl'tŭr-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to horticulture. — **Hor'ti-cul'tur-ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

Ho-san'na (hō-zăn'nȧ), *n.* Praise to God.

Hose (hōz), *n.*; *pl.* HOSE, formerly HOSEN (hō'z'n). Close-fitting breeches; stockings; flexible pipe for conveying water. — **Ho'sier** (hō'zhẽr), *n.* A dealer in hose. — **Ho'sier-y** (-ȳ), *n.* The business of a hosier; stockings in general.

Hos'pi-ta-ble (hŏs'pĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Kind to strangers and guests. — **Hos'pi-ta-bly,** *adv.* — **Hos'pi-tal'i-ty** (-tăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Act or practice of one who is hospitable.

Hos'pi-tal (hŏs'pĭ-*tal*), *n.* A place where the sick or infirm are received and treated.

Host (hōst), *n.* One who affords entertainment; a landlord. — **Host'ess** (hōst'ĕs), *n.* A female host; a landlady.

Host (hōst), *n.* An army; a great number; a multitude.

Host (hōst), *n.* A consecrated wafer, believed to be the body of Christ, offered as a sacrifice in the Roman Catholic Mass.

Hos'tage (hŏs'tăj), *n.* One given as a security for performance of conditions.

Host'ess, *n.* See under HOST, landlord.

Hos'tile (hŏs'tĭl), *a.* Belonging to an enemy; unfriendly; adverse; repugnant. — **Hos'tile-ly,** *adv.* — **Hos-til'i-ty** (-tĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Animosity; enmity; violence; aggression.

Hos'tler (hŏs'lẽr *or* ŏs'lẽr), *n.* One who takes care of horses; a groom.

Hot (hŏt), *a.* [HOTTER; HOTTEST.] Having heat; fervid; eager; vehement; furious. — **Hot'ly,** *adv.* — **Hot'ness,** *n.* — **Hot'bed'** (-bĕd'), *n.* A bed of earth covered with glass, for raising early plants; a place which favors rapid growth. — **Hot'house'** (-hous'), *n.* A house heated for the protection of tender plants. — **Hot'-brained'** (-brānd'), *a.* — **Hot'-head'ed** (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Fiery; rash; hasty.

Hotch'potch' (hŏch'pŏch'), *n.* Confused mixture; hodgepodge.

Ho-tel' (hō-tĕl'), *n.* An inn; a public house for travelers.

Hot'house, *n.*, **Hot'ly,** *adv.*, **Hot'ness,** *n.* See under HOT, *a.*

Hough (hŏk), *n.* Hock of an animal. — *v. t.* [HOUGHED (hŏkt); HOUGHING.] To disable by cutting the sinews of the ham; to hamstring.

Hound (hound), *n.* A dog for hunting; esp., one which hunts game by scent. — *v. t.* To incite (a hound) to pursuit; to hunt; to spur on.

Hour (our), *n.* A twenty-fourth part of a day, or 60 minutes; time of the day, as indicated by a timepiece; an appointed time; conjuncture. — **Hour'ly** (our'lȳ), *a.* Happening once every hour; frequent; continual. — *adv.* Frequently. — **Hour'glass'** (our'glȧs'), *n.* An instrument for measuring time, by sand running out of a glass vessel.

Hourglass.

Hou'ri (hou'rĭ), *n.* A nymph of the Mohammedan paradise.

House (hous), *n.*; *pl.* HOUSES (hou'zĕz). A building for habitation or shelter; dwelling; domestic concerns; household; family; body of men united in a legislative capacity; a firm or commercial establishment; hotel. — **House** (houz), *v. t.* [HOUSED (houzd); HOUSING.] To shelter. —*v. i.* To abide; to dwell. — **Hous'ing** (houz'ĭng), *n.* Shelter. — **House'less** (hous'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of shelter; homeless. — **House'break'er** (-brāk'ẽr), *n.* One who feloniously breaks into a house. — **House'hold'** (-hōld'), *n.* Those who dwell in the same house and compose a family. —*a.* Domestic. — **House'hold'er,** *n.* Master of a family. — **House'keep'er** (-kēp'ẽr), *n.* One who occupies a house with his family; woman having chief care of the family. — **House'keep'ing,** *n.* Care of domestic concerns. —*a.* Used in a family; domestic. — **House'maid'** (-mād'), *n.* A female servant. — **House'room'** (-rōōm'), *n.* Room or place in a house. — **House'wife'** (hous'wif'), *n.* Mistress of a family; woman at the head of a household; (hŭz'ĭf') a case for sewing materials, etc. — **House'wif'er-y** (hous'wif'-ẽr-ȳ), *n.* Business of the mistress of a family.

Hous'ing (houz'ĭng), *n.* A cover for a horse's saddle; *pl.* trappings.

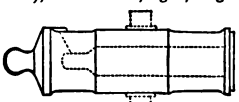
Hove (hōv), *imp.* of HEAVE.

Hov'el (hŏv'ĕl), *n.* A shed; cottage. — *v. t.* To shelter.

Hov'er (hŭv'ẽr), *v. i.* [HOVERED (-ẽrd); HOVERING.] To hang fluttering in the air; to move to and fro, watchfully or irresolutely.

How (hou), *adv.* In what manner; by what means; to what extent; for what reason; in what condition. — **How-be'it** (-bē'ĭt), *conj.* Be it as it may; nevertheless; however. — **How-ev'er** (-ĕv'ĕr), **How'so-ev'er** (-sō-ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* In whatever manner or degree; at all events; at least. — *conj.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; still; though.

How'itz-er (hou'ĭts-ĕr), *n.* A short, light, large-bore cannon, to throw projectiles with small charges.



Howitzer.

Howl (houl), *v. i.* [HOWLED (hould); HOWLING.] To cry as a dog or wolf; to utter a mournful sound; to wail; to roar. — *n.* The cry of a dog or wolf; a yell; a wail. — **Howl'et** (-ĕt), *n.* An owl; owlet.

Hoy (hoi), *n.* A small coasting vessel.

Hoy'den, *n.* & *v.* Same as HOIDEN.

Hub (hŭb), *n.* The nave of a wheel.

Hub'bub (hŭb'bŭb), *n.* Great noise; a tumult; uproar.

Huck'a-back (hŭk'ȧ-bȧk), *n.* Linen cloth, with raised figures, used for towels.

Huc'kle-ber'ry (hŭk'k'l-bĕr'rĭ), *n.* An American branching shrub, and its small, black, edible berry. Called also *whortleberry.*

Huck'ster (hŭk'stĕr), *n.* A retailer of small articles; a peddler. — *v. i.* To peddle.

Hud'dle (hŭd'd'l), *v. t.* & *i.* To crowd together. — *n.* Crowd; confusion.

Hue (hū), *n.* Color; tint; dye; shade. — **Hued** (hūd), *a.* Having (such a) color. — **Hue'less** (hū'lĕs), *a.* Without color.

Hue (hū), *n.* Clamor; shouting; vociferation. — **Hue and cry.** Loud outcry with which a felon was anciently pursued; written proclamation requiring aid in retaking him.

Huff (hŭf), *v. t.* & *i.* [HUFFED (hŭft); HUFFING.] To puff up; to bully. — *n.* Fit of anger; rage. — **Huff'ish,** *a.* Disposed to put on petulant or bullyish airs; arrogant. — **Huff'ish-ness,** *n.* — **Huff'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Puffed up; bullying; petulant; easily offended.

Hug (hŭg), *v. t.* [HUGGED (hŭgd); HUGGING.] To embrace closely; to hold fast; to keep close to. — *n.* A close embrace; clasp; gripe.

Huge (hūj), *a.* Very large; monstrous; prodigious; vast. — **Huge'ly,** *adv.* — **Huge'ness,** *n.*

Hu'gue-not (hū'gĕ-nŏt), *n.* A French Protestant of the 16th century.

Hulk (hŭlk), *n.* The body of an old ship; a bulky or unwieldy object.

Hull (hŭl), *n.* The outer covering of a nut, grain, etc.; husk; frame or body of a vessel. — *v. t.* [HULLED (hŭld); HULLING.] To strip off (the hulls of); to pierce the hull of (a ship).

Hum (hŭm), *v. i.* & *t.* [HUMMED (hŭmd); HUMMING.] To sing low; to drone; to murmur; to buzz; to mumble. — *n.* Noise of bees, a revolving top, etc.; inarticulate and buzzing sound; hoax. — *interj.* Ahem; hem; a sound implying doubt and deliberation.

Hu'man (hū'mȧn), *a.* Belonging to man or mankind; having the qualities of man. — **Hu'man-ly,** *adv.* — **Hu-man'i-ty** (hū-mȧn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Nature of man; mankind; kindness; benevolence; *pl.* branches of polite learning. — **Hu'man-ize** (hū'mȧn-īz), *v. t.* & *i.* To render or become human or humane. — **Hu-mane'** (hū-mān'), *a.* Kind; benevolent; tender; merciful. — **Hu-mane'ly,** *adv.* — **Hu-mane'ness,** *n.* — **Hu'man-ist** (hū'mȧn-ĭst), *n.* Student of the humanities or polite literature; one versed in human nature. — **Hu-man'i-ta'ri-an** (hū-mȧn'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ȧn), *n.* One who holds that Jesus Christ was merely a man. — *a.* Pertaining to humanitarians.

Hum'ble (hŭm'b'l), *a.* Low; unpretending; modest; lowly; meek. — *v. t.* [HUMBLED (-b'ld); HUMBLING.] To make humble; to lower; to humiliate; to disgrace; to sink. — **Hum'ble-ness,** *n.* — **Hum'bly,** *adv.* — **Hu-mil'i-ty** (hū-mĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The state of being humble; modesty; diffidence. — **Hu-mil'i-ate** (-ĭ-āt), *v. t.* To humble; to mortify. — **Hu-mil'i-a'tion** (-ā'-shŭn), *n.* Mortification.

Hum'ble-bee' (hŭm'b'l-bē'), *n.* Bumblebee.

Hum'bug' (hŭm'bŭg'), *n.* Trickery; hoax; one who deceives. — *v. t.* [HUMBUGGED (-bŭgd'); HUMBUGGING.] To impose on; to cajole; to hoax. — **Hum'bug'ger-y** (-bug'gĕr-ĭ), *n.* Imposition.

Hum'drum' (hŭm'drŭm'), *a.* Monotonous; dull; commonplace.

Hu'mid (hū'mĭd), *a.* Damp; moist. — **Hu-mid'i-ty** (hū-mĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Moisture; dampness.

Hu-mil'i-ate, Hu-mil'i-ty, etc. See under HUMBLE, *a.*

Hum'ming (hŭm'mĭng), *a.* Emitting a murmuring sound; droning; buzzing. — *n.* A hum. — **Humming bird.** A very small American bird, named from the swift motion and noise of its wings in flight.

Ruby and Topaz Humming Bird

Hum'mock (hŭm'mŭk), *n.* A rounded knoll; a hillock.

Hu'mor (hū'mĕr *or* ū'mĕr), *n.* Moisture; fluid of animal bodies; disposition; temper; uncertain states of mind; pleasantry; fancy; caprice. — *v. t.* [HUMORED (-mĕrd); HUMORING.] To comply with the humor of; to gratify; to indulge; to favor. — **Hu'mor-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* One who shows humor; a wag. — **Hu'mor-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Jocular: witty; whimsical. — **Hu'mor-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Hu'mor-ous-ness,** *n.* — **Hu'mor-some** (-sŭm), *a.* Influenced by humors; capricious; jocose.

Hump (hŭmp), *n.* A protuberance; bunch; hunch. — **Hump'back'** (hŭmp'bȧk'), *n.* A crooked back; a hunchback; a humpbacked person.

Hunch (hŭnch), *n.* Hump; lump; hunk; push with fist or elbow. — *v. t.* [HUNCHED (hŭncht); HUNCHING.] To push with the elbow or with a sudden jerk; to crook, as the back. — **Hunch'-back'** (hŭnch'bȧk'), *n.* A humpback.

Hun'dred (hŭn'drĕd), *n.* Sum of ten times ten; five score. — *a.* Ten times ten. — **Hun'dredth** (-drĕdth), *a.* Next following the ninety-ninth; forming one of a hundred parts into which anything is divided. — *n.* One of a hundred equal parts into which one whole is divided.

Hung (hŭng), *imp.* & *p. p.* of HANG.

Hun'ger (hun'gĕr), *n.* Craving for food; strong

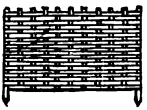
or eager desire. — *v. t.* To crave food; to long for. — *v. t.* To famish. — **Hun'gry** (hŭŋ'grȳ), *a.* Feeling hunger; eager; not fertile; poor; barren. — **Hun'gri-ly** (-grĭ-lȳ), *adv.*

Hunk (hŭnk), *n.* A large lump; a chunk.

Hunks (hŭnks), *n.* A miser; a niggard.

Hunt (hŭnt), *v. t.* To chase (game); to search diligently after; to pursue. — *v. i.* To go in pursuit of game; to search. — *n.* Chase of wild animals; pursuit; search; association of huntsmen. — **Hunt'er**, *n.* One who pursues wild animals; huntsman; dog or horse used in the chase. — **Hunt'ress**, *n.* A female hunter. — **Hunts'man** (hŭnts'mən), *n.* One who hunts; a servant employed to manage the chase.

Hur'dle (hûr'd'l), *n.* A texture of twigs or sticks; a crate; a sledge.



Hurdle.

Hurl (hûrl), *v. t. & i.* [Hurled (hûrld); Hurling.] To throw violently. — *n.* Act of hurling; cast; fling.

Hur'ly-bur'ly (hûr'lȳ-bûr'-lȳ), *n.* A tumult; bustle; confusion.

Hur-ra' (hŭr-rä'), **Hur-rah'**, *interj.* A shout of joy or exultation.

Hur'ri-cane (hŭr'rĭ-kān), *n.* A violent storm, with high wind.

Hur'ry (hŭr'rȳ), *v. t. & i.* [Hurried (-rĭd); Hurrying.] To move hastily; to hasten. — *n.* Haste; speed; urgency; bustle.

Hurt (hûrt), *v. t.* [Hurt; Hurting.] To wound; to injure; to harm; to grieve. — *n.* Wound; harm; mischief; disadvantage. — **Hurt'ful** (hûrt'fŭl), *a.* Pernicious; harmful; injurious; unwholesome. — **Hurt'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Hurt'ful-ness**, *n.* — **Hurt'less**, *a.* Harmless; innocent.

Hur'tle-ber'ry (hûr't'l-bĕr'rȳ), *n.* Same as Huckleberry and Whortleberry.

Hus'band (hŭz'bənd), *n.* A married man. — *v. t.* To manage with frugality; to cultivate (land); to till. — **Hus'band-man** (-mən), *n.* A farmer; cultivator of the ground. — **Hus'band-ry** (-rȳ), *n.* Care of domestic affairs; domestic economy; business of a husbandman; agriculture; tillage.

Hush (hŭsh), *v. t.* [Hushed (hŭsht); Hushing.] To still; to silence; to calm. — *v. t.* To be still; to be silent. — *n.* Stillness; quiet. — **Hush money.** A bribe to secure silence.

Husk (hŭsk), *n.* The external covering of certain fruits or seeds of plants. — *v. t.* [Husked (hŭskt); Husking.] To strip off the covering of. — **Husk'ing** (hŭsk'ĭng), *n.* Act of stripping off husks.

Husk'y (hŭsk'ȳ), *a.* Rough in tone; hoarse; harsh. — **Husk'i-ness**, *n.*

Hus-sar' (hŭz-zär'), *n.* A light cavalry soldier.

Hus'sy (hŭz'zȳ), *n.* An ill-behaved woman; a pert girl; a jade; a housewife, or bag containing thread, needles, etc.

Hus'tings (hŭs'tĭngz), *n. pl.* The place where the election of a member of Parliament is held; the platform on which candidates stand.

Hus'tle (hŭs''l), *v. t.* To shake together; to handle roughly.

Hus'wife (hŭz'zĭf *or* hŭz'wĭf), *n.* A female housekeeper; a worthless woman; a case for sewing materials. — **Hus'wife-ry** (-rȳ), *n.* The business of household management.

Hut (hŭt), *n.* A small house, hovel, or cabin. — *v. t.* [Hutted; Hutting.] To place (troops, etc.) in huts.

Hutch (hŭch), *n.* A chest, box, etc., for storing things or confining animals.

Hur-za' (hŭr-zä'), *interj.* Hurrah; — an expression of joy, exultation, or encouragement. — *n.* A shout of joy, etc. — *v. t. & i.* [Huzzard (-zärd'); Huzzaing.] To cheer.

Hy'a-cinth (hī'ä-sĭnth), *n.* A flowering plant; a gem, the red zircon. — **Hy'a-cin'thine** (-sĭn'thĭn), *a.* Resembling hyacinth; of a violet, purple, or brown color.

Hyacinth.

Hy'brid (hī'brĭd *or* hĭb'rĭd), *n.* An animal or plant produced from mixture of two species. — *a.* Mongrel.

Hy'dra (hī'drä), *n.*; *pl.* E. **Hydras** (-drăz), L. **Hydræ** (-drē). A fabulous water serpent having many heads, one of which, being cut off, was succeeded by two others.

Hy'drant (hī'drənt), *n.* A pipe for discharging water from an aqueduct; a water plug.

Hy-draul'ic (hī-drô'lĭk), *a.* Pertaining to hydraulics. — **Hy-draul'ics** (-lĭks), *n.* The science of moving fluids.

Hy'dro-ceph'a-lus (hī'drō-sĕf'ä-lŭs), *n.* Dropsy of the brain.

Hy'dro-gen (hī'drō-jĕn), *n.* An abundant gaseous element, colorless, tasteless, and odorless, and the lightest known substance.

Hy-drog'ra-phy (hī-drŏg'rä-fȳ), *n.* Description and delineation of seas, rivers, and other waters. — **Hy-drog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* One who maps the sea or other waters. — **Hy'dro-graph'ic** (-drō-grăf'ĭk), **Hy'dro-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Relating to hydrography. — **Hy-drol'o-gy** (hī-drŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* Science of water. — **Hy-drom'e-ter** (hī-drŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* An instrument for determining the specific gravities and strength of liquids. — **Hy'dro-met'ric** (hī'drō-mĕt'rĭk), **Hy'dro-met'ric-al** (-rĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or made by, an hydrometer. — **Hy-drom'e-try** (hī-drŏm'ē-trȳ), *n.* Measurement of the strength, velocity, or discharge of water.

Hy-drop'a-thy (hī-drŏp'ä-thȳ), *n.* Water cure; treatment of disease by external and internal use of water. — **Hy'dro-path'ic** (hī'drō-păth'ĭk), **Hy'dro-path'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to hydropathy. — **Hy-drop'a-thist** (hī-drŏp'ä-thĭst), *n.* One who practices hydropathy.

Hy'dro-pho'bi-a (hī'drō-fō'bĭ-ä), *n.* A preternatural dread of water; a disease caused by inoculation with saliva of a rabid dog. — **Hy'dro-phob'ic** (-fŏb'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to hydrophobia.

Hy-drop'ic (hī-drŏp'ĭk), **Hy-drop'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Dropsical; resembling dropsy.

Hy'dro-stat'ic (hī'drō-stăt'ĭk), **Hy'dro-stat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Relating to hydrostatics. — **Hy'dro-stat'ics** (-ĭks), *n.* The science of the properties of fluids at rest.

Hy'drous (hī'drŭs), *a.* Containing water; watery.

Hy-e'mal (hī-ē'mal), *a.* Belonging to winter; wintry.

Hy-e'na (hī-ē'nä), *n.* A nocturnal carnivorous mammal of Asia and Africa, allied to the dog.

Hy'gi-ene (hī'jĭ-ēn), *n.* The science of the preservation of health. — **Hy'gi-en'ic** (-jĭ-ĕn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to hygiene; sanatory.

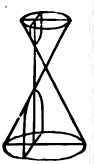
Hy-grom'e-ter (hī-grŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* An instrument for measuring moisture of the atmosphere. — **Hy-grom'e-try** (-trȳ), *n.* The science of the humidity of bodies, esp. of the atmosphere.

Hy'men (hī'mĕn), *n.* The god of love and marriage. — **Hy'me-ne'al** (hī'mĕ-nē'*a*l), **Hy'me-ne'an** (-*a*n), *a.* Pertaining to marriage; nuptial. — *n.* A marriage song; epithalamium.

Hymn (hĭm), *n.* A song of praise; a sacred lyric. — *v. t.* [HYMNED (hĭmd); HYMNING (hĭm'-ĭng *or* hĭm'nĭng).] To worship by singing hymns. — **Hym'nal** (hĭm'nal), *n.* A sacred lyric; a book of hymns.

Hyp (hĭp), *n.* A morbid depression of spirits. — *v. t.* To make melancholy.

Hy-per'bo-la (hī-pẽr'bŏ-lȧ), *n.* A curve formed by a section of a cone, at a greater angle with the base than that made by the side of the cone.



Hyperbola.

Hy-per'bo-le (hī-pẽr'bŏ-lē), *n.* A figure of speech which expresses more than the truth; exaggeration.

Hy'per-bo're-an (hī'pẽr-bō'rē-*a*n), *a.* Northern; arctic; frigid.

Hy'per-crit'ic (hī'pẽr-krĭt'ĭk), *n.* One critical beyond reason; a captious censor. — **Hy'per-crit'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Over critical; carping; excessively exact. — **Hy'per-crit'i-cism** (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Excessive rigor of criticism.

Hy'phen (hī'fĕn), *n.* A printer's mark [-] to connect syllables or compound words. — *v. t.* To connect or separate (words, etc.) by a hyphen.

Hyp-not'ic (hĭp-nŏt'ĭk), *a.* Tending to produce sleep; characterized by unnatural sleep. — *n.* A medicine for producing sleep; an opiate; a narcotic.

Hyp'o-chon'dri-a (hĭp'ō-kŏn'drĭ-á), *n.* Gloomy depression of spirits. — **Hyp'o-chon'dri-ac** (-ăk), *a.* Pertaining to, characterized by, or produced by, hypochondria; producing melancholy. — *n.* One affected with hypochondria.

Hy-poc'ri-sy (hĭ-pŏk'rĭ-sȳ), *n.* Dissimulation; insincerity; false pretense of goodness. — **Hyp'o-crite** (hĭp'ō-krĭt), *n.* A false pretender to virtue or piety. — **Hyp'o-crit'ic** (hĭp'ō-krĭt'ĭk), **Hyp'o-crit'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Belonging to a hypocrite; exhibiting hypocrisy. — **Hyp'o-crit'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Hy-pot'e-nuse (hī-pŏt'ē-nūs), **Hy-poth'e-nuse** (-pŏth'ē-nūs), *n.* The longest side of a right-angled triangle, or the line that subtends the right angle.

ab Hypotenuse.

Hy-poth'e-cate (hī-pŏth'ē-kāt), *v. t.* To pledge (property) for the security of one's creditors. — **Hy-poth'e-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act or contract by which property is hypothecated.

Hy-poth'e-sis (hī-pŏth'ē-sĭs), *n.* A supposition; a theory assumed to account for known facts. — **Hy'po-thet'ic** (hī'pō-thĕt'ĭk), **Hy'po-thet'ic-al**, *a.* Characterized by an hypothesis; conditional; assumed without proof for purpose of reasoning. — **Hy'po-thet'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Hy'son (hī's'n), *n.* A fragrant species of green tea.

Hys'sop (hĭs'sŭp), *n.* An aromatic plant, whose leaves have a warm, pungent taste.

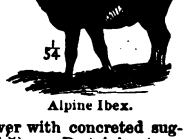
Hys-te'ri-a (hĭs-tē'rĭ-á), *n.* A nervous affection, with alternate fits of laughing and crying, and a sensation of strangulation. — **Hys-ter'ic** (-tĕr'-ĭk), **Hys-ter'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, or troubled with, hysterics; convulsive; fitful. — **Hys-ter'ics** (-ĭks), *n.* Hysteria.

I.

I (ī), *pron.* of the first person; — used by a speaker of himself.

I-am'bus (ī-ăm'bŭs), *n.* A poetic foot consisting of a short and a long, or an accented and an unaccented, syllable. — **I-am'bic** (-bĭk), *a.* Consisting or composed of iambics. — *n.* An iambic foot.

I'bex (ī'bĕks), *n.* A European mountain goat, having long, recurved horns; the steinbok.



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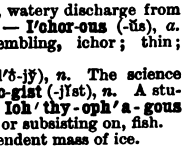
Alpine Ibex.

‖ **I-bi'dem** (ĭ-bī'dĕm), *adv.* In the same place; — abbreviated *ibid.* or *ib.*

I'bis (ī'bĭs), *n.* A wading bird, formerly reverenced in Egypt.

Ice (īs), *n.* Water frozen to a solid state; concreted sugar; frozen cream. — *v. t.* [ICED (īst); ICING (ī'sĭng).] To cover with ice; to convert into ice; to cover with concreted sugar; to freeze. — **I'cy** (ī'sȳ), *a.* Pertaining to or like ice; frosty; cold; chilling. — **I'ci-ly**, *adv.* — **I'ci-ness**, *n.* — **I'cing** (-sĭng), *n.* A covering of ice or like ice; frosting. — **Ice'berg'** (īs'bĕrg'), *n.* A mountain of ice floating on the ocean. — **Ice cream.** Cream sweetened, flavored, and congealed. — **Ice house.** A close-covered place for keeping ice in warm weather.

Ich-neu'mon (ĭk-nū'mŏn), *n.* An Egyptian and Asiatic animal, destructive to eggs, snakes, etc.; an insect whose larvæ are parasitic in other insects.



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Egyptian Ichneumon.

Ich-nog'ra-phy (ĭk-nŏg'-rá-fȳ), *n.* A horizontal section of an object; a ground plan.

I'chor (ī'kŏr), *n.* A thin, watery discharge from an ulcer, wound, etc. — **I'chor-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Composed of, or resembling, ichor; thin; watery.

Ich'thy-ol'o-gy (ĭk'thĭ-ŏl'ŏ-jȳ), *n.* The science of fishes. — **Ich'thy-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* A student of ichthyology. — **Ich'thy-oph'a-gous** (-ŏf'á-gŭs), *a.* Eating, or subsisting on, fish.

I'ci-cle (ī'sĭ-k'l), *n.* A pendent mass of ice.

I'ci-ness, I'cing. See under ICE, *n.*

I-con'o-clast (ī-kŏn'ŏ-klăst), *n.* A destroyer of idols or shams of any kind; a radical.

I'co-sa-he'dron (ī'kŏ-sā-hē'drŏn), *n.* A solid bounded by 20 sides or faces.

Ic-ter'ic (Ik-tĕr'Ik), *n.* A remedy for jaundice. — **Ic-ter'ic**, **Ic-ter'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, affected with, or preventive of, jaundice.

I'cy, *a.* See under Ice, *n.*

I'd (id). Contraction from *I would* or *I had*.

I-de'a (ī-dē'ā), *n.* A mental image; notion; conception; thought; opinion. — **I-de'al** (-al), *a.* Existing in idea or thought; proposed for imitation; existing in fancy only; visionary; fanciful; unreal. — *n.* A mental conception of perfection; model of excellence. — **I-de'al-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* A theory that makes everything to consist in ideas; imagery. — **I-de'al-ist**, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of idealism; one given to picturesque fancy or romantic expectation. — **I'de-al'i-ty** (ī'dē-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Lively imagination, united to love of the beautiful. — **I-de'al-ize** (-dē'al-īz), *v. t.* To make ideal; to give ideal form or value to. — *v. i.* To form ideas.

‖I'dem (ī'dĕm), *pron.* or *adj.* Same; same as above; — contracted *id.*

I-den'tic-al (ī-dĕn'tĭ-kal), *a.* The same; uttering the same truth. — **I-den'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **I-den'ti-fy** (-fȳ), *v. t.* [Identified; Identifying.] To make to be the same; to treat as being one; to establish the identity of. — *v. i.* To become the same. — **I-den'ti-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* The act of identifying; state of being identified. — **I-den'ti-ty** (-tĭ-tȳ), *n.* The state of being identical; sameness.

Ides (idz), *n. pl.* With the ancient Romans, the 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th of other months.

Id'i-o-cy, *n.* See under Idiot, *n.*

Id'i-om (Id'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* Peculiar mode of expression or cast of a language; dialect. — **Id'i-o-mat'ic** (Id'ĭ-ō-măt'Ik), **Id'i-o-mat'ic-al** (-I-kal), *a.* Peculiar, or conformed, to the genius of a language.

Id'i-o-syn'cra-sy (Id'ĭ-ō-sĭn'krā-sȳ), *n.* Peculiarity of constitution or temperament; individual characteristic; eccentricity.

Id'i-ot (Id'ĭ-ŏt), *n.* One destitute of intelligence; a natural fool; simpleton. — **Id'i-o-cy** (-ō-sȳ), *n.* State of being idiotic. — **Id'i-ot'ic** (-ŏt'Ik), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, an idiot. — **Id'i-ot-ism** (Id'ĭ-ŏt-Iz'm), *n.* An idiom; idiocy.

I'dle (ī'dl), *a.* [Idler (ī'dlẽr); Idlest (ī'dlĕst).] Of no account; useless; inactive; lazy. — *v. t.* To spend in idleness; to waste. — **I'dler** (ī'dlẽr), *n.* — **I'dly** (-dlȳ), *adv.* — **I'dle-ness**, *n.*

I'dol (ī'dŏl), *n.* An image; image of a false god; object of worship; deceitful image; phantom; person or thing greatly loved. — **I-dol'a-ter** (ī-dŏl'ă-tẽr), *n.* Worshiper of idols; adorer; great admirer. — **I-dol'a-tress** (-trĕs), *n.* A female idolater. — **I-dol'a-trous** (-trŭs), *a.* Of the nature of idolatry or excessive attachment or reverence. — **I-dol'a-try** (-trȳ), *n.* Worship of idols; excessive veneration for anything. — **I'dol-ize** (ī'dŏl-īz), *v. t.* To make an idol of; to love or reverence to adoration.

I'dyl (ī'dĭl), **I'dyll**, *n.* A short pastoral poem; a narrative poem, written in an elevated style.

If (If), *conj.* In case that; granting that; whether.

Ig'ne-ous (Ig'nē-ŭs), *a.* Consisting of, containing, or resulting from, the action of fire.

‖ Ig'nis fat'u-us (Ig'nĭs făt'ū-ŭs). Phosphorescent light seen at night over marshy ground; Will-o'-the-wisp; Jack-o'-lantern; a misleading influence; a decoy.

Ig-nite' (Ig-nīt'), *v. t.* & *i.* To kindle; to light. — **Ig-nit'i-ble** (-I-b'l), *a.* Capable of being ignited. — **Ig-ni'tion** (-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of igniting; state of being ignited.

Ig-no'ble (Ig-nō'b'l), *a.* Of low birth; base; shameful; scandalous; infamous. — **Ig-no'ble-ness**, *n.* — **Ig-no'bly** (-blȳ), *adv.*

Ig'no-min-y (Ig'nō-mĭn-ȳ), *n.* Public disgrace; dishonor; shame; infamy. — **Ig'no-min'i-ous** (-mĭn'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Marked with ignominy; shameful; despicable. — **Ig'no-min'i-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Ig'no-ra'mus (Ig'nō-rā'mŭs), *n.* An ignorant person; a vain pretender to knowledge.

Ig'no-rant (Ig'nō-rant), *a.* Destitute of knowledge; unconscious; unaware. — **Ig'no-rant-ly**, *adv.* — **Ig'no-rance** (-rans), *n.* Condition of being ignorant; want of knowledge.

Ig-nore' (Ig-nōr'), *v. t.* To be or profess to be ignorant of; to refuse to notice; to leave out of consideration.

I-gua'na (I-gwä'nä), *n.* A large American tree-dwelling lizard.

Iguana.

I'lex (ī'lĕks), *n.* Evergreen tree or shrub; holly; the holm oak.

Il'i-ac (Il'ĭ-ăk), *a.* Pertaining to the ilium or flank bone, or to the lower intestine.

Ill (Il), *a.* [Regular *compar.* and *superl.* wanting, and supplied by Worse (wûrs) and Worst (wûrst), from another root.] Contrary to good; evil; bad; sick; unwell; unfavorable; wrong; iniquitous; rude; inelegant. — *n.* Evil of any kind; misfortune; disease; pain; wickedness; iniquity. — *adv.* With pain or difficulty; not perfectly; not well. — **Ill'ness** (Il'nĕs), *n.* Disease; sickness; wickedness. — **Ill will.** Unkindness; enmity.

Il-lapse' (Il-lăps'), *v. t.* To fall; to glide; to pass. — *n.* Sudden entrance; attack.

Il-la'tion (Il-lā'shŭn), *n.* Inference; deduction; conclusion. — **Il'la-tive** (Il'lā-tĭv), *a.* Inferential; conclusive. — *n.* An illative particle.

Ill'-bred' (Il'brĕd'), *a.* Not well-bred; impolite; uncivil; rude.

Il-le'gal (Il-lē'gal), *a.* Contrary to law; unlawful. — **Il-le'gal-ly**, *adv.* — **Il'le-gal'i-ty** (Il'lē-găl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Il-leg'i-ble (Il-lĕj'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being read; not readable. — **Il-leg'i-bly**, *adv.* — **Il-leg'i-bil'i-ty** (-I-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Il'le-git'i-mate (Il'lē-jĭt'ĭ-māt), *a.* Not regular; unlawful; born out of wedlock. — **Il'le-git'i-mate** (-māt), *v. t.* To render illegitimate. — **Il'le-git'i-ma-cy** (-mā-sȳ), *n.* State of being illegitimate; bastardy. — **Il'le-git'i-ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of illegitimating; illegitimacy.

Ill'-fa'vored (Il'fā'vẽrd), *a.* Wanting beauty; deformed; ugly.

Il-lib'er-al (Il-lĭb'ẽr-al), *a.* Not liberal; not free, generous, or noble; niggardly; mean;

base; lacking breeding, culture, etc. — **Il-lib'-er-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Il-lib'er-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Il-lic'it (Il-lĭs'ĭt), *a.* Not allowed; unlawful. — **Il-lic'it-ly**, *adv.* — **Il-lic'it-ness**, *n.*

Il-lim'it-a-ble (Il-lĭm'ĭt-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being limited or bounded; immeasurable; infinite; vast.

Il-lit'er-ate (Il-lĭt'ẽr-ȧt), *a.* Ignorant of letters or books; untaught; unlearned. — **Il-lit'er-a-cy** (-ȧ-sȳ), **Il-lit'er-ate-ness**, *n.*

Ill'-na'ture (Il'nā'tŭr), *n.* Bad temper. — **Ill'-na'tured** (-tŭrd), *a.* Cross; surly; crabbed; dictated by, or indicating, ill-nature. — **Ill'-na'tured-ly**, *adv.*

Ill'ness, *n.* See under ILL, *a.*

Il-log'ic-al (Il-lŏj'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Ignorant or negligent of logic; contrary to the rules of logic or sound reason. — **Il-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Il-log'-ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Ill'-starred' (Il'stärd'), *a.* Fated to be unfortunate.

Il-lude' (Il-lūd'), *v. t.* To deceive; to mock.

Il-lume' (Il-lūm'), *v. t.* [ILLUMED (-lūmd'); ILLUMING.] To make light or bright; to illuminate; to enlighten. — **Il-lu'mi-nate** (-lū'mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To enlighten; to supply with light; to adorn. — **Il-lu'mi-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* An illuminating; decoration of houses with lights; adornment of books, etc., with colored illustrations; brightness; splendor. — **Il-lu'mi-na'tive** (-lū'mĭ-nā'-tĭv), *a.* Tending to illuminate or illustrate. — **Il-lu'mi-na'tor** (-tẽr), *n.* — **Il-lu'mine** (-lū'mĭn), *v. t.* To illuminate; to adorn.

Il-lu'sion (Il-lū'zhŭn), *n.* An unreal image; mental vision; deception; error; hallucination. — **Il-lu'sion-ist**, *n.* One given to illusion; a visionary. — **Il-lu'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Deceiving by false show; deceitful. — **Il-lu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Il-lu'sive-ness**, *n.* — **Il-lu'so-ry** (-sō-rȳ), *a.* Deceiving by false appearances; fallacious.

Il-lus'trate (Il-lŭs'trāt), *v. t.* To make clear or bright; to exhibit distinctly; to explain or exemplify; to ornament with pictures or figures. — **Il'lus-tra'tion** (Il'lŭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act of illustrating; explanation; that which illustrates; illustrative engraving, picture, etc. — **Il-lus'-tra-tive** (-lŭs'trȧ-tĭv), *a.* Tending, or intended, to illustrate; explaining; exemplifying. — **Il-lus'tra-tor** (-trā-tẽr), *n.*

Il-lus'tri-ous (Il-lŭs'trĭ-ŭs), *a.* Possessing luster, brightness, or brilliancy; evincing greatness, nobleness, etc.; famous; noted; signal; eminent; glorious. — **Il-lus'tri-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Ill will, *n.* See under ILL, *a.*

Im'age (Im'ăj), *n.* Likeness; appearance; statue; idol; idea. — *v. t.* [IMAGED (-ăjd); IMAGING.] To form an image of; to represent to the mental vision. — **Im'age-ry** (-rȳ), *n.* Images in general; unreal show; false ideas; rhetorical decoration.

Im-ag'ine (Im-ăj'ĭn), *v. t. & i.* [IMAGINED (-ĭnd); IMAGINING.] To fancy; to conceive; to think; to believe; to scheme; to devise. — **Im-ag'in-er**, *n.* — **Im-ag'i-na-ble** (-ĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being imagined. — **Im-ag'i-na-ry** (-rȳ), *a.* Existing only in imagination; fanciful; chimerical; unreal. — **Im-ag'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Power to create mental images; fancy. — **Im-ag'i-na-tive** (-ĭ-nȧ-tĭv), *a.* Proceeding from, and characterized by, the imagination; given to imagining; full of images, fancies, etc.

Im-bank' (Im-băngk'), *v. t.* To inclose or defend with a bank. — **Im-bank'ment** (-*ment*), *n.* A surrounding with a bank; a mound of earth raised to defend a place, esp. against floods. [Written also *embankment*.]

Im'be-cile (Im'bĕ-sĭl *or* -sēl), *a.* Weak in body or mind; feeble; infirm; impotent. — *n.* One feeble in body or mind; a fool. — **Im'be-cil'i-ty** (-sĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being imbecile; feebleness; impotence.

Im-bed' (Im-bĕd'), *v. t.* To sink or lay (in a bed).

Im-bibe' (Im-bīb'), *v. t.* To drink in; to absorb. — **Im'bi-bi'tion** (Im'bĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* An imbibing; absorption.

Im-bit'ter (Im-bĭt'tẽr), *v. t.* [IMBITTERED (-tẽrd); IMBITTERING.] To make bitter; to exasperate.

Im-bod'y, *v. t.* See EMBODY.

Im-bos'om (Im-bŏŏz'ŭm), *v. t.* [IMBOSOMED (-ŭmd); IMBOSOMING.] To hold in the bosom; to embrace.

Im'bri-cate (Im'brĭ-kāt), **Im'bri-ca'ted** (-kā'tĕd), *a.* Bent and hollowed; overlapping each other, like shingles on a roof. — **Im'bri-ca'tion** (Im'brĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* An overlapping.

Imbricate Scales.

Im-brog'lio (Im-brōl'yō), *n.* Intricate plot; embarrassing state of things; misunderstanding.

Im-brown' (Im-broun'), *v. t.* [IMBROWNED (-brownd'); IMBROWNING.] To make brown; to tan.

Im-brue' (Im-brų'), *v. t.* [IMBRUED (-brųd'); IMBRUING.] To soak; to drench; to steep.

Im-brute' (Im-brųt'), *v. t. & i.* To degrade or sink to the state of a brute.

Im-bue' (Im-bū'), *v. t.* [IMBUED (-būd'); IMBUING.] To tinge deeply; to dye; to cause to imbibe.

Im'i-tate (Im'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To follow as a pattern; to copy. — **Im'i-ta'tor** (-tā'tẽr), *n.* — **Im'i-ta-ble** (Im'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable or worthy of being copied. — **Im'i-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Im'i-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Im'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* An imitating; likeness; resemblance. — **Im'i-ta-tive** (Im'ĭ-tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Inclined to imitate; formed after a pattern or original.

Im-mac'u-late (Im-măk'ū-lȧt), *a.* Spotless; without blemish; pure.

Im'ma-nent (Im'mȧ-nent), *a.* Inherent; internal; intrinsic. — **Im'ma-nence** (Im'mȧ-nens), **Im'ma-nen-cy** (-nen-sȳ), *n.*

Im-man'u-el (Im-măn'ū-ĕl), *n.* God with us; — an appellation of the Savior.

Im'ma-te'ri-al (Im'mȧ-tē'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* Not consisting of matter; spiritual; of no essential consequence; unimportant. — **Im'ma-te'ri-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Im'ma-te'ri-al-ness**, *n.* — **Im'ma-te'ri-al-ism** (-Yz'm), *n.* Doctrine of spiritual existence apart from matter. — **Im'ma-te'ri-al-ist** (-Yst), *n.* A believer in immaterialism. — **Im'ma-te'ri-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being immaterial.

Im'ma-ture' (Im'mȧ-tūr'), *a.* Not mature; unripe; crude; unfinished; premature; too early. — **Im'ma-ture'ly**, *adv.* — **Im'ma-ture'ness**, **Im'ma-tu'ri-ty** (-tū'rĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Im-meas'ur-a-ble (Im-mĕzh'ŭr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being measured; illimitable. — **Im-meas'-ur-a-bly**, *adv.*

Im-me'di-ate (Im-mē'dĭ-ȧt), *a.* Not separated by

time or by anything intervening; present; acting by direct agency. — **Im-me'di-ate-ly** (Im-mē'dĭ-ăt-lȳ), *adv.* — **Im-me'di-ate-ness**, *n.*

Im'me-mo'ri-al (Im'mĕ-mō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Beyond the reach of memory; out of mind. — **Im'me-mo'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

Im-mense' (Im-mĕns'), *a.* Unlimited; very great; huge; vast; enormous. — **Im-mense'ly**, *adv.* — **Im-men'si-ty** (-mĕn'sĭ-tȳ), *n.* Unlimited extension; infinity; greatness.

Im-merse' (Im-mĕrs'), *v. t.* [IMMERSED (-mĕrst'); IMMERSING.] To plunge into (a fluid, etc.); to engage deeply; to involve. — **Im-mer'sion** (-mĕr'shŭn), *n.* An immersing; state of being immersed or deeply engaged.

Im'me-thod'ic-al (Im'mĕ-thŏd'Ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Not methodical; wanting method; confused; disorderly. — **Im'me-thod'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Im'me-thod'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Im'mi-grate (Im'mĭ-grāt), *v. i.* To remove into a country for residence. — **Im'mi-grant** (-*grant*), *n.* One who immigrates — **Im'mi-gra'tion** (-grā'shŭn), *n.* An immigrating.

Im'mi-nent (Im'mĭ-*nent*), *a.* Impending; threatening; near; at hand. — **Im'mi-nence** (-*nens*), *n.* Quality or condition of being imminent; impending evil or danger.

Im-mis'ci-ble (Im-mĭs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being mixed. — **Im-mis'ci-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'Ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Im-mit' (Im-mĭt'), *v. t.* [IMMITTED; IMMITTING.] To send in; to infuse. — **Im-mis'sion** (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A sending or thrusting in; injection.

Im-mix' (Im-mĭks'), *v. t.* To mix; to mingle.

Im'mo-bil'i-ty (Im'mō-bĭl'Ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Resistance to motion; fixedness.

Im-mod'er-ate (Im-mŏd'ĕr-ăt), *a.* Not moderate; not confined to suitable limits; excessive; unreasonable; intemperate. — **Im-mod'er-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-mod'er-ate-ness**, *n.*

Im-mod'est (Im-mŏd'ĕst), *a.* Not limited to due bounds; immoderate; indelicate; indecent; lewd; obscene. — **Im-mod'est-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-mod'es-ty** (-ĕs-tȳ), *n.* Want of modesty, delicacy, or decent reserve.

Im'mo-late (Im'mō-lāt), *v. t.* To sacrifice; to kill (a victim). — **Im'mo-la'tor** (-lā'tĕr), *n.* — **Im'mo-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* An immolating; sacrifice.

Im-mor'al (Im-mŏr'*al*), *a.* Not moral; contrary to conscience or law; wicked; dishonest; dissolute; obscene. — **Im-mor'al-ly**, *adv.* — **Im'mo-ral'i-ty** (Im'mō-răl'Ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being immoral; an immoral act or practice.

Im-mor'tal (Im-mŏr'*tal*), *a.* Not mortal; exempt from death; eternal; never-ending; ceaseless; imperishable. — **Im-mor'tal-ly**, *adv.* — **Im'mor-tal'i-ty** (Im'mŏr-tăl'Ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being immortal; exemption from oblivion. — **Im-mor'tal-ize** (-mŏr'*tal*-iz), *v. t.* To perpetuate; to render famous.

Im-mor-telle' (Im-mŏr-tĕl'), *n.* An unwithering flowering plant; everlasting.

Im-mov'a-ble (Im-mōōv'ă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being moved; fast; unalterable; hard-hearted. — **Im-mov'a-bly**, *adv.* — **Im-mov'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'Ĭ-tȳ), **Im-mov'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Im-mu'ni-ty (Im-mū'nĭ-tȳ), *n.* Exemption from charge, duty, etc.; a particular privilege.

Im-mure' (Im-mūr'), *v. t.* [IMMURED (-mūrd'); IMMURING.] To inclose within walls; to confine; to imprison.

Im-mu'ta-ble (Im-mū'tă-b'l), *a.* Not mutable; unchangeable; invariable; unalterable. — **Im-mu'ta-bly**, *adv.* — **Im-mu'ta-ble-ness**, **Im-mu'ta-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'Ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Imp (Imp), *n.* A young or puny devil; a little demon.

Im-pact' (Im-păkt'), *v. t.* To drive close; to press firmly together. — **Im'pact** (Im'păkt), *n.* Collision; force communicated; instantaneous blow of a body in motion against another.

Im-pair' (Im-pâr'), *v. t.* [IMPAIRED (-pârd'); IMPAIRING.] To make worse; to injure; to weaken; to enfeeble. — **Im-pair'er**, *n.*

Im-pale' (Im-pāl'), *v. t.* [IMPALED (-pāld'); IMPALING.] To fix on a stake; to inclose with stakes or palisades. — **Im-pale'ment** (-*ment*), *n.* An impaling; space inclosed by pales, etc.

Im-pal'pa-ble (Im-păl'pă-b'l), *a.* Not palpable; not to be felt or perceived by touch or by the mind. — **Im-pal'pa-bly**, *adv.* — **Im-pal'pa-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'Ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Im-pan'el (Im-păn'ĕl), *v. t.* [IMPANELED (-ĕld) or IMPANELLED; IMPANELING or IMPANELLING.] To enter (names of a jury) in a list; to form (a list of jurors).

Im-par'i-ty (Im-păr'Ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Inequality; disproportion.

Im-part' (Im-pärt'), *v. t.* To bestow a share or portion of; to make known; to communicate; to share; to disclose; to divulge. — *v. i.* To give a part or share. — **Im-part'er**, *n.*

Im-par'tial (Im-pär'shal), *a.* Not partial; unprejudiced; disinterested; just. — **Im-par'tial-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-par'ti-al'i-ty** (Im-pär'shĭ-ăl'Ĭ-tȳ *or* Im'pär-shăl'Ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Im-pass'a-ble (Im-pâs'ă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being passed; impenetrable; pathless.

Im-pas'si-ble (Im-păs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of suffering; without sensation. — **Im-pas'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'Ĭ-tȳ), **Im-pas'si-ble-ness**, *n.*

Im-pas'sion-ate (Im-păsh'ŭn-ăt), *v. t.* To affect powerfully. — **Im-pas'sioned** (-ŭnd), *a.* Actuated by passion; animated; excited.

Im-pas'sive (Im-păs'sĭv), *a.* Not susceptible of pain or suffering; insensible; impassible. — **Im-pas'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-pas'sive-ness**, *n.*

Im-pa'tient (Im-pā'shent), *a.* Not patient; uneasy; restless; hasty. — **Im-pa'tient-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-pa'tience** (-*shens*), *n.* Want of patience; restlessness; violence; passion.

Im-peach' (Im-pēch'), *v. t.* [IMPEACHED (-pēcht'); IMPEACHING.] To charge with crime or with misbehavior in office; to call in question; to censure to criminate; to indict. — **Im-peach'er**, *n.* — **Im-peach'a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Liable to impeachment. — **Im-peach'ment** (-*ment*), *n.* A calling to account; arraignment; blame.

Im-pec'ca-ble (Im-pĕk'kă-b'l), *a.* Not liable to sin. — **Im-pec'ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'Ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Im'pe-cu'ni-ous (Im'pĕ-kū'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Not having money; poor. — **Im'pe-cu'ni-os'i-ty** (-*ŏs*'Ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Poverty; lack of money.

Im-pede' (Im-pēd'), *v. t.* To hinder; to obstruct. — **Im-ped'i-ment** (-pĕd'Ĭ-*ment*), *n.* Hindrance; obstacle; difficulty.

Im-pel' (Im-pĕl'), *v. t.* [IMPELLED (-pĕld'); IMPELLING.] To urge forward; to actuate; to move. — **Im-pel'ler**, *n.* — **Im-pel'lent** (-*lent*), *n.* Impelling. — *n.* A force that drives forward.

Im-pend' (Im-pĕnd'), *v. i.* To hang over; to menace; to be imminent. — **Im-pend'ence** (-*ens*),

Im-pend'en-cy (Im-pĕnd'en-sȳ), *n.* State of impending; menacing attitude.

Im-pen'e-tra-ble (Im-pĕn'ē-trȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being penetrated; inaccessible to knowledge, reason, sympathy, etc. — **Im-pen'e-tra-bly**, *adv.* — **Im-pen'e-tra-ble-ness, Im-pen'e-tra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Im-pen'i-tent (Im-pĕn'ĭ-tent), *a.* Not penitent; not repenting of sin; obdurate. — *n.* A hardened sinner; a reprobate. — **Im-pen'i-tent-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-pen'i-tence** (-tens), **Im-pen'i-ten-cy** (-ten-sȳ), *n.*

Im-per'a-tive (Im-pĕr'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Expressive of command; authoritative; obligatory; binding. — **Im-per'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Im'per-cep'ti-ble (Im'pĕr-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not perceptible; insensible; very small, fine, or slow. — **Im'per-cep'ti-bly**, *adv.* — **Im'per-cep'ti-ble-ness, Im'per-cep'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Im-per'fect (Im-pĕr'fĕkt), *a.* Not perfect; not complete; defective. — **Im-per'fect-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-per'fect-ness**, *n.* — **Im'per-fec'tion** (Im'pĕr-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* Quality or condition of being imperfect; defect; fault; blemish; vice.

Im-pe'ri-al (Im-pē'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to an empire or emperor; sovereign; supreme. — *n.* Tuft of hair on a man's lower lip; article of large size, as a photograph, sheet of paper, etc. — **Im-pe'ri-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-pe'ri-al-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* Power or character of an emperor; imperial authority; spirit of empire. — **Im-pe'ri-a-list** (-ĭst), *n.* One who serves an emperor or favors imperialism. — **Im-pe'ri-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Imperial power, right, or privilege.

Im-per'il (Im-pĕr'ĭl), *v. t.* To bring into peril; to endanger.

Im-pe'ri-ous (Im-pē'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Commanding; authoritative; haughty; arrogant; despotic; pressing. — **Im-pe'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-pe'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Im-per'ish-a-ble (Im-pĕr'ĭsh-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not perishable; indestructible. — **Im-per'ish-a-bly**, *adv.* — **Im-per'ish-a-ble-ness, Im-per'ish-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Im-per'me-a-ble (Im-pĕr'mē-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not permeable; impervious. — **Im-per'me-a-bil'i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Im-per'son-al (Im-pĕr'sŭn-*al*), *a.* Not personal; not representing a person; not having personalty. — **Im-per'son-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-per'son-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Im-per'son-ate (Im-pĕr'sŭn-āt), *v. t.* To invest with personality; to personate. — **Im-per'son-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), **Im'per-son'i-fi-ca'tion** (Im'-pĕr-sŏn'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* An impersonating.

Im-per'ti-nent (Im-pĕr'tĭ-nent), *a.* Not pertinent; having no bearing on the subject; inapplicable; contrary to the rules of propriety or good-breeding; saucy; impudent; insolent. — **Im-per'ti-nent-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-per'ti-nence** (-nens), *n.*

Im'per-tur'ba-ble (Im'pĕr-tûr'bȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be disturbed or agitated. — **Im'per-tur'ba-bly**, *adv.* — **Im'per-tur'ba-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Im-per'vi-ous (Im-pĕr'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* Not pervious; impassable; pathless; impenetrable. — **Im-per'vi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-per'vi-ous-ness**, *n.*

Im'pe-tus (Im'pē-tŭs), *n.* Momentum; force of motion. — **Im-pet'u-ous** (Im-pĕt'ū-ŭs), *a.* Rushing with violence; hasty; precipitate; passionate. — **Im-pet'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-pet'u-ous-ness, Im-pet'u-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Im-pi'e-ty (Im-pī'ĕ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being impious.

Im-pinge' (Im-pĭnj'), *v. i.* [IMPINGED (-pĭnjd'); IMPINGING.] To fall or dash against; to strike; to hit.

Im'pi-ous (Im'pĭ-ŭs), *a.* Not pious; irreligious; profane; manifesting want of reverence for God. — **Im'pi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Im'pi-ous-ness, Im-pi'e-ty** (Im-pī'ĕ-tȳ), *n.*

Im-pla'ca-ble (Im-plā'kȧ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being pacified; inexorable; relentless. — **Im-pla'ca-bly**, *adv.* — **Im-pla'ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Im-plant' (Im-plănt'), *v. t.* To set; to plant; to infix. — **Im'plan-ta'tion** (Im'plăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* An implanting.

Im-plead' (Im-plēd'), *v. t.* To sue at law. — **Im-plead'er**, *n.*

Im'ple-ment (Im'plĕ-ment), *n.* Instrument; tool; utensil.

Im'plex (Im'plĕks), *a.* Infolded; intricate; complicated. — **Im'pli-cate** (-plĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To infold; to connect in many relations; to show to be connected or concerned. — **Im'pli-ca'tion** (-kā'-shŭn), *n.* An implicating; state of being implicated; entanglement; inference.

Im-plic'it (Im-plĭs'ĭt), *a.* Fairly to be understood, though not expressed in words; implied; trusting to the word of another, without reserve; unquestioning; complete. — **Im-plic'it-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-plic'it-ness**, *n.*

Im-plore' (Im-plōr'), *v. t.* [IMPLORED (-plōrd'); IMPLORING.] To call upon earnestly; to beseech; to crave; to entreat; to beg. — **Im-plor'er**, *n.* — **Im-plor'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Im-ply' (Im-plī'), *v. t.* [IMPLIED (Im-plīd'); IMPLYING.] To contain by implication; to include virtually; to involve; to import; to signify.

Im-pol'i-cy (Im-pŏl'ĭ-sȳ), *n.* Inexpedience; bad policy.

Im'po-lite' (Im'pō-līt'), *a.* Not polite; uncivil. — **Im'po-lite'ly**, *adv.* — **Im'po-lite'ness**, *n.*

Im-pol'i-tic (Im-pŏl'ĭ-tĭk), *a.* Not politic; indiscreet; inexpedient.

Im-pon'der-a-ble (Im-pŏn'dĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not ponderable; without sensible weight. — **Im-pon'der-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Im-por'ous (Im-pōr'ŭs), *a.* Destitute of pores; compact in texture; solid. — **Im'po-ros'i-ty** (Im'pō-rŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Want of porosity.

Im-port' (Im-pōrt'), *v. t.* To bring in from abroad or from another country; to mean; to signify; to denote; to concern. — **Im'port** (Im'pōrt), *n.* Thing imported; signification; moment. — **Im-port'er** (-pōrt'ĕr), *n.* — **Im-port'a-ble**, *a.* — **Im-por'tance** (-pōr'tȧns), *n.* Quality of being important; consequence; moment; significance. — **Im-por'tant** (-tant), *a.* Carrying weight or consequence; momentous; serious; necessary. — **Im'por-ta'tion** (Im'pōr-tā'shŭn), *n.* An importing; goods imported.

Im'por-tune' (Im'pōr-tūn'), *v. t.* [IMPORTUNED (-tūnd'); IMPORTUNING.] To request with urgency; to press with solicitation; to tease. — **Im'por-tu'ni-ty** (-tū'nĭ-tȳ), *n.* Pressing solicitation; urgent request. — **Im-por'tu-nate** (Im-pōr'tū-nāt), *a.* Troublesomely urgent; pertinacious in solicitation. — **Im-por'tu-na-cy** (-nȧ-sȳ), *n.* Quality of being importunate. — **Im-por'tu-nate-ly**, *adv.*

Im-pose' (Im-pōz'), *v. t.* [IMPOSED (Im-pōzd');

Imposing.] To lay on; to place; to deposit. — *v. t.* To deceive. — **Im-pos'er** (Im-pōz'ẽr), *n.* — **Im-pos'a-ble** (-á-b'l), *a.* Capable of being imposed. — **Im-pos'ing**, *a.* Impressive; commanding; deceiving; misleading. — *n.* Preparation of forms of type for printing. — **Imposing stone.** Stone on which types are imposed or made into forms. — **Im'po-si'tion** (Im'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* An imposing, laying on, inflicting, obtruding, etc.; charge; burden; tax; fraud; imposture; deception put on others; a laying on of the hands as a religious ceremony.

Im-pos'si-ble (Im-pŏs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Not possible; incapable of being done; impracticable. — **Im-pos'si-bly**, *adv.* — **Im-pos'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Im'post (Im'pōst), *n.* Tribute; duty; a tax on goods imported into a country; the part of a pillar on which weight rests.

Impost.

Im-post'hu-mate (Im-pŏst'hū-māt), *v. i.* To form an abscess. — *v. t.* To affect with an abscess. — **Im-post'hu-ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), **Im-post'hume** (-hūm), *n.* Collection of pus in an animal body; abscess. — *v. t. & i.* To form an abscess.

Im-pos'tor (Im-pŏs'tẽr), *n.* One who imposes upon others; cheat; rogue; pretender. — **Im-pos'tor-ship**, *n.* Condition or practice of an impostor. — **Im-pos'ture** (-tūr), *n.* Cheat; fraud; imposition.

Im'po-tent (Im'pŏ-tent), *a.* Not potent; wanting adequate power or vigor. — *n.* One feeble or infirm. — **Im'po-tent-ly**, *adv.* — **Im'po-tence** (-tens), **Im'po-ten-cy** (-ten-sȳ), *n.* Want of power; weakness; imbecility.

Im-pound' (Im-pound'), *v. t.* To confine in a pound or within limits.

Im-pov'er-ish (Im-pŏv'ẽr-Ish), *v. t.* [**Impoverished** (-Isht); **Impoverishing.**] To make poor; to reduce to poverty; to exhaust the fertility of. — **Im-pov'er-ish-ment** (-ment), *n.* Reduction to poverty.

Im-prac'ti-ca-ble (Im-prăk'tĭ-ká-b'l), *a.* Not practicable; incapable of being accomplished; not easily managed or dealt with. — **Im-prac'ti-ca-bly**, *adv.* — **Im-prac'ti-ca-ble-ness**, **Im-prac'ti-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Im'pre-cate (Im'prē-kāt), *v. t.* To invoke (a curse) upon; to swear at. — **Im'pre-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Malediction; curse; execration. — **Im'pre-ca-to-ry** (Im'prē-ká-tō-rȳ), *a.* Maledictory.

Im'pre-ci'sion (Im'prē-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Want of precision or exactness.

Im-preg'na-ble (Im-prĕg'ná-b'l), *a.* Not to be taken by assault; invincible. — **Im-preg'na-bly**, *adv.*

Im-preg'nate (Im-prĕg'nāt), *v. t.* To make pregnant; to fertilize; to infuse particles of another substance into. — **Im'preg-na'tion** (Im'prĕg-nā'shŭn), *n.* An impregnating; mixture of parts; infusion; saturation.

‖**Im'pre-sa'ri-o** (ēm'prā-sä'rē-ō), *n.* A manager of an opera company.

Im'pre-scrip'ti-ble (Im'prē-skrĭp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being lost, impaired, or alienated; not depending on external authority. — **Im'pre-scrip'ti-bly**, *adv.*

Im-press' (Im-prĕs'), *v. t.* [**Impressed** (-prĕst'); **Impressing.**] To press; to stamp; to imprint; to take by force for public service. — **Im'press** (Im'prĕs), *n.* Mark made by pressure; indentation; imprint; stamp; influence wrought on the mind; act of impressing for the public service. — **Im-pres'i-ble** (-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being impressed; susceptive; sensitive. — **Im-press'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Im-pres'sion** (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Stamp; mark; print; edition; influence; effect. — **Im-pres'sion-a-ble** (-á-b'l), *a.* Susceptible of impression. — **Im-press'ive** (Im-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* Producing an impression; effective. — **Im-press'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-press'ive-ness**, *n.* — **Im-press'ment**, *n.* Seizure for public use.

‖**Im'pri-ma'tur** (Im'prĭ-mā'tŭr), *n.* [L., Let it be printed.] A license to print a book, etc.

‖**Im-pri'mis** (Im-prī'mĭs), *adv.* In the first place.

Im-print' (Im-prĭnt'), *v. t.* To impress; to mark by pressure; to stamp (letters on paper, by means of types); to fix indelibly (on the mind or memory). — **Im'print** (Im'prĭnt), *n.* Whatever is printed; name of the printer or publisher, etc., on the title-page of a book.

Im-pris'on (Im-prĭz'n), *v. t.* [**Imprisoned** (-'nd); **Imprisoning.**] To put into a prison; to confine; to immure. — **Im-pris'on-ment** (-ment), *n.* Incarceration; custody; confinement.

Im-prob'a-ble (Im-prŏb'á-b'l), *a.* Not probable; unlikely to be true. — **Im-prob'a-bly**, *adv.* — **Im-prob'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Im-prob'i-ty (Im-prŏb'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Absence of probity; dishonesty.

Im-promp'tu (Im-prŏmp'tū), *adv. & a.* Offhand; without previous study. — *n.* An offhand composition.

Im-prop'er (Im-prŏp'ẽr), *a.* Not proper; unfit; indecent. — **Im-prop'er-ly**, *adv.* — **Im'pro-pri'e-ty** (Im'prō-prī'ĕ-tȳ), *n.* Unfitness; unsuitable act, expression, etc.

Im-prove' (Im-prōōv'), *v. t.* [**Improved** (-prōōvd'); **Improving.**] To make better; to employ to good purpose; to mend; to correct; to rectify. — *v. i.* To grow better. — **Im-prov'er**, *n.* — **Im-prov'a-ble** (-prōōv'á-b'l), *a.* Capable of being improved; susceptible of improvement. — **Im-prov'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Im-prove'ment**, *n.* Progress toward something better; anything added in order to improve something else.

Im-prov'i-dent (Im-prŏv'ĭ-dent), *a.* Not provident; negligent; careless; heedless. — **Im-prov'i-dent-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-prov'i-dence** (-dens), *n.* Neglect of foresight.

Im'pro-vise' (Im'prō-vīz'), *v. t. & i.* [**Improvised** (-vīzd'); **Improvising.**] To compose extemporaneously. — **Im'pro-vis'er**, *n.* — **Im-prov'i-sa'tion** (-prŏv'ĭ-sā'shŭn), *n.* Act or art of composing (music, poetry, etc.) extemporaneously.

Im-pru'dent (Im-prū'dent), *a.* Not prudent; wanting discretion; injudicious; incautious; heedless; rash. — **Im-pru'dent-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-pru'dence** (-dens), *n.* Quality of being imprudent.

Im'pu-dent (Im'pū-dent), *a.* Bold, with disregard of others; wanting modesty; shameless; audacious; immodest; rude; saucy; insolent. — **Im'pu-dent-ly**, *adv.* — **Im'pu-dence** (-dens), *n.* Audacity; shamelessness; want of modesty.

Im-pugn' (Im-pūn'), *v. t.* [**Impugned** (-pūnd'); **Impugning.**] To contradict; to oppose; to question.

Im'pulse (Im'pŭls), *n.* Act of impelling; force

communicated; sudden motion exciting to action; impression; instigation. — **Im-pul'sion** (-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* An impelling or driving onward; impulse. — **Im-pul'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Having power of impelling; actuated by impulse. — **Im-pul'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-pul'sive-ness**, *n.*

Im-pu'ni-ty (Im-pū'nĭ-tȳ), *n.* Exemption from punishment, injury, or loss; security.

Im-pure' (Im-pūr'), *a.* Not pure; foul; unholy; unchaste; lewd; obscene. — **Im-pure'ly**, *adv.* — **Im-pure'ness, Im-pu'ri-ty** (-pū'rĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Im-pute' (Im-pūt'), *v. t.* To charge; to ascribe; to attribute. — **Im-put'er**, *n.* — **Im-put'a-ble** (-pūt'-ā-b'l), *a.* Chargeable; attributable. — **Im-put'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Im'pu-ta'tion** (Im'pū-tā'shŭn), *n.* An imputing; a charge; censure; reproach. — **Im-put'a-tive** (-pūt'ā-tĭv), *a.* Coming by imputation; imputed. — **Im-put'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

In (In), *prep.* Within; inside of; surrounded by; present. — *adv.* Not out; inside. — *n.* One in office; — opposed to *out;* a reëntrant angle; a nook; a corner.

In'a-bil'i-ty (In'ā-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Lack of ability; disability.

In'ac-cess'i-ble (In'ăk-sĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not accessible; not to be reached or obtained. — **In'ac-cess'i-bly**, *adv.* — **In'ac-cess'i-ble-ness, In'ac-cess'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

In-ac'cu-rate (In-ăk'kŭ-rāt), *a.* Not accurate; displaying want of attention; erroneous. — **In-ac'cu-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **In-ac'cu-ra-cy** (-rā-sȳ), *n.* Want of accuracy; fault; error; blunder.

In-ac'tion (In-ăk'shŭn), *n.* Want of action; idleness; rest. — **In-ac'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Not active or busy; idle; dull; lazy. — **In-ac'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **In'ac-tiv'i-ty** (In'ăk-tĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

In-ad'e-quate (In-ăd'ē-kwāt), *a.* Not adequate; unequal to the purpose; insufficient; incapable. — **In-ad'e-quate-ly**, *adv.* — **In-ad'e-qua-cy** (-kwā-sȳ), **In-ad'e-quate-ness**, *n.*

In'ad-mis'si-ble (In'ăd-mĭs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Not admissible; not proper to be admitted, allowed, or received. — **In'ad-mis'si-bly**, *adv.* — **In'ad-mis'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

In'ad-vert'ent (In'ăd-vĕrt'ent), *a.* Not turning the mind to a matter; careless; negligent. — **In'ad-vert'ent-ly**, *adv.* — **In'ad-vert'ence** (-ens), **In'ad-vert'en-cy** (-en-sȳ), *n.* Quality of being inadvertent; oversight; mistake; fault.

In-al'ien-a-ble (In-āl'yen-ā-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being alienated, or transferred to another. — **In-al'ien-a-bly**, *adv.*

In-ane' (In-ān'), *a.* Empty; void of sense or intelligence. — **In-an'i-ty** (-ăn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Emptiness; senselessness; frivolity. — **In'a-ni'tion** (-ā-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Inanity; exhaustion from want of food.

In-an'i-mate (In-ăn'ĭ-māt), *a.* Not animate; destitute of life or spirit; inert; dull; spiritless.

In'a-ni'tion, In-an'i-ty, *n.* See under INANE, *a.*

In-ap'pli-ca-ble (In-ăp'plĭ-kā-b'l), *a.* Not applicable; not suited to the purpose; inappropriate. — **In-ap'pli-ca-bly**, *adv.* — **In-ap'pli-ca-bil'i-ty** (-kā-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **In-ap'pli-ca'tion** (-plĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Want of application or attention; negligence; indolence.

In'ap-pre'ci-a-ble (In'ăp-prē'shĭ-ā-b'l), *a.* Not appreciable; too small to be perceived.

In'ap-pro'pri-ate (In'ăp-prō'prĭ-āt), *a.* Unbecoming; unsuitable. — **In'ap-pro'pri-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **In'ap-pro'pri-ate-ness**, *n.*

In-apt' (In-ăpt'), *a.* Unapt; not apt; unsuitable. — **In-apt'ly**, *adv.* — **In-apt'ness, In-apt'i-tude** (-ĭ-tūd), *n.*

In-arch' (In-ärch'), *v. t.* To graft by uniting (a scion) to a stock, without separating it from its parent tree. — **In-arch'ing**, *n.*

Inarching.

In'ar-tic'u-late (In'är-tĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* Not articulate; not distinct, or with distinction of syllables; not jointed. — **In'ar-tic'u-late-ly**, *adv.* — **In'ar-tic'u-late-ness, In'ar-tic'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

In-ar'ti-fi'cial (In-är'tĭ-fĭsh'al), *a.* Not artificial or made by art; artless; simple; natural.

In'as-much' (In'ăz-mŭch'), *adv.* Seeing that; considering that; since.

In'at-ten'tion (In'ăt-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* Want of attention or consideration; heedlessness; thoughtlessness; neglect. — **In'at-ten'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Not attentive; negligent; remiss. — **In'at-ten'tive-ly**, *adv.*

In-au'di-ble (In-ą'dĭ-b'l), *a.* Not audible; not to be heard; noiseless; silent. — **In-au'di-bly**, *adv.*

In-au'gu-ral (In-ą'gŭ-ral), *a.* Pertaining to an inauguration. — *n.* An inaugural address. — **In-au'gu-rate** (-rāt), *v. t.* To induct into office; to cause to begin; to consecrate; to dedicate. — **In-au'gu-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* An inaugurating; formal beginning of any movement, action, etc. — **In-au'gu-ra-to-ry** (-rā-tō-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to inauguration.

In'aus-pi'cious (In'ąs-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Not auspicious; ill-omened; unfavorable. — **In'aus-pi'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **In'aus-pi'cious-ness**, *n.*

In'born' (In'bōrn'), *a.* Born in or with; implanted by nature; innate.

In-cage' (In-kāj'), *v. t.* To confine in a cage; to inclose.

In-cal'cu-la-ble (In-kăl'kŭ-lā-b'l), *a.* Not to be calculated; beyond calculation.

In'ca-les'cent (In'kā-lĕs'ent), *a.* Growing warm; increasing in heat. — **In'ca-les'cence** (-ens), *n.*

In'can-des'cent (In'kăn-dĕs'ent), *a.* White or glowing with heat. — **In'can-des'cence** (-ens), *n.* A white heat; glowing whiteness caused by intense heat.

In'can-ta'tion (In'kăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Singing or recital of formulas, by way of enchanting; enchantment. — **In-cant'a-to-ry** (-kănt'ā-tō-rȳ), *a.* Dealing by enchantment; magical.

In-ca'pa-ble (In-kā'pā-b'l), *a.* Not large enough to contain or hold; insufficient; unfit; disqualified. — **In-ca'pa-bly**, *adv.* — **In-ca'pa-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

In'ca-pac'i-ty (In'kā-păs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Want of capacity, of intellectual power, or of legal competency; incapability; unfitness; disqualification. — **In'ca-pac'i-tate** (-tāt), *v. t.* To deprive of capacity or power; to disable; to disqualify. — **In'ca-pac'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Disqualification.

In-car'cer-ate (In-kär'sĕr-āt), *v. t.* To imprison. — **In-car'cer-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Imprisonment.

In-car'nate (In-kär'nāt), *v. t.* To clothe with, or embody in, flesh. — *a.* Invested with flesh; embodied in human form. — **In'car-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A clothing with flesh; personification.

In-case' (In-kās'), *v. t.* [INCASED (-kāst'); INCASING.] To inclose in a case.

In-cau'tious (In-kâ'shŭs), *a.* Not cautious; indiscreet; imprudent. — **In-cau'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **In-cau'tious-ness**, *n.*

In-cen'di-a-ry (In-sĕn'dĭ-ĕ-rў), *n.* One who maliciously sets fire to a house or excites strife; an agitator. — *a.* Pertaining to the malicious burning of a dwelling; inflammatory; seditious.

In'cense (In'sĕns), *v. t.* [INCENSED (In'sĕnst); INCENSING.] To perfume with incense. — *n.* Perfume exhaled by burning spices, gums, etc.

In-cense' (In-sĕns'), *v. t.* [INCENSED (In-sĕnst'); INCENSING.] To inflame to anger; to enrage; to provoke.

In-cen'tive (In-sĕn'tĭv), *a.* Inciting; encouraging. — *n.* Motive; stimulus; encouragement.

In-cep'tion (In-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* Beginning; commencement. — **In-cep'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Beginning; expressing or indicating beginning.

In-cer'ti-tude (In-sĕr'tĭ-tūd), *n.* Uncertainty; doubt.

In-ces'sant (In-sĕs'ṣant), *a.* Unceasing; continual; perpetual. — **In-ces'sant-ly**, *adv.*

In'cest (In'sĕst), *n.* Cohabitation between persons within prohibited degrees of kindred. — **In-ces'tu-ous** (In-sĕs'tū-ŭs), *a.* Guilty of, or involving, incest. — **In-ces'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **In-ces'tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

Inch (Inch), *n.* The twelfth part of a foot.

In'cho-ate (In'kō-āt), *a.* Recently begun; incomplete. — **In'cho-a'tion** (In'kō-ā'shŭn), *n.* A beginning; commencement; inception. — **In-cho'a-tive** (In-kō'ā-tĭv), *a.* Expressing beginning; inceptive.

In'ci-dent (In'sĭ-dent), *a.* Falling on; happening accidentally; casual. — *n.* That which usually happens; circumstance; event; chance; casualty. — **In'ci-dence** (-dens), *n.* Direction in which a body, ray of light or heat, etc., falls on a surface. — **In'ci-den'tal** (In'sĭ-dĕn'tal), *a.* Happening, as an occasional event; accidental; casual; contingent. — *n.* An incident. — **In'ci-den'tal-ly**, *adv.* Without intention; accidentally; beside the main design.

In-cin'er-ate (In-sĭn'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* To burn to ashes. — **In-cin'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A reducing to ashes by combustion.

In-cip'i-ent (In-sĭp'ĭ-ent), *a.* Beginning; commencing. — **In-cip'i-ent-ly**, *adv.* — **In-cip'i-ence** (-ens), **In-cip'i-en-cy** (-en-sў), *n.* Commencement.

In-cise' (In-sīz'), *v. t.* [INCISED (-sīzd'); INCISING.] To cut in; to carve; to engrave. — **In-cised'** (-sīzd'), *a.* Cut in; engraved; having deep and sharp notches. — **In-ci'sion** (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* A cutting into a substance; cut; gash. — **In-ci'sive** (-sī'sĭv), *a.* Cutting; penetrating; sharp; acute; sarcastic; biting. — **In-ci'sor** (-zĕr), *n.* A cutter; fore tooth. — **In-ci'so-ry** (-zŏ-rў), *a.* Having the quality of cutting. — **In-cis'ure** (-sĭzh'ûr), *n.* A cut; incision.

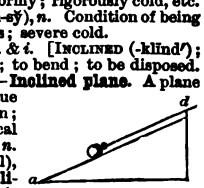
Incised Leaf.

In-cite' (In-sīt'), *v. t.* To move to action; to stimulate; to instigate; to urge; to animate. — **In-cit'er**, *n.* — **In-cit'ant** (-sī'tant), *n.* That which incites or causes; stimulant. — **In'ci-ta'tion** (In'sĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* Incitement; motive; incentive. — **In-cite'ment** (-sīt'ment), *n.* Motive; incentive; impulse; encouragement.

In'ci-vil'i-ty (In'sĭ-vĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality of being uncivil; unmannerliness; rudeness.

In-clem'ent (In-klĕm'ent), *a.* Not clement; unmerciful; severe; stormy; rigorously cold, etc. — **In-clem'en-cy** (-en-sў), *n.* Condition of being inclement; harshness; severe cold.

In-cline' (In-klīn'), *v. t. & i.* [INCLINED (-klīnd'); INCLINING.] To lean; to bend; to be disposed. — *n.* Slope; grade. — **Inclined plane.** A plane that makes an oblique angle with the horizon; one of the mechanical powers. — **In-clin'er**, *n.* — **In-clin'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Disposed. — **In'cli-na'tion** (In'klĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* An inclining; leaning; bent; tendency; bias; propensity; predilection.



ad Inclined Plane.

In-close' (In-klōz'), *v. t.* [INCLOSED (-klōzd'); INCLOSING.] To surround; to shut in; to encompass. — **In-clos'er**, *n.* — **In-clo'sure** (-klō'zhûr), *n.* Act of inclosing or thing inclosed; space contained; barrier; fence.

In-clude' (In-klūd'), *v. t.* To confine within; to contain; to comprehend; to embrace. — **In-clu'sion** (-klū'zhŭn), *n.* An including. — **In-clu'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Inclosing; encircling; comprehending the stated limit or extremes. — **In-clu'sive-ly**, *adv.*

In-cog' (In-kŏg'), **In-cog'ni-to** (-nĭ-tō), *a. & adv.* Unknown; in disguise; in an assumed character. — *n.* One in disguise; assumption of a feigned character.

In'co-her'ent (In'kō-hēr'ent), *a.* Not coherent; loose; unconnected; incongruous; inconsistent. — **In'co-her'ent-ly**, *adv.* — **In'co-her'ence** (-ens), **In'co-her'en-cy** (-en-sў), *n.* Want of coherence or connection; inconsistency.

In'com-bus'ti-ble (In'kŏm-bŭs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not combustible; not capable of being burned, decomposed, or consumed by fire. — **In'com-bus'ti-ble-ness**, **In'com-bus'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*

In'come (In'kŭm), *n.* Gain from labor, business, or property; revenue; receipts. — **In'com'ing** (In'kŭm'ĭng), *a.* Coming in; accruing.

In'com-men'su-ra-ble (In'kŏm-mĕn'shu-rā-b'l), **In'com-men'su-rate** (-rāt), *a.* Not admitting of a common measure; unequal; inadequate; insufficient.

In'com-mode' (In'kŏm-mōd'), *v. t.* To give inconvenience or trouble to; to annoy; to trouble; to disquiet; to vex. — **In'com-mo'di-ous** (-mō'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* Inconvenient; unsuitable; giving trouble. — **In'com-mo'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **In'com-mo'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

In'com-mu'ni-ca-ble (In'kŏm-mū'nĭ-kâ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being imparted to others. — **In'com-mu'ni-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In'com-mu'ni-ca-bly**, *adv.* — **In'com-mu'ni-ca-tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Not communicative; reticent; unsocial.

In-com'pa-ra-ble (In-kŏm'pâ-rā-b'l), *a.* Not comparable; matchless; transcendent. — **In-com'pa-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-com'pa-ra-bly**, *adv.*

In'com-pas'sion-ate (In'kŏm-păsh'ŭn-āt), *a.* Not compassionate; unpitying. — **In'com-pas'sion-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **In'com-pas'sion-ate-ness**, *n.*

In'com-pat'i-ble (In'kŏm-păt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not compatible; irreconcilably opposed; contradictory:

dissimilar; discordant; repugnant. — **In'com-pat'i-bly,** *adv.* — **In'com-pat'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

In-com'pe-tent (ĭn-kŏm'pē-tent), *a.* Not competent; wanting in adequate strength, capacity, means, qualifications, etc.; unfit. — **In-com'pe-tent-ly,** *adv.* — **In-com'pe-tence** (-tens), **In-com'pe-ten-cy** (-tĕn-sȳ), *n.*

In'com-plete' (ĭn'kŏm-plēt'), *a.* Not complete; unfinished; imperfect; defective. — **In'com-plete'ly,** *adv.* — **In'com-plete'ness,** *n.* — **In'com-ple'tion** (-plē'shŭn), *n.* Incompleteness; failure to complete.

In-com'pre-hen'si-ble (ĭn-kŏm'prē-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Not comprehensible; incapable of being understood; inconceivable. — **In-com'pre-hen'si-bly,** *adv.* — **In-com'pre-hen'si-ble-ness, In-com'pre-hen'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **In-com'pre-hen'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Not comprehensive; not extensive; limited.

In'con-ceiv'a-ble (ĭn'kŏn-sēv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not conceivable; not explicable by the intellect; incomprehensible. — **In'con-ceiv'a-bly,** *adv.*

In'con-clu'sive (ĭn'kŏn-klū'sĭv), *a.* Not conclusive; not settling a point in debate or doubtful question. — **In'con-clu'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **In'con-clu'sive-ness,** *n.*

In-con'gru-ous (ĭn-kŏn'grụ-ŭs), *a.* Not congruous to a standard or end; inconsistent; unsuited; unfit; improper. — **In-con'gru-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **In-con'gru-ence** (-ens), *n.* Want of congruence, adaptation, or agreement. — **In-con'gru-ent** (-ent), *a.* Unsuitable. — **In'con-gru'i-ty** (ĭn'kŏn-grụ'ĭ-tȳ *or* -kŏn-), *n.* Want of congruity; inconsistency; impropriety.

In-con'se-quent (ĭn-kŏn'sē-kwĕnt), *a.* Not following from the premises; invalid; illogical; inconsistent. — **In-con'se-quent-ly,** *adv.* — **In-con'se-quence** (-kwens), *n.* — **In-con'se-quen'tial** (-kwĕn'shal), *a.* Not regularly following from the premises; not of consequence; of little moment.

In'con-sid'er-a-ble (ĭn'kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Unworthy of consideration; unimportant; trivial. — **In'con-sid'er-a-bly,** *adv.* — **In'con-sid'er-a-ble-ness,** *n.*

In'con-sid'er-ate (ĭn'kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-ĭt), *a.* Not considerate; hasty; thoughtless; heedless; rash. — **In'con-sid'er-ate-ly,** *adv.* — **In'con-sid'er-ate-ness, In'con-sid'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

In'con-sist'ent (ĭn'kŏn-sĭs'tent), *a.* Not consistent; at variance; incompatible; discordant; repugnant; contradictory; changeable. — **In'con-sist'ent-ly,** *adv.* — **In'con-sist'ence** (-tens), **In'con-sist'en-cy** (-tĕn-sȳ), *n.* Quality of being inconsistent; absurdity in argument or narration; changeableness.

In'con-sol'a-ble (ĭn'kŏn-sōl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not consolable; not to be consoled; disconsolate. — **In'con-sol'a-bly,** *adv.*

In'con-spic'u-ous (ĭn'kŏn-splk'ū-ŭs), *a.* Not conspicuous or noticeable; hardly discernible. — **In'con-spic'u-ous-ly,** *adv.*

In-con'stant (ĭn-kŏn'stant), *a.* Not constant; subject to change; variable; fickle; volatile; unstable. — **In-con'stant-ly,** *adv.* — **In-con'stan-cy** (-stan-sȳ), *n.* Mutability; fickleness; dissimilitude.

In'con-test'a-ble (ĭn'kŏn-tĕst'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not contestable; indisputable; undeniable; indubitable. — **In'con-test'a-bly,** *adv.*

In-con'ti-nent (ĭn-kŏn'tĭ-nent), *a.* Not continent; lewd. — *n.* One who is unchaste. — **In-con'ti-nent-ly,** *adv.* Without due restraint of the passions or appetites; unchastely; immediately; at once; suddenly. — **In-con'ti-nence** (-nens), **In-con'ti-nen-cy** (-nen-sȳ), *n.* Quality of being incontinent; unchastity; lewdness.

In-con'tro-ver'ti-ble (ĭn-kŏn'trō-vĕr'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not controvertible; too clear to admit of dispute; indisputable. — **In-con'tro-ver'ti-bly,** *adv.*

In'con-ven'ient (ĭn'kŏn-vēn'yent), *a.* Not becoming or suitable; unfit; disadvantageous; inopportune. — **In'con-ven'ient-ly,** *adv.* — **In'con-ven'ience** (-yens), **In'con-ven'ien-cy** (-yen-sȳ), *n.* Want of convenience; disadvantage; disquiet; annoyance; trouble. — **In'con-ven'ience,** *v. t.* To incommode.

In'con-vert'i-ble (ĭn'kŏn-vĕrt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not convertible; not capable of being changed into something else. — **In'con-vert'i-ble-ness, In'con-vert'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

In-cor'po-rate (ĭn-kôr'pō-rāt), *a.* Not consisting of matter; not having a material body; incorporeal; spiritual; not incorporated; not existing as a corporation.

In-cor'po-rate (ĭn-kôr'pō-rāt), *a.* Incorporated; corporate; made into one body; embodied; combined. — *v. t.* To form into one body; to combine (different ingredients) into one mass; to give material form to; to embody; to form into a legal body, or body politic; to constitute into a corporation. — *v. i.* To unite; to be mixed or blended. — **In-cor'po-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* An incorporating; state of being incorporated; union in one mass or organization; formation of a legal body by union of individuals. — **In-cor'po-ra'tor** (-kôr'pō-rā'tẽr), *n.*

In'cor-po're-al (ĭn'kôr-pō'rē-al), *a.* Not corporeal; not consisting of matter; intangible; bodiless; spiritual. — **In'cor-po're-al-ly,** *adv.* — **In-cor'po-re'i-ty** (ĭn-kôr'pō-rē'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Immateriality.

In'cor-rect' (ĭn'kŏr-rĕkt'), *a.* Not correct; not according to copy, model, established rule, truth, right, or duty; wrong; faulty. — **In'cor-rect'ly,** *adv.* — **In'cor-rect'ness,** *n.*

In-cor'ri-gi-ble (ĭn-kŏr'rĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* Not corrigible; irreclaimable. — *n.* A hardened criminal. — **In-cor'ri-gi-bly,** *adv.* — **In-cor'ri-gi-ble-ness, In-cor'ri-gi-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

In'cor-rupt' (ĭn'kŏr-rŭpt'), *a.* Free from corruption; pure; untainted. — **In'cor-rupt'i-ble** (-rŭp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of corruption; inflexibly just and upright. — **In'cor-rupt'i-ble-ness, In'cor-rupt'i-bil'i-ty** (-tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **In'cor-rup'tion** (-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* Exemption from corruption.

In-cras'sate (ĭn-krăs'sāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To thicken. — *a.* Thickened; inspissated. — **In'cras-sa'tion** (ĭn'krăs-sā'shŭn), *n.* A thickening.

In-crease' (ĭn-krēs'), *v. i.* & *t.* [INCREASED (-krēst'); INCREASING.] To enlarge; to augment; to improve. — **In'crease** (ĭn'krēs *or* ĭn-krēs'), *n.* Growth; produce; increment; offspring; addition.

In-cred'i-ble (ĭn-krĕd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not credible; impossible to be believed. — **In-cred'i-bly,** *adv.* — **In-cred'i-ble-ness, In-cred'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

In-cred'u-lous (ĭn-krĕd'ū-lŭs), *a.* Not credulous;

indisposed to believe; skeptical. — **In-cred'u-lous-ly** (ĭn-krĕd'ū-lŭs-lȳ), *adv.* — **In-cred'u-lous-ness, In'cre-du'li-ty** (ĭn'krĕ-dū'lĭ-tȳ), *n.*

In'cre-ment (ĭn'krĕ-ment), *n.* Increase; augmentation.

In-crust' (ĭn-krŭst'), *v. t.* To cover with a crust or hard coat. — **In'crus-ta'tion** (ĭn'krŭs-tā'shŭn), *n.* An incrusting; a crust; a coat.

In'cu-bate (ĭn'kū-bāt), *v. i.* To sit on (eggs for hatching); to brood. — **In'cu-ba'tion** (-bā'shŭn), *n.* Act of incubating; development. — **In'cu-ba'tor** (ĭn'kū-bā'tẽr), *n.* An apparatus for hatching eggs by artificial heat.

In'cu-bus (ĭn'kū-bŭs), *n.; pl.* E. **Incubuses** (-ĕz), L. **Incubi** (-bi). Nightmare; oppressive or stupefying influence.

In-cul'cate (ĭn-kŭl'kāt), *v. t.* To impress; to enforce; to urge. — **In'cul-ca'tion** (ĭn'kŭl-kā'shŭn), *n.* Teaching by repeated admonition.

In-cul'pa-ble (ĭn-kŭl'pá-b'l), *a.* Without fault; blameless.

In-cul'pate (ĭn-kŭl'pāt), *v. t.* To blame; to censure. — **In'cul-pa'tion** (ĭn'kŭl-pā'shŭn), *n.* Blame; crimination. — **In-cul'pa-to-ry** (ĭn-kŭl'pá-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Imputing blame; criminatory.

In-cum'bent (ĭn-kŭm'bent), *a.* Lying or resting upon; imposed as duty or obligation; indispensable. — *n.* One in possession of place or office. — **In-cum'ben-cy** (-ben-sȳ), *n.* State of being incumbent; weight; duty; obligation; benefice; office.

In-cum'ber (ĭn-kŭm'bẽr), *v. t.* To encumber. — **In-cum'brance** (-brans), *n.* A clog; an impediment; a check.

In-cur' (ĭn-kûr'), *v. t.* [**Incurred** (-kûrd'); **Incurring** (-kûr'rĭng).] To become liable to; to expose one's self to.

In-cur'a-ble (ĭn-kūr'á-b'l), *a.* Not curable; irremediable; irrecoverable; irretrievable. — *n.* One diseased beyond cure. — **In-cur'a-bly**, *adv.* — **In-cur'a-ble-ness, In-cur'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

In-cu'ri-ous (ĭn-kū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Not curious or inquisitive; indifferent.

In-cur'sion (ĭn-kûr'shŭn), *n.* An invasion; an inroad; a raid.

In-cur'vate (ĭn-kûr'vāt), *v. t.* To bend; to crook. — *a.* Curved inward or upward. — **In'cur-va'tion** (ĭn'kûr-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act of bending; curvature.

In-debt' (ĭn-dĕt'), *v. t.* To bring into debt; to place under obligation. — **In-debt'ed**, *a.* Placed under obligation; owing restitution or gratitude. — **In-debt'ed-ness**, *n.*

In-de'cent (ĭn-dē'sent), *a.* Not decent; unfit to be seen or heard; indelicate; unseemly; immodest; gross; impure; obscene; filthy. — **In-de'cent-ly**, *adv.* — **In-de'cen-cy** (-sen-sȳ), *n.*

In'de-ci'pher-a-ble (ĭn'dē-sī'fẽr-á-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being deciphered.

In'de-ci'sion (ĭn'dē-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Want of decision or firmness; irresolution. — **In'de-ci'sive** (-sī'sĭv), *a.* Not decisive or conclusive; unsettled; hesitating. — **In'de-ci'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **In'de-ci'sive-ness**, *n.*

In'de-clin'a-ble (ĭn'dē-klīn'á-b'l), *a.* Not varied by terminations. — **In'de-clin'a-bly**, *adv.*

In'de-co'rum (ĭn'dē-kō'rŭm), *n.* Want of decorum; impropriety of behavior. — **In'de-co'rous** (ĭn'dē-kō'rŭs *or* ĭn-dēk'ō-rŭs), *a.* Not decorous; unseemly; rude; coarse; uncivil. — **In'de-co'rous-ly**, *adv.* — **In'de-co'rous-ness**, *n.*

In-deed' (ĭn-dēd'), *adv.* In reality; in truth; in fact.

In'de-fat'i-ga-ble (ĭn'dē-făt'ĭ-gá-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being fatigued; unwearied; persevering; assiduous. — **In'de-fat'i-ga-bly**, *adv.* — **In'de-fat'i-ga-ble-ness**, *n.*

In'de-fea'si-ble (ĭn'dē-fē'zĭ-b'l), *a.* Not to be defeated or made void. — **In'de-fea'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

In'de-fect'i-ble (ĭn'dē-fĕkt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not liable to defect or failure. — **In'de-fect'i-bil'i-ty** (-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

In'de-fen'si-ble (ĭn'dē-fĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Not defensible; not capable of being maintained or justified.

In'de-fin'a-ble (ĭn'dē-fīn'á-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being defined. — **In'de-fin'a-bly**, *adv.*

In-def'i-nite (ĭn-dĕf'ĭ-nĭt), *a.* Not defined; not precise or certain. — **In-def'i-nite-ly**, *adv.* — **In-def'i-nite-ness**, *n.*

In-del'i-ble (ĭn-dĕl'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not to be blotted out; incapable of being effaced or forgotten. — **In-del'i-bly**, *adv.* — **In-del'i-bil'i-ty** (-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

In-del'i-cate (ĭn-dĕl'ĭ-kĭt), *a.* Not delicate; offensive to good manners, or to purity of mind; rude; coarse; gross; indecent. — **In-del'i-cate-ly**, *adv.* — **In-del'i-ca-cy** (-ká-sȳ), *n.*

In-dem'ni-fy (ĭn-dĕm'nĭ-fȳ), *v. t.* [**Indemnified** (-fid); **Indemnifying.**] To save harmless; to secure against loss; to make good; to reimburse. — **In-dem'ni-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Reimbursement. — **In-dem'ni-ty** (ĭn-dĕm'nĭ-tȳ), *n.* Security to save harmless; exemption from loss or damage; compensation for loss or injury sustained.

In-dent' (ĭn-dĕnt'), *v. t.* To notch; to bind out by indenture or contract; to begin (a line of print) further in from the margin than the rest of a paragraph. — *v. i.* To be notched; to crook or turn; to wind in and out. — *n.* A notch in the margin of anything. — **In'den-ta'tion** (ĭn'dĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* A cut; notch in the margin; depression. — **In-den'ture** (-dĕn'tŭr), *n.* An indenting; written agreement between contracting parties. — *v. t.* To bind by indentures.

In'de-pend'ent (ĭn'dē-pĕnd'ent), *a.* Not dependent; not subject to control of others; not relying on others; free; easy; pertaining to the Independents. — *n.* A Congregationalist, or one who believes each organized Christian church complete in itself, and independent of ecclesiastical authority. — **In'de-pend'ent-ly**, *adv.* — **In'de-pend'ence** (-ens), *n.* Exemption from reliance on others, or control from them.

In'de-scrib'a-ble (ĭn'dē-skrīb'á-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being described. — **In'de-scrib'a-bly**, *adv.*

In'de-struc'ti-ble (ĭn'dē-strŭk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not destructible; incapable of decomposition. — **In'de-struc'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

In'de-ter'mi-na-ble (ĭn'dē-tẽr'mĭ-nà-b'l), *a.* Impossible to be ascertained, determined or fixed. — **In'de-ter'mi-nate** (-nât), *a.* Not determinate or fixed; uncertain; not precise. — **In'de-ter'mi-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **In'de-ter'mi-nate-ness**, *n.* — **In'de-ter'mi-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Unsettled state of mind; want of fixed direction.

In'dex (ĭn'dĕks), *n.; pl.* E. **Indexes** (-ĕz), L. **Indices** (-dĭ-sēz). Something which points out; a table for facilitating reference to topics in a

book; the forefinger; an exponent. — *v. t.* To provide with an index.

In'di-a-man (Ĭn'dĭ-ă-măn *or* Ĭnd'yă-), *n.* A ship used in the East India trade.

In'di-an (Ĭn'dĭ-ăn *or* Ĭnd'yăn), *a.* Pertaining to India (in Asia), to the West Indies (islands of the Atlantic), or to the aborigines of America; made of maize or Indian corn. — *n.* An inhabitant of the Indies; aboriginal inhabitant of America. — **Indian corn.** Maize; an edible American grain.

Indian Corn.

In'di-a rub'ber. Caoutchouc.

In'di-cate (Ĭn'dĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To point out; to discover; to show. — **In'di-ca'tor** (-kā'tẽr), *n.* — **In'di-cant** (-kant), *a.* & *n.* Showing. — **In'di-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A pointing out; mark; sign; symptom. — **In-dic'a-tive** (Ĭn-dĭk'ă-tĭv), *a.* Pointing out; giving intimation or knowledge. — **In-dic'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

In'di-ces (Ĭn'dĭ-sēz), *n., pl.* of INDEX.

In-dict' (Ĭn-dīt'), *v. t.* To charge with crime; to present for judicial trial. — **In-dict'er, In-dict'or** (-ẽr), *n.* — **In-dict'a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Subject to indictment. — **In-dict'ment** (-ment), *n.* An indicting; a formal charge of crime, preferred by a grand jury; accusation in general.

In-dif'fer-ent (Ĭn-dĭf'fẽr-ent), *a.* Not making a difference; of no account; neither particularly good nor bad; passable; impartial; disinterested; feeling no interest or care. — **In-dif'fer-ent-ly**, *adv.* — **In-dif'fer-ence** (-ens), *n.* The quality of being indifferent; carelessness; unconcern; apathy; insensibility.

In'di-gence (Ĭn'dĭ-jens), *n.* See under INDIGENT.

In-dig'e-nous (Ĭn-dĭj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* Native to, or produced naturally in, a country or climate; not exotic.

In'di-gent (Ĭn'dĭ-jent), *a.* Destitute of property; needy; poor. — **In'di-gence** (-jens), *n.* Poverty; penury; want.

In'di-gest'i-ble (Ĭn'dĭ-jĕst'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not digestible; not easily converted into products fit to be absorbed. — **In'di-ges'tion** (-jĕs'chŭn), *n.* Want of due digestion; dyspepsia; painful digestion.

In-dig'nant (Ĭn-dĭg'nant), *a.* Affected with indignation; feeling wrath or contempt. — **In-dig'nant-ly**, *adv.* — **In'dig-na'tion** (Ĭn'dĭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* Resentment; anger; rage. — **In-dig'ni-ty** (Ĭn-dĭg'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* Action showing contempt; insult.

In'di-go (Ĭn'dĭ-gō), *n.* A deep blue color; a blue coloring matter obtained from plants.

In'di-rect' (Ĭn'dĭ-rĕkt'), *a.* Not direct; not straightforward or upright; unfair; dishonest. — **In'di-rect'ly**, *adv.* — **In'di-rec'tion** (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* An oblique course or means; dishonest practices.

In'dis-creet' (Ĭn'dĭs-krēt'), *a.* Not discreet; injudicious; rash; hasty. — **In'dis-creet'ly**, *adv.* — **In'dis-cre'tion** (-krĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A want of discretion; imprudence; indiscreet behavior.

In'dis-crete' (Ĭn'dĭs-krēt'), *a.* Not discrete or separated.

In'dis-crim'i-nate (Ĭn'dĭs-krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *a.* Wanting discrimination; not making distinction; promiscuous; confused. — **In'dis-crim'i-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **In'dis-crim'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

In'dis-pen'sa-ble (Ĭn'dĭs-pĕn'să-b'l), *a.* Not to be dispensed with; absolutely necessary. — **In'dis-pen'sa-bly**, *adv.* — **In'dis-pen'sa-ble-ness, In'dis-pen'sa-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

In'dis-pose' (Ĭn'dĭs-pōz'), *v. t.* [INDISPOSED (-pōzd'); INDISPOSING.] To render unsuited; to disqualify; to disincline. — **In'dis-posed'** (-pōzd'), *a.* Unwell. — **In-dis'po-si'tion** (Ĭn-dĭs'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A slight illness; disinclination; aversion.

In-dis'pu-ta-ble (Ĭn-dĭs'pū-tă-b'l), *a.* Not disputable; unquestionable; certain. — **In-dis'pu-ta-bly**, *adv.* — **In-dis'pu-ta-ble-ness**, *n.*

In-dis'so-lu-ble (Ĭn-dĭs'sŏ-lū-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being dissolved; perpetually binding or obligatory. — **In-dis'so-lu-bly**, *adv.* — **In-dis'so-lu-ble-ness, In-dis'so-lu-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

In'dis-tinct' (Ĭn'dĭs-tĭnkt'), *a.* Not distinct or distinguishable; obscure; vague; uncertain. — **In'dis-tinct'ly**, *adv.* — **In'dis-tinct'ness**, *n.*

In-dite' (Ĭn-dīt'), *v. t.* To direct what is to be uttered; to compose; to write; to be author of. — **In-dit'er**, *n.* — **In-dite'ment** (-ment), *n.* Act of inditing.

In'di-vid'u-al (Ĭn'dĭ-vĭd'ū-*al*), *a.* Not divided; single; one; peculiar to a single person or thing; distinctive. — *n.* A single person or thing. — **In'di-vid'u-al-ly**, *adv.* — **In'di-vid'u-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Separate nature or existence; character peculiar to an individual; distinctive character. — **In'di-vid'u-al-ize** (-*al*-īz), *v. t.* To select or mark as an individual.

In'di-vis'i-ble (Ĭn'dĭ-vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not divisible; not separable into parts; not capable of exact division. — *n.* That which is indivisible. — **In'di-vis'i-bly**, *adv.* — **In'di-vis'i-ble-ness, In'di-vis'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

In-doc'ile (Ĭn-dŏs'ĭl *or* -dō'sĭl), *a.* Dull; not teachable; intractable. — **In'do-cil'i-ty** (Ĭn'dŏ-sĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

In-doc'tri-nate (Ĭn-dŏk'trĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To instruct in rudiments or principles. — **In-doc'tri-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* An indoctrinating; information.

In'do-lent (Ĭn'dŏ-lent), *a.* Indulging in ease; lazy; sluggish; inactive. — **In'do-lent-ly**, *adv.* — **In'do-lence** (-lens), *n.* Habitual idleness; laziness.

In-dom'i-ta-ble (Ĭn-dŏm'ĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* Not to be subdued or tamed; invincible.

In'door' (Ĭn'dōr'), *a.* Being or done within doors, or in the house; domestic. — **In'doors'** (Ĭn'dōrz' *or* Ĭn'dōrz'), *adv.* Within the house.

In-dorse' (Ĭn-dōrs'), *v. t.* [INDORSED (-dōrst'); INDORSING.] To write upon the back of; to write one's name upon the back of (a paper) to transfer it, or to secure payment of a note, draft, etc.; to give one's name or support to; to sanction. — **In-dors'er, In-dors'or** (-ẽr), *n.* — **In'dor-see'** (Ĭn'dōr-sē'), *n.* A person to whom a note or bill is indorsed, or assigned by indorsement. — **In-dorse'ment** (Ĭn-dōrs'ment), *n.* A writing on the back of a note, bill, etc.; sanction; approval.

In-du'bi-ta-ble (Ĭn-dū'bĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* Not dubitable; too plain to admit of doubt; evident; incontestable. — **In-du'bi-ta-bly**, *adv.*

In-duce' (Ĭn-dūs'), *v. t.* [INDUCED (-dūst'); INDUCING (-dū'sĭng).] To lead in; to prevail on;

to move by persuasion; to impel; to press; to cause. — **In-duce'ment** (ɪn-dūs'mənt), *n.* Motive; reason; influence.

In-duct' (ɪn-dŭkt'), *v. t.* To bring in; to introduce; to put in possession (of a benefice or office). — **In-duct'or** (-dŭk'tər), *n.* — **In-duc'tion** (-shŭn), *n.* An inducting; introduction; process of reasoning from particulars to generals; introduction into office. — **In-duct'ive** (-dŭk'tĭv), *a.* Leading or drawing; derived by induction. — **In-duct'ive-ly**, *adv.*

In-duc'tile (ɪn-dŭk'tĭl), *a.* Not ductile; incapable of being drawn into threads.

In-due' (ɪn-dū'), *v. t.* [INDUED (-dūd'); INDUING.] To put on; to clothe; to invest; to furnish; to supply.

In-dulge' (ɪn-dŭlj'), *v. t.* [INDULGED (-dŭljd'); INDULGING (-dŭl'jĭng).] To yield to the desire of; to gratify; to humor; to allow; to favor. — **In-dul'gence** (ɪn-dŭl'jens), *n.* The quality of being indulgent; favor granted; gratification. — **In-dul'gent**, *a.* Prone to indulge or humor. — **In-dul'gent-ly**, *adv.*

In'du-rate (ɪn'dū-rāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To harden. — *a.* Hardened; unfeeling; obdurate. — **In'du-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* A hardening; obduracy; stiffness; want of pliancy.

In'dus-try (ɪn'dŭs-trĭ), *n.* Habitual diligence; assiduousness; laboriousness. — **In-dus'tri-al** (-dŭs'trĭ-*al*), *a.* Consisting in or pertaining to industry, or the arts of industry. — **In-dus'tri-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Given to industry; diligent. — **In-dus'tri-ous-ly**, *adv.*

In'dwell' (ɪn'dwĕl'), *v. t.* & *i.* [INDWELT (-dwĕlt'); INDWELLING.] To dwell in; to abide within. — **In-dwell'er** (-dwĕl'ĕr), *n.* An inhabitant. — **In-dwell'ing**, *n.* An abode.

In-e'bri-ate (ɪn-ē'brĭ-āt), *v. t.* To make drunk; to stupefy; to exhilarate. — *n.* An habitual drunkard; a sot; a toper. — **In-e'bri-ant** (-*ant*), *a.* Intoxicating. — *n.* Anything that intoxicates. — **In-e'bri-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), **In'e-bri'e-ty** (ɪn'ē-brĭ'ē-tĭ), *n.* Drunkenness.

In-ed'it-ed (ɪn-ĕd'ĭt-ĕd), *a.* Not edited; unpublished.

In-ef'fa-ble (ɪn-ĕf'fă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being expressed in words; unspeakable; unutterable. — **In-ef'fa-bly**, *adv.*

In'ef-face'a-ble (ɪn'ĕf-fās'ă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being effaced.

In'ef-fect'ive (ɪn'ĕf-fĕk'tĭv), *a.* Producing no effect; inefficient; vain; fruitless; weak. — **In'ef-fect'ive-ly**, *adv.*

In'ef-fec'tu-al (-fĕk'tū-*al*), *a.* Not producing the proper effect; inefficient; weak. — **In'ef-fec'tu-al-ly**, *adv.*

In-ef'fi-ca'cious (ɪn-ĕf'fĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* Not efficacious; not producing the proper effect. — **In-ef'fi-ca'cious-ness**, **In-ef'fi-ca-cy** (-ĕf'fĭ-kă-sĭ), *n.* Inefficiency.

In'ef-fi'cient (ɪn'ĕf-fĭsh'ent), *a.* Not efficient; not producing the effect; slack or remiss; effecting nothing. — **In'ef-fi'cien-cy** (-fĭsh'en-sĭ), *n.*

In-el'e-gant (ɪn-ĕl'ē-*gant*), *a.* Not elegant; wanting in taste. — **In-el'e-gant-ly**, *adv.* — **In-el'e-gance** (-*gans*), **In-el'e-gan-cy** (-*gan*-sĭ), *n.* Want of elegance.

In-el'i-gi-ble (ɪn-ĕl'ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* Not eligible; incapable of being elected to office; not worthy to be chosen. — **In-el'i-gi-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

In-ept' (ɪn-ĕpt'), *a.* Not apt or fit; unfit; useless; trifling; silly. — **In-ept'ly**, *adv.* — **In-ept'ness**, **In-ept'i-tude** (-ĭ-tūd), *n.*

In'e-qual'i-ty (ɪn'ē-kwŏl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The quality of being unequal; diversity; want of levelness; inadequacy.

In-eq'ui-ta-ble (ɪn-ĕk'wĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* Not equitable; not just.

In-ert' (ɪn-ĕrt'), *a.* Inactive; sluggish; slothful; dull. — **In-ert'ly**, *adv.* — **In-ert'ness**, *n.*

In-er'ti-a (ɪn-ĕr'shĭ-ă), *n.* Property by which matter, when at rest, tends to remain so, and when in motion to continue in motion; indisposition to move.

In-es'ti-ma-ble (ɪn-ĕs'tĭ-mă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being estimated; above all price; invaluable. — **In-es'ti-ma-bly**, *adv.*

In-ev'i-ta-ble (ɪn-ĕv'ĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* Not evitable; unavoidable; not to be withstood or resisted. — **In-ev'i-ta-bly**, *adv.*

In'ex-act' (ɪn'egz-ăkt'), *a.* Not exact; not correct or true.

In'ex-cus'a-ble (ɪn'ĕks-kūz'ă-b'l), *a.* Not admitting excuse or justification; unpardonable. — **In'ex-cus'a-bly**, *adv.*

In'ex-haust'i-ble (ɪn'ĕgz-ăst'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being exhausted or emptied. — **In'ex-haust'i-bly**, *adv.* — **In'ex-haust'i-ble-ness**, *n.*

In'ex-ist'ent (ɪn'ĕks-ĭst'ent), *a.* Not having being; not existing. — **In'ex-ist'ence** (-*ens*), *n.* Want of existence; non-existence.

In'ex-ist'ent (ɪn'ĕks-ĭst'ent), *a.* Existing in something else; inherent. — **In'ex-ist'ence**, *n.* Inherence; a constituent.

In-ex'o-ra-ble (ɪn-ĕks'ō-rā-b'l), *a.* Not to be moved by entreaty; unyielding; unchangeable. — **In-ex'o-ra-bly**, *adv.* — **In-ex'o-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

In'ex-pe'di-ent (ɪn'ĕks-pē'dĭ-ent), *n.* Not expedient; unfit; improver. — **In'ex-pe'di-ence** (-*ens*), **In'ex-pe'di-en-cy** (-*en*-sĭ), *n.*

In'ex-pe'ri-ence (ɪn'ĕks-pē'rĭ-*ens*), *n.* Want of experience. — **In'ex-pe'ri-enced** (-*enst*), *a.* Not having experience; unskilled.

In-ex'pi-a-ble (ɪn-ĕks'pĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* Admitting of no atonement; implacable. — **In-ex'pi-a-bly**, *adv.*

In-ex'pli-ca-ble (ɪn-ĕks'plĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* Not explainable; incapable of being accounted for. — **In-ex'pli-ca-bly**, *adv.* — **In-ex'pli-ca-ble-ness**, **In-ex'pli-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

In'ex-plic'it (ɪn'ĕks-plĭs'ĭt), *a.* Not explicit; not clearly stated.

In'ex-press'i-ble (ɪn'ĕks-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of expression; unspeakable; ineffable; untold. — **In'ex-press'i-bly**, *adv.*

In'ex-press'ive (ɪn'ĕks-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* Not expressing or intending to express; meaningless.

In'ex-tin'guish-a-ble (ɪn'ĕks-tĭn'gwĭsh-ă-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being extinguished; unquenchable.

In-ex'tri-ca-ble (ɪn-ĕks'trĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being extricated. — **In-ex'tri-ca-bly**, *adv.*

In-eye' (ɪn-ī'), *v. t.* To inoculate (a tree) by inserting a bud.

In-fal'li-ble (ɪn-făl'lĭ-b'l), *a.* Not fallible; exempt from liability to mistake; certain. — **In-fal'li-bly**, *adv.* — **In-fal'li-ble-ness**, **In-fal'li-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

In'fa-my (ɪn'fă-mĭ), *n.* Loss of reputation; public disgrace; extreme vileness. — **In'fa-mous** (-mŭs), *a.* Of ill report; odious; scandalous;

base; shameful; ignominious. — **In'fa-mous-ly**, *adv.*

In'fant (In'fant), *n.* A young child; a person not of full age; a minor. — *a.* Pertaining to infancy; intended for young children. — **In'fan-cy** (-fan-sy), *n.* The state of being an infant; first age of anything; condition of one under age; nonage; minority. — **In'fan-tile** (-til *or* -tīl), **In'fantine** (-tin *or* -tīn), *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, infants or young children. — ‖**In-fan'ta** (-fän'tȧ), *n.* A Spanish and Portuguese title for a princess of the royal blood, except the eldest daughter. — ‖**In-fan'te** (-tȧ), *n.* A son of a Spanish or Portuguese king, except the eldest, or heir apparent. — **In-fan'ti-cide** (-tĭ-sīd), *n.* Murder of a newly born child; a slayer of infants.

In'fan-try (In'fan-trȳ), *n.* Foot soldiers, in distinction from *cavalry*.

In-fat'u-ate (In-făt'ū-āt), *v. t.* To make foolish; to besot; to mislead. — **In-fat'u-a'tion** (-ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* An infatuating; folly.

In-fect' (In-fĕkt'), *v. t.* To taint with disease or affect with noxious matter; to poison; to pollute; to defile. — **In-fect'er**, *n.* — **In-fec'tion** (-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* An infecting; that which infects; a prevailing disease. — **In-fec'tious** (-shŭs), *a.* Liable to communicate disease; pestilential; easily diffused or spread. — **In-fec'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **In-fec'tious-ness**, *n.*

In-fec'und (In-fĕk'ŭnd), *a.* Unfruitful; not producing young; barren. — **In'fe-cun'di-ty** (In'fē-kŭn'dĭ-tȳ), *n.*

In'fe-lic'i-ty (In'fē-lĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Unhappiness; misery; unfortunate condition or act. — **In'felic'i-tous** (-ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Not felicitous; unhappy; not well said or done.

In-fer' (In-fĕr'), *v. t.* [INFERRED (-fĕrd'); INFERRING.] To derive by deduction or induction; to conclude; to surmise; to imply. — **In-fer'ri-ble, In-fer'a-ble** (-fĕr'- *or* -fĕr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being inferred or deduced from premises. — **In'fer-ence** (In'fĕr-ens), *n.* Conclusion; deduction; consequence. — **In'fer-en'tial** (-ĕn'shal), *a.* Deduced or deducible by inference.

In-fe'ri-or (In-fē'rĭ-ēr), *a.* Lower in place, social rank, or excellence; subordinate. — *n.* One younger, or of a lower station, than another. — **In-fe'ri-or'i-ty** (-ŏr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being inferior; lower state or condition.

In-fer'nal (In-fĕr'nal), *a.* Pertaining to the lower regions, regions of the dead, or hell; hellish; diabolical; satanic; fiendish; malicious. — *n.* An inhabitant of hell. — **In-fer'nal-ly**, *adv.*

In-fer'ri-ble (-fĕr'rĭ-b'l *or* -fĕr'-), *a.* See under INFER, *v. t.*

In-fer'tile (In-fĕr'tĭl *or* -tīl), *a.* Not fertile or productive; barren. — **In'fer-til'i-ty** (In'fĕr-tĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

In-fest' (In-fĕst'), *v. t.* To trouble by numbers or frequency of presence; to annoy; to harass.

In'fi-del (In'fĭ-del), *a.* Not holding the faith; unbelieving; disbelieving the inspiration of the Scriptures or divine institution of Christianity. — *n.* An unbeliever; a freethinker; deist; atheist; skeptic. — **In'fi-del'i-ty** (In'fĭ-dĕl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Want of faith; unbelief; unfaithfulness to the marriage contract; treachery; deceit.

In-fil'ter (In-fĭl'tĕr), *v. t.* & *i.* To filter or sift in. — **In-fil'trate** (-trāt), *v. i.* To enter by penetrating the pores or interstices. — **In'fil-tra'tion** (In'fĭl-trā'shŭn), *n.* An infiltrating; substance which has entered pores or cavities of a body.

In'fi-nite (In'fĭ-nĭt), *a.* Unlimited; boundless; interminable. — *n.* Infinite space, extent, or magnitude; an incalculable or very great number. — **In'fi-nite-ly**, *adv.* Without bounds or limits. — **In'fi-nite-ness, In-fin'i-ty** (-fĭn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **In'fin-i-tes'i-mal** (In'fĭn-ĭ-tĕs'ĭ-mal), *a.* Infinitely small. — *n.* A quantity less than any assignable quantity. — **In-fin'i-tive** (-fĭn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Unlimited; not bounded or restricted. — **In-fin'i-tude** (-tūd), *n.* The quality of being infinite; infinite extent; immensity; countless multitude.

In-firm' (In-fĕrm'), *a.* Not firm or sound; weak; irresolute; feeble; imbecile. — **In-firm'ly**, *adv.* — **In-firm'ness**, *n.* — **In-firm'a-ry** (-ȧ-rȳ), *n.* A hospital; place for the infirm or sick. — **In-firm'i-ty** (-ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Debility; imbecility; imperfection.

In-fix' (In-fĭks'), *v. t.* [INFIXED (-fĭkst'); INFIXING.] To fix deep; to implant.

In-flame' (In-flām'), *v. t.* [INFLAMED (-flāmd'); INFLAMING.] To set on fire; to kindle; to provoke; to irritate; to exasperate; to anger. — *v. i.* To grow hot, angry, and painful. — **In-flam'er**, *n.* — **In-flam'ma-ble** (-flăm'mȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being set on fire; easily enkindled. — **In-flam'ma-ble-ness, In-flam'ma-bil'i-ty** (-b'l'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **In'flam-ma'tion** (In'flăm-mā'shŭn), *n.* A setting on fire; redness and swelling of any part of an animal body, with heat and fever; excitement; passion. — **In-flam'ma-to-ry** (-flăm'mȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Tending to excite inflammation, heat, passion, tumult, etc.; seditious.

In-flate' (In-flāt'), *v. t.* To swell with wind; to blow into; to puff up; to elate. — **In-flate', In-flat'ed** (-flāt'ĕd), *a.* Filled with air; distended; turgid; bombastic. — **In-fla'tion** (-flā'shŭn), *n.* An inflating.

In-flect' (In-flĕkt'), *v. t.* To bend; to turn from a direct line; to vary (a noun or verb) in its terminations; to decline; to conjugate; to modulate (the voice). — **In-flec'tion** (-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* An inflecting; bend; fold; variation of nouns, etc., by declension, and verbs by conjugation. — **In-flec'tion-al** (-al), *a.* Pertaining to inflection. — **In-flect'ive** (-flĕk'tĭv), *a.* Capable of inflection.

In-flex'i-ble (In-flĕks'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being bent; firm; unyielding; rigid; stubborn; unrelenting. — **In-flex'i-bly**, *adv.* — **In-flex'i-ble-ness, In-flex'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

In-flex'ion, *n.* Same as INFLECTION, under INFLECT, *v. t.*

In-flict' (In-flĭkt'), *v. t.* To lay (a fine, blows, punishment, etc.); to apply; to impose. — **In-flic'tion** (-flĭk'shŭn), *n.* An inflicting; punishment. — **In-flict'ive** (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to inflict.

In'flo-res'cence (In'flō-rĕs'ens), *n.* A flowering; unfolding of blossoms; mode of flowering; an axis on which all the buds are flower-buds.

In'flu-ence (In'flū-ens), *n.* A flowing in or upon; bringing about of an effect; power arising from station, character, wealth, etc. — *v. t.* [INFLUENCED (-ĕnst); INFLUENCING.] To control or move by moral power; to lead; to direct. — **In'flu-en'tial** (-ĕn'shal), *a.* Exerting influence; potent; efficacious. — **In'flu-en'tial-ly**, *adv.*

In'flu-en'za (In'flū-ĕn'zȧ), *n.* Violent catarrh, often epidemic.

In'flux (In'flŭks), *n.* A flowing in.

In-fold' (ĭn-fōld'), *v. t.* To wrap up; to inclose; to embrace.

In-form' (ĭn-fôrm'), *v. t.* To animate; to tell; to teach; to instruct. — *v. i.* To give intelligence or information; to betray. — **In-form'ant** (-*ant*), *n.* One who gives intelligence. — **In-form'er**, *n.* One who imparts news; one who discloses a violation of law by another; betrayer. — **In'for-ma'tion** (ĭn'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* A communicating knowledge; news; intelligence; knowledge.

In-form'al, *a.* Not in the usual or established form; without ceremony. — **In-form'al-ly**, *adv.* — **In'for-mal'i-ty** (ĭn'fôr-măl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Lack of form; informal act.

In-frac'tion (ĭn-frăk'shŭn), *n.* Breach; violation. — **In-frac'tor** (-tẽr), *n.*

In-fran'gi-ble (ĭn-frăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being broken.

In-fre'quent (ĭn-frē'kwent), *a.* Seldom happening; rare; uncommon. — **In-fre'quent-ly**, *adv.* — **In-fre'quence** (-frē'kwens), **In-fre'quen-cy** (-kwen-sȳ), *n.*

In-fringe' (ĭn-frĭnj'), *v. t. & i.* [INFRINGED (ĭn-frĭnjd'); INFRINGING.] To break (contracts); to violate; to transgress. — **In-frin'ger**, *n.* — **In-fringe'ment** (-ment), *n.* Breach; violation; non-fulfillment.

In-fu'ri-ate (ĭn-fū'rĭ-āt), *a.* Enraged; mad; raging. — *v. t.* To render furious; to enrage.

In-fuse' (ĭn-fūz'), *v. t.* [INFUSED (-fūzd'); INFUSING.] To pour in (liquid); to instill (principles or qualities); to inspirit; to animate; to steep in a liquid without boiling. — **In-fu'si-ble** (-fū'zĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being infused. — **In-fu'si-bil'i-ty** (-zĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **In-fu'sion** (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* An infusing or instilling; instillation; suggestion; steeping of an insoluble substance in water, to extract its virtues; liquid obtained by this process.

In-fu'si-ble (ĭn-fū'zĭ-b'l), *a.* Not fusible; difficult to fuse, melt, or dissolve. — **In-fu'si-bil'i-ty** (-zĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Incapability of being fused or dissolved.

‖**In'fu-so'ri-a** (ĭn'fū-sō'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* Microscopic animals found in water and other fluids, and multiplying by gemmation.

Infusoria.

In-gen'er-ate (ĭn-jĕn'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* To generate or produce within; to beget; to occasion; to cause. — *a.* Generated within; inborn; innate.

In-gen'ious (ĭn-jēn'yŭs), *a.* Possessed of genius or faculty of invention; skillful to invent; well formed; well adapted. — **In-gen'ious-ly**, *adv.* — **In-gen'ious-ness**, **In'ge-nu'i-ty** (ĭn'jē-nū'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

In-gen'u-ous (ĭn-jĕn'ū-ŭs), *a.* Free from reserve, disguise, or dissimulation; frank; artless; sincere; fair; generous. — **In-gen'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **In-gen'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

In'gle (ĭn'g'l), *n.* A fire; fireplace.

In-glo'ri-ous (ĭn-glō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Not glorious; shameful; disgraceful. — **In-glo'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*

In'got (ĭn'gŏt), *n.* A mass or wedge of gold or unwrought metal.

In-graft' (ĭn-grȧft'), *v. t.* To insert (a scion in a stock); to introduce; to set deeply and firmly.

In'grain' (ĭn'grān'), *a.* Dyed in the grain; thoroughly inwrought. — *v. t.* To dye in the grain, or before manufacture; to work (color) into the natural texture.

In'grate' (ĭn'grāt'), *n.* An ungrateful person.

In-gra'ti-ate (ĭn-grā'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To introduce to favor.

In-grat'i-tude (ĭn-grăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Want of gratitude; unthankfulness.

In-gre'di-ent (ĭn-grē'dĭ-ent), *n.* A component part of a compound or mixture; element.

In'gress (ĭn'grĕs), *n.* Entrance; power, liberty, or means, of access. — **In-gres'sion** (-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* An entering; entrance.

In'gui-nal (ĭn'gwĭ-*nal*), *a.* Pertaining to the groin.

In-gulf' (ĭn-gŭlf'), *v. t.* [INGULFED (-gŭlft'); INGULFING.] To swallow up in a gulf; to overwhelm.

In-hab'it (ĭn-hăb'ĭt), *v. t.* To live or dwell in. — *v. i.* To dwell; to abide. — **In-hab'it-ant** (-*ant*), **In-hab'it-er**, *n.* — **In-hab'it-a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being inhabited; habitable. — **In-hab'it-ance** (-*ans*), **In-hab'it-an-cy** (-*an*-sȳ), *n.* Condition of an inhabitant; legal residence. — **In-hab'i-ta'tion** (-ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* An inhabiting; place of dwelling.

In-hale' (ĭn-hāl'), *v. t.* [INHALED (-hāld'); INHALING.] To draw into the lungs; to inspire. — **In-hal'er**, *n.* One who inhales; apparatus for inhaling, for medicinal purposes; contrivance to protect the lungs from injury by inhaling damp air. — **In'ha-la'tion** (ĭn'hȧ-lā'shŭn), *n.* An inhaling.

In'har-mon'ic (ĭn'här-mŏn'ĭk), **In'har-mon'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), **In'har-mo'ni-ous** (ĭn'här-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Not harmonious; discordant.

In-here' (ĭn-hēr'), *v. i.* [INHERED (-hērd'); INHERING.] To be fixed or permanently incorporated. — **In-her'ence** (-hēr'ens), **In-her'en-cy** (-*en*-sȳ), *n.* Existence in something else. — **In-her'ent** (-*ent*), *a.* Innate; native; natural; inwrought. — **In-her'ent-ly**, *adv.*

In-her'it (ĭn-hĕr'ĭt), *v. t.* To take by inheritance, or by descent from an ancestor; to receive by birth; to have by nature. — *v. i.* To take or have as an inheritance or property. — **In-her'it-or** (-ẽr), *n.* — **In-her'it-ress** (-rĕs), **In-her'it-rix** (-rĭks), *n.* An heiress; a woman entitled to inherit. — **In-her'it-a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being inherited or transmitted from parent to child. — **In-her'it-a-bly**, *adv.* — **In-her'it-ance** (-*ans*), *n.* Hereditary estate; possession; ownership.

In-he'sion (ĭn-hē'zhŭn), *a.* State of inhering or belonging to something; inherence.

In-hib'it (ĭn-hĭb'ĭt), *v. t.* To check; to forbid; to prohibit. — **In'hi-bi'tion** (ĭn'hĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Restraint; prohibition; embargo. — **In-hib'i-to-ry** (-hĭb'ĭ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Prohibitory.

In-hos'pi-ta-ble (ĭn-hŏs'pĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Not hospitable; not disposed to welcome guests; affording no shelter; cheerless; desert; wild. — **In-hos'pi-ta-bly**, *adv.* — **In-hos'pi-ta-ble-ness**, **In-hos'pi-tal'i-ty** (-tăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

In-hu'man (ĭn-hū'*man*), *a.* Cruel; pitiless; savage; barbarous. — **In-hu'man-ly**, *adv.* — **In'hu-man'i-ty** (ĭn'hū-măn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

In-hume' (ĭn-hūm'), **In-hu'mate** (-hū'māt), *v. t.* To put in the ground; to bury; to inter. — **In'hu-ma'tion** (ĭn'hū-mā'shŭn), *n.* Interment.

In-im'i-cal (In-ĭm'ĭ-kal), *a.* Having the disposition of an enemy; unfriendly; repugnant. — **In-im'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

In-im'i-ta-ble (In-ĭm'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being imitated; surpassingly excellent; matchless; unique. — **In-im'i-ta-bly**, *adv.* — **In-im'i-ta-ble-ness**, **In-im'i-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*

In-iq'ui-ty (In-ĭk'wĭ-tў), *n.* Absence of just dealing; act of injustice or unrighteousness; wickedness; sin; crime. — **In-iq'ui-tous** (-tŭs), *a.* Wicked; nefarious; criminal. — **In-iq'ui-tous-ly**, *adv.*

In-i'tial (In-ĭsh'al), *a.* First; beginning. — *n.* The first letter of a word. — **In-i'tial-ly**, *adv.*

In-i'ti-ate (In-ĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* To begin; to instruct in the rudiments; to introduce into a society or secret ceremonies. — *a.* Begun; commenced; incomplete; introduced to a knowledge of. — **In-i'ti-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An initiating; ceremony by which one is introduced into a society; introduction into the principles of a thing unknown. — **In-i'ti-a-tive** (-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Serving to initiate. — *n.* Introductory step or movement; right or power to introduce a new measure or law. — **In-i'ti-a-to-ry** (-ȧ-tŏ-rў), *a.* Suitable for an introduction or a beginning; introductory.

In-ject' (In-jĕkt'), *v. t.* To throw in; to force into. — **In-ject'or**, *n.* — **In-jec'tion** (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* A throwing in; matter injected.

In-join' (In-join'), *v. t.* See ENJOIN.

In'ju-di'cious (In'jū-dĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Not judicious; void of judgment or discretion; unwise; rash; imprudent. — **In'ju-di'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **In'ju-di'cious-ness**, *n.*

In-junc'tion (In-jŭnk'shŭn), *n.* An enjoining; an order; a precept; a writ or process whereby a court directs a party to do or refrain from doing certain acts.

In'jure (In'jŭr), *v. t.* [INJURED (-jŭrd); INJURING.] To harm; to hurt; to damage. — **In'ju-rer**, *n.* — **In-ju'ri-ous** (-jū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Not just; hurtful; pernicious; baneful. — **In-ju'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **In-ju'ri-ous-ness**, *n.* — **In'ju-ry** (In'jū-rў), *n.* That which brings harm or occasions loss; mischief; detriment; damage.

In-jus'tice (In-jŭs'tĭs), *n.* Want of justice and equity; violation of rights; wrong.

Ink (Ingk), *n.* Colored fluid, used in writing, printing, etc. — *v. t.* [INKED (Ingkt); INKING.] To black or daub with ink. — **Ink'y** (Ingk'ў), *a.* Consisting of, or like, ink; black; soiled with ink. — **Ink'i-ness**, *n.* — **Ink'horn'** (-hôrn'), **Ink'stand'** (-stănd'), *n.* Vessel to hold ink.

Ink'ling (Ingk'lĭng), *n.* Intimation; desire; hint; slight knowledge.

In'land (In'land), *a.* Within the land; remote from the sea; interior; domestic; not foreign. — *n.* Interior part of a country.

In-lay' (In-lā'), *v. t.* [INLAID (-lād'); INLAYING.] To insert (pieces of ivory, wood, metal, etc.) in a groundwork of other material. — *n.* Material inlaid or fit for inlaying.

In'let (In'lĕt), *n.* Passage by which an inclosed place may be entered; bay in the shore of the sea, river, etc.

In'ly (In'lў), *a.* Internal; interior. — *adv.* Internally; in the heart; secretly.

In'mate' (In'māt'), *n.* One who lives in the same house; a resident in a hospital, convent, etc.

In'most' (In'mōst'), *a.* Furthest in; most interior; innermost.

Inn (In), *n.* House for entertainment of travelers; tavern; hotel.

In'nate (In'nāt *or* In-nāt'), *a.* Inborn; native; natural. — **In'nate-ly**, *adv.* — **In'nate-ness**, *n.*

In'ner (In'nĕr), *a.* Further in; interior; internal. — **In'ner-most'** (-mōst'), *a.* Furthest inward; inmost.

In'ning (In'nĭng), *n.* Time or turn of being in; as, the turn of a player at the bat in baseball, or of a political party, etc., in power.

In'no-cent (In'nŏ-sent), *a.* Not harmful; free from guilt; inoffensive; pure; blameless; faultless. — *n.* One free from guilt or harm; an idiot; a simpleton. — **In'no-cent-ly**, *adv.* — **In'no-cence** (-sens), *n.* State of being innocent; innocuousness; purity of heart; imbecility. — **In'no-cen-cy** (-sen-sў), *n.* Same as INNOCENCE, but obsolete.

In-noc'u-ous (In-nŏk'ū-ŭs), *a.* Harmless; safe. — **In-noc'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **In-noc'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

In'no-vate (In'nŏ-vāt), *v. t. & i.* To introduce as a novelty. — **In'no-va'tor** (-tĕr), *n.* — **In'no-va'tion** (-vā'shŭn), *n.* An innovating; change.

In-nox'ious (In-nŏk'shŭs), *a.* Free from harm; innocent. — **In-nox'ious-ly**, *adv.* — **In-nox'ious-ness**, *n.*

In'nu-en'do (In'nū-ĕn'dō), *n.*; *pl.* INNUENDOES (-dōz). An oblique hint; a remote intimation; allusion.

In-nu'mer-a-ble (In-nū'mĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being numbered; countless; unnumbered; very numerous. — **In-nu'mer-a-bly**, *adv.* — **In-nu'mer-a-ble-ness**, **In-nu'mer-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*

In'nu-tri'tion (In'nū-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Want of nutrition. — **In'nu-tri'tious** (-trĭsh'ŭs), **In-nu'tri-tive** (In-nū'trĭ-tĭv), *a.* Not nourishing.

In-oc'u-late (In-ŏk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To bud; to insert (the bud of a plant) in another plant, for propagation; to communicate (a disease) by inserting infectious matter in one's flesh. — *v. i.* To graft; to communicate disease. — **In-oc'u-la'tor** (-lā'tĕr), *n.* — **In-oc'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* An inoculating.

In-o'dor-ous (In-ō'dĕr-ŭs), *a.* Having no smell.

In'of-fen'sive (In'ŏf-fĕn'sĭv), *a.* Giving no offense; harmless. — **In'of-fen'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **In'of-fen'sive-ness**, *n.*

In'of-fi'cial (In'ŏf-fĭsh'al), *a.* Not official; in a private capacity. — **In'of-fi'cial-ly**, *adv.*

In-op'er-a-tive (In-ŏp'ĕr-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Not operative; producing no effect.

In-op'por-tune' (In-ŏp'pŏr-tūn'), *a.* Not opportune; unseasonable. — **In-op'por-tune'ly**, *adv.*

In-or'di-nate (In-ôr'dĭ-nāt), *a.* Not limited to usual bounds; excessive; immoderate. — **In-or'di-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **In-or'di-nate-ness**, *n.*

In'or-gan'ic (In'ôr-găn'ĭk), *a.* Not organic; devoid of organized structure; unorganized.

In-os'cu-late (In-ŏs'kū-lāt), *v. i.* To unite (two vessels) at their extremities; to blend; to become united. — *v. t.* To unite intimately. — **In-os'cu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Junction of vessels; inherent union or blending.

In'quest (In'kwĕst), *n.* Judicial inquiry; official examination; a coroner's jury.

In-qui'e-tude (In-kwī'ĕ-tūd), *n.* Disturbed state; uneasiness.

In-quire' (In-kwīr'), *v. i. & t.* [INQUIRED (-kwīrd'); INQUIRING.] To ask; to seek by asking; to make investigation. — **In-quir'er** (-ĕr), *n.* — **In-quir'y**

(-kwĭr'ў), *n.* Search for truth or knowledge; question; investigation; research.

In'qui-si'tion (ĭn'kwĭ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* An inquiry; examination; inquest; finding of a jury; Roman Catholic tribunal for examination and punishment of heretics. — **In'qui-si'tion-al** (*-al*), *a.* Relating to inquiry or to the Inquisition.

In-quis'i-tive (ĭn-kwĭz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Apt to ask questions; prying; curious. — **In-quis'i-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **In-quis'i-tive-ness**, *n.*

In-quis'i-tor (ĭn-kwĭz'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* One who inquires; one of the Roman Catholic Court of Inquisition. — **In-quis'i-to'ri-al** (-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to inquisition; impudently or tyrannically inquisitive; searching.

In'road' (ĭn'rōd'), *n.* Sudden invasion; irruption.

In'sa-lu'bri-ous (ĭn'sȧ-lū'brĭ-ŭs), *a.* Not salubrious; unwholesome. — **In'sa-lu'bri-ty** (-tў), *n.* Unhealthfulness.

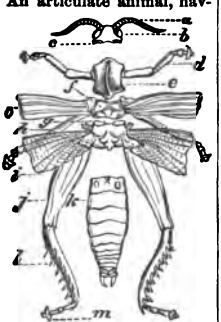
In-sane' (ĭn-sān'), *a.* Unsound in mind; crazy; demented; appropriated to insane persons. — **In-sane'ly**, *adv.* — **In-san'i-ty** (-săn'ĭ-tў), *n.* Unsoundness of mind; derangement; lunacy.

In-sa'ti-a-ble (ĭn-sā'shȧ-b'l *or* -shĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being satisfied or appeased; insatiate. — **In-sa'ti-a-bly**, *adv.* — **In-sa'ti-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-sa'ti-ate** (-āt), *a.* Not to be satisfied. — **In'sa-ti'e-ty** (ĭn'sȧ-tī'ĕ-tў), *n.* Insatiableness.

In-scribe' (ĭn-skrīb'), *v. t.* [Inscribed (-skrībd'); Inscribing.] To write or engrave; to imprint; to dedicate; to draw (one figure) within another. — **In-scrib'er**, *n.* — **In-scrip'tion** (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* An inscribing; thing inscribed; address of a book to a person. — **In-scrip'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Bearing inscription.

In-scru'ta-ble (ĭn-skrў'tȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being understood by inquiry; undiscoverable. — **In-scru'ta-bly**, *adv.* — **In-scru'ta-ble-ness**, **In-scru'ta-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*

In'sect (ĭn'sĕkt), *n.* An articulate animal, having six legs, and breathing through tubes running through the body. — **In-sec'tiv'o-rous** (ĭn'sĕk-tĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* Feeding on insects.



An Insect; one of the Orthoptera.

a Antennæ; *b* Eyes; *c* Head; *d* Anterior Legs; *e* Prothorax; *f* Mesothorax; *g* Metathorax; *h* Middle Legs; *i* Posterior Wings; *o* Anterior or First Wings; *j* Posterior Legs; *k* Abdomen; *l* Tibia; *m* Tarsus.

In-se'cure' (ĭn'sĕ-kūr'), *a.* Not secure; not safe; exposed to danger or loss. — **In'se-cure'ly**, *adv.* — **In'se-cu'ri-ty** (-kū'rĭ-tў), *n.*

In-sen'sate (ĭn-sĕn'sāt), *a.* Destitute of sense; stupid; foolish.

In-sen'si-ble (ĭn-sĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Destitute of feeling; dull; senseless; numb; hard; callous. — **In-sen'si-bly**, *adv.* — **In-sen'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*

In-sen'tient (ĭn-sĕn'shent), *a.* Not having perception.

In-sep'a-ra-ble (ĭn-sĕp'ȧ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* Not separable; incapable of being disjoined. — **In-sep'a-ra-bly**, *adv.* — **In-sep'a-ra-ble-ness**, **In-sep'a-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*

In-sert' (ĭn-sẽrt'), *v. t.* To set or put into; to introduce. — **In-sert'ing**, *n.* A setting in; trimming, lace, etc., set into garments. — **In-ser'tion** (-sẽr'shŭn), *n.* An inserting, or thing inserted; mode or place of inserting.

In'set (ĭn'sĕt), *n.* A thing set in; insertion.

In'side' (ĭn'sīd'), *prep.* or *adv.* Within the sides of; contained within. — *a.* Contained; interior; internal. — *n.* The part within; *pl.* the inward parts; entrails; bowels.

In-sid'i-ous (ĭn-sĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Lying in wait, as if to entrap; wily; sly; treacherous; deceptive. — **In-sid'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **In-sid'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

In'sight' (ĭn'sīt'), *n.* Sight of the interior; introspection; thorough knowledge; acute observation and deduction.

In-sig'ni-a (ĭn-sĭg'nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* Badges of office or honor; signs by which anything is distinguished.

In'sig-nif'i-cant (ĭn'sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-*kant*), *a.* Not significant; destitute of meaning or effect; inconsiderable; trivial; mean; contemptible. — **In'sig-nif'i-cant-ly**, *adv.* — **In'sig-nif'i-cance** (-*kans*), **In'sig-nif'i-can-cy** (-*kan-sў*), *n.*

In'sin-cere' (ĭn'sĭn-sēr'), *a.* Not sincere; deceitful; hypocritical; false; disingenuous; hollow. — **In'sin-cere'ly**, *adv.* — **In'sin-cer'i-ty** (-sĕr'ĭ-tў), *n.*

In-sin'u-ate (ĭn-sĭn'ū-āt), *v. t.* To introduce gently or artfully; to instill; to hint; to suggest by remote allusion; to work one's self into favor. — *v. i.* To creep, wind, or flow, in; to ingratiate one's self. — **In-sin'u-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.* — **In-sin'u-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A creeping or winding in; a gaining favor by gentle or artful means; a hint. — **In-sin'u-a-tive** (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Stealing on the confidence; giving hints.

In-sip'id (ĭn-sĭp'ĭd), *a.* Destitute of taste, life, or animation; dull; spiritless; flat. — **In-sip'id-ly**, *adv.* — **In'si-pid'i-ty** (ĭn'sĭ-pĭd'ĭ-tў), **In-sip'id-ness** (-sĭp'ĭd-nĕs), *n.*

In-sist' (ĭn-sĭst'), *v. i.* To dwell upon as a matter of moment; to be persistent, urgent, or pressing. — **In-sist'ent** (*-ent*), *a.* Standing or resting on; persistent; persevering.

In-si'tion (ĭn-sĭsh'ŭn *or* -sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Insertion of a scion in a stock.

In-snare' (ĭn-snâr'), *v. t.* [Insnared (-snârd'); Insnaring.] To catch in a snare; to entrap; to seduce by artifice. — **In-snar'er**, *n.*

In'so-bri'e-ty (ĭn'sō-brī'ĕ-tў), *n.* Want of sobriety; intemperance.

In'so-late (ĭn'sō-lāt), *v. t.* To expose to the sun's rays. — **In'so-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Exposure to, or stroke of, the sun.

In'so-lent (ĭn'sō-*lent*), *a.* Proud with contempt of others; overbearing; insulting; offensive; impudent; pert; rude. — **In'so-lent-ly**, *adv.* — **In'so-lence** (-*lens*), *n.*

In-sol'u-ble (ĭn-sŏl'ū-b'l), *a.* Not soluble; incapable of being dissolved by a liquid; not to be solved or explained. — **In-sol'u-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*

In-solv'a-ble (ĭn-sŏlv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not solvable; not capable of solution, or of being paid; inextricable.

In-sol'vent (ĭn-sŏl'vent), *a.* Not solvent; unable

to pay one's debts. — *n.* One unable to pay his debts. — **In-sol'ven-cy** (In-sŏl'ven-sȳ), *n.*

In'so-much' (In'sō-mŭch'), *adv.* So; in such wise.

‖In'sou'ciant' (ăn'sōō'syănt'), *a.* Careless; indifferent; unconcerned. — **‖In'sou'ciance'** (-syăns'), *n.* Unconcern.

In-spect' (In-spĕkt'), *v. t.* To view narrowly; to examine critically. — **In-spect'or,** *n.* — **In-spect'or-ate** (-tẽr-ăt), **In-spect'or-ship,** *n.* Office, residence, or district of an inspector. — **In-spec'tion** (-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* An inspecting; survey; official examination; superintendence.

In-sphere' (In-sfēr'), *v. t.* To place in a sphere.

In-spire' (In-spīr'), *v. t.* [INSPIRED (-spīrd'); INSPIRING.] To draw in breath; to breathe; to blow gently. — *v. t.* To breathe into; to infuse; to affect, as with superior or supernatural influence. — **In-spir'er,** *n.* — **In-spir'a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being inspired. — **In'spi-ra'tion** (In'spĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* A breathing in, infusing, etc.; supernatural divine influence on the mind enabling it to communicate moral truth. — **In-spir'a-to-ry** (-spīr'ȧ-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to or aiding inspiration.

In-spir'it (In-spĭr'ĭt), *v. t.* To infuse spirit in; to enliven; to cheer; to encourage.

In-spis'sate (In-spĭs'sāt), *v. t.* To thicken (fluids) by evaporation. — *a.* Thick; inspissated. — **In'spis-sa'tion** (-sā'shŭn), *n.* An inspissating.

In-sta'ble (In-stā'b'l), *a.* Not stable; mutable; inconstant. — **In'sta-bil'i-ty** (In'stȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

In-stall' (In-stȧl'), *v. t.* [INSTALLED (-stȧld'); INSTALLING.] To set in a seat; to instate in office, rank, etc. — **In'stal-la'tion** (In'stŏl-lā'shŭn), *n.* An installing; institution. — **In-stall'ment** (In-stȧl'ment), *n.* An installing; part of a sum of money paid at a particular period.

In'stance (In'stȧns), *n.* The being instant or pressing; occasion; occurrence; solicitation; example; case. — *v. t.* [INSTANCED (-stȧnst); INSTANCING.] To mention as an example or case. — **In'stant** (-stȧnt), *a.* Pressing; urgent; quick; current. — *n.* A moment. — **In'stant-ly, ‖In-stan'ter** (-stăn't'ẽr), *adv.* Immediately; at once. — **In'stan-ta'ne-ous** (In'stăn-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Done in an instant. — **In'stan-ta'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **In'stan-ta'ne-ous-ness,** *n.*

In-state' (In-stāt'), *v. t.* To set; to place; to establish (in a rank or condition).

In'sta-ra'tion (In'stȧ-rā'shŭn), *n.* Restoration; repair; renovation.

In-stead' (In-stĕd'), *adv.* In the stead or room; equal to.

In'step (In'stĕp), *n.* The upper side of the foot.

In'sti-gate (In'stĭ-gāt), *v. t.* To urge forward; to set on; to urge; to impel; to animate. — **In'sti-ga'tor,** *n.* — **In'sti-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* An instigating; incitement.

In-still' (In-stĭl'), **In-stil',** *v. t.* [INSTILLED; INSTILLING.] To pour in by drops; to infuse slowly, or by degrees; to insinuate; to inculcate. — **In-still'er, In'stil-la'tor** (-lā'tẽr), *n.* — **In'stil-la'tion** (In'stĭl-lā'shŭn), **In-still'ment** (-stĭl'ment), **In-stil'ment,** *n.* An instilling; that which is instilled.

In-stinct' (In-stĭngkt'), *a.* Urged from within; moved; imbued; quick. — **In'stinct** (In'stĭngkt), *n.* Unconscious or unreasoning prompting to action; natural impulse by which an animal is guided to performance of any action. — **In-stinc'tive** (In-stĭngk'tĭv), *a.* Prompted by instinct; acting without reasoning or experience. — **In-stinc'tive-ly,** *adv.*

In'sti-tute (In'stĭ-tūt), *v. t.* To set up; to establish; to ordain; to found; to begin; to set in operation. — *n.* Thing instituted; established law; settled order; precept; principle; institution. — **In'sti-tu'tor** (-tū'tẽr), *n.* — **In'sti-tu'tion** (In'stĭ-tū'shŭn), *n.* An instituting; establishment; foundation; education; enactment; ordinance; organized society; treatise; system of rules. — **In'sti-tu'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Tending or intended to institute; established.

In-struct' (In-strŭkt'), *v. t.* To teach; to educate; to inform; to direct; to order; to command. — **In-struct'er, In-struct'or,** *n.* — **In-struct'ress,** *n. fem.* — **In-struc'tion** (In-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* A teaching; education; information; advice. — **In-struct'ive** (-tĭv), *a.* Conveying knowledge; serving to instruct. — **In-struct'ive-ly,** *adv.* — **In-struct'ive-ness,** *n.*

In'stru-ment (In'strụ-ment), *n.* That by which work is performed; tool; implement for producing musical sounds; implement; legal writing; agent. — **In'stru-men'tal** (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Acting as an instrument; conducive to an end; made by, or prepared for, musical instruments. — **In'stru-men'tal-ly,** *adv.* — **In'stru-men-tal'i-ty** (-mĕn-tăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being instrumental; agency.

In'sub-jec'tion (In'sŭb-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* Want of subjection; disobedience.

In'sub-or'di-nate (In'sŭb-ôr'dĭ-nāt), *a.* Not submissive; mutinous. — **In'sub-or'di-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Disobedience to authority.

In-suf'fer-a-ble (In-sŭf'fẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be borne; unendurable; intolerable. — **In-suf'fer-a-bly,** *adv.*

In'suf-fi'cient (In'sŭf-fĭsh'ent), *a.* Not sufficient; inadequate; unfit; incapable. — **In'suf-fi'cient-ly,** *adv.* — **In'suf-fi'cience** (-fĭsh'ens), **In'suf-fi'cien-cy** (-en-sȳ), *n.*

In'su-lar (In'sū-lẽr), *a.* Belonging to an isle; surrounded by water. — **In'su-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The state of being insular. — **In'su-late** (-lāt), *v. t.* To place in a detached situation; to isolate; to separate (from other bodies) by non-conductors of heat or electricity. — **In'su-la'tor** (-lā'tẽr), *n.* — **In'su-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), *p. a.* Standing by itself; separated by non-conductors of electricity, etc. — **In'su-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* An insulating; a detachment.

In'sult (In'sŭlt), *n.* Affront; indignity; outrage. — **In-sult'** (In-sŭlt'), *v. t.* To treat with abuse, insolence, or contempt. — **In-sult'er,** *n.* One who insults.

In-su'per-a-ble (In-sū'pẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not superable; impassable; incapable of being overcome or surmounted; invincible. — **In-su'per-a-bly,** *adv.* — **In-su'per-a-ble-ness, In-su'per-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

In'sup-port'a-ble (In'sŭp-pōrt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being supported or borne; insufferable; intolerable. — **In'sup-port'a-bly,** *adv.* — **In'sup-port'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

In-sure' (In-shụr'), *v. t.* & *i.* [INSURED (-shụrd'); INSURING.] To make sure; to secure against possible loss. — **In-sur'er,** *n.* — **In-sur'a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being insured. — **In-sur'ance** (-ans), *n.* An insuring against loss by payment of a certain sum.

In-sur'gent (In-sûr'jent), *a.* Rising in opposition

to lawful authority; insubordinate; rebellious. —*n.* One who rises in revolt; a rebel.

In'sur-mount'a-ble (In'sûr-mount'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being surmounted or overcome; insuperable. — **In'sur-mount'a-bly**, *adv.* — **In'sur-mount'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

In'sur-rec'tion (In'sûr-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* A rising against authority; sedition; revolt; rebellion. — **In'sur-rec'tion-al**, **In'sur-rec'tion-a-ry** (-ȧ-rў), *a.* Pertaining to insurrection; seditious.

In'sus-cep'ti-ble (In'sŭs-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not susceptible; not capable of feeling.

In-tact' (In-tăkt'), *a.* Untouched; unharmed.

In-tag'lio (In-tăl'yō; *It.* ĕn-tä'l'yō), *n.* A cutting; an engraving; a figure cut into a seal, gem, etc.

In-tan'gi-ble (In-tăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* Not tangible; not perceptible to the touch. — **In-tan'gi-ble-ness**, **In-tan'gi-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*

In'te-ger (In'tē-jẽr), *n.* A whole number. — **In'te-gral** (-gral), *a.* Complete; whole; entire; not fractional. —*n.* A whole number; an entire thing. — **In'te-gral-ly**, *adv.* — **In'te-grant** (-grant), *a.* Making part of a whole; necessary to constitute an entire thing. — **In'te-grate** (-grāt), *v. t.* To make entire; to give the sum or total. — **In'te-gra'tion** (-grā'shŭn), *n.* A making entire. — **In-teg'ri-ty** (In-tĕg'rĭ-tў), *n.* State of being complete; wholeness; moral soundness; honesty; uprightness; virtue; rectitude.

In-teg'u-ment (In-tĕg'ū-ment), *n.* Natural covering.

In'tel-lect (In'tĕl-lĕkt), *n.* Power to judge and comprehend; understanding. — **In'tel-lec'tion** (-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* Simple apprehension of ideas; intuition. — **In'tel-lec'tive** (-lĕk'tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to the intellect. — **In'tel-lec'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **In'tel-lec'tu-al** (-tū-*al*), *a.* Belonging to, or performed by, the understanding; mental. — **In'tel-lec'tu-al-ly**, *adv.*

In-tel'li-gent (In-tĕl'lĭ-jent), *a.* Endowed with understanding or reason; well informed; skillful. — **In-tel'li-gent-ly**, *adv.* — **In-tel'li-gence** (-*jens*), *n.* Act of knowing; the intellect; information communicated; advice; news.

In-tel'li-gi-ble (In-tĕl'lĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being understood; perspicuous; plain; clear. — **In-tel'li-gi-bly**, *adv.* — **In-tel'li-gi-ble-ness**, **In-tel'li-gi-bil'i-ty** (-jĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*

In-tem'per-ate (In-tĕm'pẽr-ăt), *a.* Indulging to excess any appetite or passion; ungovernable; inordinate; addicted to excessive use of spirituous liquors. — **In-tem'per-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **In-tem'per-ate-ness**, **In-tem'per-ance** (-*ans*), *n.*

In-ten'a-ble (In-tĕn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being held; untenable.

In-tend' (In-tĕnd'), *v. t.* To fix the mind upon; to purpose; to design; to mean. — **In-tend'er**, *n.* — **In-tend'ant** (-*ant*), *n.* Superintendent; overseer. — **In-tend'ed**, *n.* One betrothed; an affianced lover.

In-tense' (In-tĕns'), *a.* Strained; tightly drawn; ardent; keen; earnest; violent. — **In-tense'ly**, *adv.* — **In-tense'ness**, **In-ten'si-ty** (-tĕn'sĭ-tў), *n.* — **In-ten'si-fy** (-fī), *v. t.* & *i.* To render or become intense, or more intense. — **In-ten'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Assiduous; intense; giving force or emphasis. — **In-ten'sive-ly**, *adv.*

In-tent' (In-tĕnt'), *a.* Having the mind bent on an object; fixed closely; diligent. —*n.* A turning the mind toward an object; design; purpose; meaning; end; aim. — **In-tent'ly**, *adv.* — **In-tent'ness**, *n.* — **In-ten'tion** (In-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* A bending of the mind toward an object; close application; object intended; design; aim; drift. — **In-ten'tion-al**, *a.* Done by intention; intended; designed. — **In-ten'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

In-ter' (In-tẽr'), *v. t.* [INTERRED (-tẽrd'); INTERRING.] To deposit in the earth; to bury; to inhume. — **In-ter'rer**, *n.* — **In-ter'ment** (-ment), *n.* Burial; sepulture.

In'ter-act' (In'tẽr-ăkt'), *n.* A short act, between others, in a play. — *v. i.* To act upon each other.

In-ter'ca-late (In-tẽr'kȧ-lāt), *v. t.* To insert between others. — **In-ter'ca-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Insertion of a day in a calendar; a geological layer between other layers, etc. — **In-ter'ca-la-ry** (-tẽr'kȧ-lȧ-rў), *a.* Introduced in the midst of others.

In'ter-cede' (In'tẽr-sēd'), *v. i.* To act between; to interpose; to mediate. — **In'ter-ced'er**, *n.* — **In'ter-ced'ent** (-ent), *a.* Passing between; mediating.

In'ter-cept' (In'tẽr-sĕpt'), *v. t.* To stop on its passage; to obstruct the progress of. — **In'ter-cept'er**, *n.* — **In'ter-cep'tion** (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* A stopping; hindrance.

In'ter-ces'sion (In'tẽr-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* An intercession; mediation; interposition between parties at variance; solicitation to one party in favor of another. — **In'ter-ces'sor** (-sẽr), *n.* — **In'ter-ces'so-ry** (-sẽ-rў), *a.* Containing intercession; interceding.

In'ter-change' (In'tẽr-chānj'), *v. t.* To put each in the place of the other; to exchange; to alternate. — *v. i.* To succeed alternately. — **In'ter-change'** (In'tẽr-chānj'), *n.* Mutual exchange; barter; commerce. — **In'ter-change'a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Admitting of exchange; following each other in alternate succession. — **In'ter-change'a-bly**, *adv.* — **In'ter-change'a-ble-ness**, **In'ter-change'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*

In'ter-co-lo'ni-al (In'tẽr-kŏ-lō'nĭ-*al*), *a.* Among colonies; pertaining to mutual relations between different colonies.

In'ter-co-lum'ni-a'tion (In'tẽr-kŏ-lŭm'nĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Clear space between two columns.

In'ter-com-mun'ion (In'tẽr-kŏm-mūn'yŭn), *n.* Mutual communion.

In'ter-cos'tal (In'tẽr-kŏs'*tal*), *a.* Placed between the ribs.

In'ter-course (In'tẽr-kōrs), *n.* Mutual dealings; interchange of thought and feeling; commerce; familiarity; acquaintance.

In'ter-de-pend'ence (In'tẽr-dē-pĕnd'*ens*), *n.* Mutual dependence.

In'ter-dict' (In'tẽr-dĭkt'), *v. t.* To forbid; to prohibit. — **In'ter-dict'** (In'tẽr-dĭkt'), *n.* Prohibition. — **In'ter-dic'tion** (-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* An interdicting. — **In'ter-dict'ive** (-tĭv), **In'ter-dict'o-ry** (-tō-rў), *a.* Prohibitory.

In'ter-est (In'tẽr-ĕst), *v. t.* To excite emotion or attention in; to concern; to affect. —*n.* Special attention to some object; sympathy; share; part; advantage; premium paid for the use of money; profit derived from money lent, or property used by another. — **In'ter-est-ed**, *a.* Having an interest; liable to be affected. — **In'ter-est-ing**, *a.* Engaging attention or curiosity; exciting interest; pleasing.

In'ter-fere' (In'tẽr-fēr'), *v. i.* [INTERFERED

(-fēr'); INTERFERING.] To come in collision; to clash; to take part in concerns of others; to interpose; to intermeddle. — **In'ter-fer'ence** (-ens), *n.* Interposition; collision; clashing.

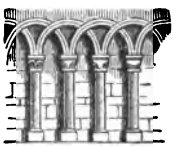
In'ter-im (In'tĕr-Im), *n.* The mean time; interval.

In-te'ri-or (In-tē'rĭ-ēr), *a.* Being within; internal; inner; inland. — *n.* Internal part of a thing; inside; inland part of a country. — **In-te'ri-or-ly**, *adv.*

In'ter-ja'cent (In'tĕr-jā'sent), *a.* Lying between; intervening.

In'ter-ject' (In'tĕr-jĕkt'), *v. t.* To throw in between; to insert. — **In'ter-jec'tion** (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* A throwing between; a word thrown in between words connected in construction, to express emotion or passion. — **In'ter-jec'tion-al** (-al), *a.* Thrown in between other words; parenthetical; ejaculatory.

In'ter-lace' (In'tĕr-lās'), *v. t.* To unite, as by lacing together; to interpose; to intermix.



Interlacing Arches.

In'ter-lard' (In'tĕr-lärd'), *v. t.* To mix in; to diversify by mixture; to interpose.

In'ter-lay' (In'tĕr-lā'), *v. t.* [INTERLAID (-lād'); INTERLAYING.] To lay or place among or between.

In'ter-leaf' (In'tĕr-lēf'), *n.* A blank leaf inserted. — **In'ter-leave'** (In'tĕr-lēv'), *v. t.* [INTERLEAVED (-lēvd'); INTERLEAVING.] To insert a leaf into (a book, between other leaves).

In'ter-line' (In'tĕr-lin'), *v. t.* To write between the lines of. — **In'ter-lin'e-al** (-lIn'ē-al), **In'ter-lin'e-ar** (-ēr), *a.* Written or inserted between other lines. — **In'ter-lin'e-a'tion** (-lIn'ē-ā'shŭn), *n.* An interlining; a passage or line inserted between lines before written.

In'ter-link' (In'tĕr-lInk'), *v. t.* [INTERLINKED (-lInkt'); INTERLINKING.] To connect by uniting links.

In'ter-lock' (In'tĕr-lŏk'), *v. i. & t.* [INTERLOCKED (-lŏkt'); INTERLOCKING.] To unite by locking together.

In'ter-lo-cu'tion (In'tĕr-lō-kū'shŭn), *n.* Dialogue; conference; intermediate discussion. — **In'ter-loc'u-tor** (-lŏk'ū-tĕr), *n.* One who speaks in dialogue. — **In'ter-loc'u-to-ry** (-tō-rў), *a.* Consisting of dialogue; not final or definitive.

In'ter-lope' (In'tĕr-lōp'), *v. i.* [INTERLOPED (-lōpt'); INTERLOPING.] To traffic without a license; to intrude. — **In'ter-lop'er**, *n.*

In'ter-lude (In'tĕr-lūd), *n.* An entertainment between the acts of a play; piece of instrumental music played between the parts of a song or hymn.

In'ter-mar'ry (In'tĕr-măr'rў), *v. i.* To become connected by marriage between members (of a family, etc.). — **In'ter-mar'riage** (-rĭj), *n.* Marriage between two families, tribes, etc.

In'ter-med'dle (In'tĕr-mĕd'd'l), *v. i.* To meddle in affairs of others; to interpose; to interfere. — **In'ter-med'dler**, *n.*

In'ter-me'di-al (In'tĕr-mē'dY-al), **In'ter-me'di-a-ry** (-ā-rў), **In'ter-me'di-ate** (-āt), *a.* Lying or being between extremes; intervening; interjacent. — **In'ter-me'di-ate** (-āt), *v. i.* To intervene; to interpose. — **In'ter-me'di-ate-ly**, *adv.*

In-ter'ment (In-tĕr'ment), *n.* See under INTER, *v. t.*

In-ter'mi-na-ble (In-tĕr'mĭ-nā-b'l), *a.* Without termination; endless; infinite; unlimited. — **In-ter'mi-na-bly**, *adv.*

In'ter-min'gle (In'tĕr-mIn'g'l), *v. t. & i.* To mingle or mix together.

In'ter-mit' (In'tĕr-mIt'), *v. t. & i.* [INTERMITTED; INTERMITTING.] To stop for a time; to interrupt; to suspend. — **In'ter-mit'tent** (-tent), *a.* Ceasing at intervals. — *n.* A disease which subsides at certain intervals; fever and ague. — **In'ter-mit'ting-ly**, *adv.* — **In'ter-mis'sion** (-mIsh'ŭn), *n.* Cessation for a time; temporary pause; interval; stop; rest. — **In'ter-mis'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Coming by fits; not continual.

In'ter-mix' (In'tĕr-mIks'), *v. t. & i.* [INTERMIXED (-mIkst'); INTERMIXING.] To mix together; to intermingle. — **In'ter-mix'ture** (-tŭr), *n.* A mixing; a mass formed by mixture.

In-ter'nal (In-tĕr'nal), *a.* Inward; interior; domestic; intrinsic; real. — **In-ter'nal-ly**, *adv.*

In'ter-na'tion-al (In'tĕr-năsh'ŭn-al), *a.* Existing between different nations. — *n.* An association for advancement of workingmen's interests in all nations; a member of this association.

In'ter-ne'cine (In'tĕr-nē'sIn *or* -sin), *a.* Mutually destructive; deadly.

In'ter-pel-la'tion (In'tĕr-pĕl-lā'shŭn), *n.* Interruption; interposition; intercession; demand for explanation.

In'ter-plead' (In'tĕr-plēd'), *v. i.* To discuss a preliminary point incidentally happening, before the principal cause. — **In'ter-plead'er**, *n.*

In-ter'po-late (In-tĕr'pō-lāt), *v. t.* To insert (a spurious passage) in a book, etc.; to change (a book or text) by insertion of matter foreign to the purpose of the author. — **In-ter'po-la'tor** (-lā'tĕr), *n.* — **In-ter'po-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A foisting a word or passage into genuine writings of an author.

In'ter-pose' (In'tĕr-pōz'), *v. t. & i.* [INTERPOSED (-pōzd'); INTERPOSING.] To thrust in between; to mediate; to interfere. — **In'ter-pos'er**, *n.* — **In'ter-pos'al** (-al), *n.* Interference; intervention. — **In'ter-po-si'tion** (-pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A being, placing, or coming between; agency between parties; thing interposed.

In-ter'pret (In-tĕr'prĕt), *v. t.* [INTERPRETED; INTERPRETING.] To explain the meaning of; to expound; to free from obscurity; to make clear; to unfold. — **In-ter'pret-er**, *n.* — **In-ter'pre-ta'tion** (-prĕ-tā'shŭn), *n.* An interpreting; explanation; translation; version; meaning; sense.

In'ter-reg'num (In'tĕr-rĕg'nŭm), *n.* Time a throne is vacant between the death of a king and the accession of his successor.

In-ter'rer, *n.* See under INTER, *v. t.*

In-ter'ro-gate (In-tĕr'rō-gāt), *v. t. & i.* To question; to inquire; to ask. — **In-ter'ro-ga'tor**, *n.* — **In-ter'ro-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* A questioning; inquiry; mark [?] indicating that the sentence preceding it is a question. — **In'ter-rog'a-tive** (In'tĕr-rŏg'ă-tĭv), *a.* Denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question. — *n.* A word used in asking questions. — **In'ter-rog'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **In'ter-rog'a-to-ry** (-ă-tō-rў), *n.* A question; inquiry. — *a.* Containing or expressing a question.

In'ter-rupt' (In'tĕr-rŭpt'), *v. t.* To break into or between; to interfere with the motion of; to

break the succession or order of. — **In'ter-rupt'er** (ɪn'tĕr-rŭpt'ĕr), *n.* — **In'ter-rup'tion** (-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* A breaking in upon; obstruction; hindrance; stop; intermission.

In'ter-sect' (ɪn'tĕr-sĕkt'), *v. t.* & *i.* To cut into; to cross. — **In'ter-sec'tion** (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* An intersecting; a point or line where two lines or planes cut each other.

In'ter-space' (ɪn'tĕr-spās'), *n.* Intervening space.

In'ter-sperse' (ɪn'tĕr-spĕrs'), *v. t.* [INTERSPERSED (-spĕrst'); INTERSPERSING.] To scatter or set here and there. — **In'ter-sper'sion** (-spĕr'shŭn), *n.* An interspersing.

In'ter-stel'lar (ɪn'tĕr-stĕl'lĕr), **In'ter-stel'la-ry** (-lā-rȳ), *a.* Situated among the stars.

In-ter'stice (ɪn-tĕr'stĭs), *n.* Empty space between things closely set, or parts composing a body. — **In'ter-sti'tial** (ɪn'tĕr-stĭsh'al), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, interstices.

In'ter-tex'ture (ɪn'tĕr-tĕks'tûr), *n.* An interweaving; state of things interwoven.

In'ter-twine' (ɪn'tĕr-twīn'), **In'ter-twist'** (ɪn'tĕr-twĭst'), *v. t.* & *i.* To unite by twining; to involve.

In'ter-val (ɪn'tĕr-val), *n.* Space between things; time between events.

In'ter-vene' (ɪn'tĕr-vēn'), *v. i.* [INTERVENED (-vēnd'); INTERVENING.] To be, occur, fall, or come between persons, things, points of time, or events; to undertake an action voluntarily for another. — **In'ter-ven'er**, *n.* — **In'ter-ven'tion** (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* An intervening; interposition.

In'ter-view (ɪn'tĕr-vū), *n.* A formal meeting; conference; conversation to elicit information; a published statement thus elicited. — *v. t.* To question or converse with, esp. to get information for publication. — **In'ter-view'er**, *n.*

In'ter-weave' (ɪn'tĕr-wēv'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *obs. p. p.* INTERWOVE (-wōv'); *p. p.* INTERWOVEN (-wō'v'n); *p. pr.* INTERWEAVING.] To weave together; to unite in texture; to intermix; to connect closely.

In-tes'tate (ɪn-tĕs'tāt), *a.* Dying without having made a valid will; not disposed of by will. — *n.* One who dies without making a valid will.

In-tes'tine (ɪn-tĕs'tĭn), *a.* Internal; inward; domestic, not foreign. — *n.* Canal from the stomach to the anus; *pl.* bowels; entrails. — **In-tes'ti-nal** (-tĭ-*nal*), *a.* Pertaining to the intestines.

In-thrall' (ɪn-thral'), *v. t.* [INTHRALLED (-thrald'); INTHRALLING.] To reduce to servitude; to enslave. — **In-thrall'ment** (-*ment*), *n.* An inthralling; slavery; bondage.

In-throne' (ɪn-thrōn'), *v. t.* Same as ENTHRONE.

In'ti-mate (ɪn'tĭ-māt), *a.* Innermost; inward; near; close; familiar. — *n.* A familiar friend or associate. — **In'ti-mate-ly**, *adv.* — **In'ti-ma-cy** (-mā-sȳ), *n.* The state of being intimate; close fellowship.

In'ti-mate (ɪn'tĭ-māt), *v. t.* To suggest indirectly or not plainly; to give slight notice of; to hint. — **In'ti-ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), *n.* An intimating; a hint.

In-tim'i-date (ɪn-tĭm'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.* To make timid; to inspire with fear; to abash; to deter; to terrify. — **In-tim'i-da'tion** (-dā'shŭn), *n.* A making fearful; state of being abashed.

In'to (ɪn'tōō), *prep.* To the inside of; within.

In-tol'er-a-ble (ɪn-tŏl'ĕr-ā-b'l), *a.* Not tolerable; not to be borne or endured; insufferable. — **In-tol'er-a-bly**, *adv.* — **In-tol'er-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **In-tol'er-ant** (-*ant*), *a.* Not enduring difference of opinion; not able or willing to endure. — **In-tol'er-ance** (-*ans*), **In-tol'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Want of toleration.

In-tomb' (ɪn-tōōm'), *v. t.* [INTOMBED (-tōōmd'); INTOMBING.] To deposit in a tomb; to bury.

In-tone' (ɪn-tōn'), *v. i.* [INTONED (-tōnd'); INTONING.] To give forth a deep, protracted sound. — *v. t.* To utter with prolonged tone; to chant. — **In'to-na'tion** (ɪn'tō-nā'shŭn), *n.* A sounding the tones of the musical scale; quality of a voice or musical instrument as regards tone; modulating the voice musically; the reading (a liturgical service) with a musical accentuation and tone.

In-tox'i-cate (ɪn-tŏks'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To make drunk; to inebriate; to excite to delirium. — **In-tox'i-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Drunkenness; infatuation; delirium.

In-tract'a-ble (ɪn-trăkt'ă-b'l), *a.* Not tractable, easily governed, or directed; stubborn; refractory; unruly; headstrong; unmanageable; unteachable. — **In-tract'a-bly**, *adv.* — **In-tract'a-ble-ness**, **In-tract'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

In-tran'si-tive (ɪn-trăn'sĭ-tĭv), *a.* Not transitive or passing over; expressing an action or state limited to the agent; — said of verbs not requiring an object to complete the sense. — **In-tran'si-tive-ly**, *adv.*

In-trench' (ɪn-trĕnch'), *v. t.* [INTRENCHED (intrĕnchť); INTRENCHING.] To surround with a trench; to fortify. — *v. i.* To invade; to encroach. — **In-trench'ment** (-*ment*), *n.* An intrenching; fortification; defense or protection; encroachment on the rights of another.

In-trep'id (ɪn-trĕp'ĭd), *a.* Fearless; bold. — **In-trep'id-ly**, *adv.* — **In'tre-pid'i-ty** (ɪn'trē-pĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Courage; bravery; fortitude; valor.

In'tri-cate (ɪn'trĭ-kāt), *a.* Entangled; involved; complicated; obscure. — **In'tri-cate-ly**, *adv.* — **In'tri-cate-ness**, **In'tri-ca-cy** (-kā-sȳ), *n.*

In-trigue' (ɪn-trēg'), *n.* Complicated plot to effect some purpose; artifice; conspiracy; amour; liaison. — *v. i.* [INTRIGUED (-trēgd'); INTRIGUING.] To form a plot or scheme; to carry on an amour. — **In-trigu'er**, *n.* — ‖ **In'tri'gante'** (ĭn'trē'gänt'; *E.* ɪn'trĭ-gănt'), *n.* Female intriguer.

In-trin'sic (ɪn-trĭn'sĭk), *a.* Inward; true; real; essential; inherent. — **In-trin'sic-al-ly**, *adv.*

In'tro-duce' (ɪn'trō-dūs'), *v. t.* [INTRODUCED (-dūst'); INTRODUCING.] To bring or usher in; to make acquainted; to bring into notice; to produce; to begin. — **In'tro-duc'er**, *n.* — **In'tro-duc'tion** (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* An introducing, bringing to notice, or making persons known to each other; preliminary matter; treatise introductory to other treatises, or to a course of study. — **In'tro-duc'tive** (-tĭv), **In'tro-duc'to-ry** (-tŭ-rȳ), *a.* Serving to introduce something else; preliminary; prefatory.

In'tro-mit' (ɪn'trō-mĭt'), *v. t.* [INTROMITTED; INTROMITTING.] To send in; to let in; to admit. — **In'tro-mis'sion** (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A sending or conveying in.

In'tro-spect' (ɪn'trō-spĕkt'), *v. t.* To look into or within. — **In'tro-spec'tion** (-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* View of the interior. — **In'tro-spec'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Seeing inwardly.

In'tro-vert' (ɪn'trō-vĕrt'), *v. t.* To turn inward.

—**In'tro-ver'sion** (-vĕr'shŭn), *n.* An introverting.

In-trude' (In-trūd'), *v. i.* & *t.* To thrust in; to enter, unwelcome or uninvited; to encroach; to infringe. —**In-trud'er**, *n.* —**In-tru'sion** (In-trū'zhŭn), *n.* An intruding; entrance without invitation, right, or welcome. —**In-tru'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Tending or apt to intrude. —**In-tru'sive-ly**, *adv.* —**In-tru'sive-ness**, *n.*

In-trust' (In-trŭst'), *v. t.* To confide to the care of; to commit; to consign.

In'tu-i'tion (In'tū-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Immediate knowledge, as in perception or consciousness; quick insight. —**In'tu-i'tion-al** (-*al*), **In-tu'i-tive** (In-tū'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Seeing clearly; knowing, received, or obtained, by intuition. —**In-tu'i-tive-ly**, *adv.*

In'tu-mesce' (In'tū-mĕs'), *v. i.* [INTUMESCED (-mĕst'); INTUMESCING (-mĕs'sĭng).] To expand with heat; to swell. —**In'tu-mes'cence** (-mĕs'sens), *n.* A swelling; tumid state.

In-twine' (In-twīn'), **In-twist'** (-twĭst'), *v. t.* & *i.* To twine or twist into, or together; to wreathe.

In-un'date (In-ŭn'dāt), *v. t.* To overflow; to deluge; to flood. —**In'un-da'tion** (In'ŭn-dā'shŭn), *n.* An inundating; flood.

In-ure' (In-ūr'), *v. t.* [INURED (-ūrd'); INURING.] To accustom; to habituate. —*v. i.* To take or have effect; to serve to the use or benefit of. —**In-ure'ment** (-ment), *n.* Use; habit; custom.

In-urn' (In-ŭrn'), *v. t.* To put in an urn; to bury; to inter.

In'u-til'i-ty (In'ū-tĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Uselessness; unprofitableness.

In-vade' (In-vād'), *v. t.* To enter with hostile intentions; to attack; to encroach on; to violate. —**In-vad'er**, *n.*

In-val'id (In-văl'ĭd), *a.* Of no force or cogency; weak; void; null. —**In'va-lid** (In'vă-lĭd), *a.* In ill health; feeble; infirm. —*n.* One weak, sickly, or indisposed. —*v. t.* To register on the list of invalids in military or naval service. —**In-val'i-date** (In-văl'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.* To render invalid; to destroy the strength or validity of. —**In-val'i-da'tion** (-dā'shŭn), *n.* A rendering invalid. —**In'va-lid'i-ty** (In'vă-lĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Want of cogency, legal force, or efficacy.

In-val'u-a-ble (In-văl'ū-ă-b'l), *a.* Dear beyond any assignable value; inestimable; priceless. —**In-val'u-a-bly**, *adv.*

In-va'ri-a-ble (In-vā'rĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* Not given to variation; unchangeable; always uniform. —**In-va'ri-a-bly**, *adv.* —**In-va'ri-a-ble-ness**, **In-va'ri-a-bil'i-ty** (-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

In-va'sion (In-vā'zhŭn), *n.* An invading or encroaching upon the rights of another; hostile entrance into the possessions of another; irruption; inroad. —**In-va'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to invade; aggressive.

In-vec'tive (In-vĕk'tĭv), *n.* Violent utterance of censure or reproach; harsh accusation. —*a.* Satirical; abusive; railing.

In-veigh' (In-vā'), *v. i.* [INVEIGHED (-vād'); INVEIGHING.] To exclaim or rail against. —**In-veigh'er**, *n.*

In-vei'gle (In-vē'g'l), *v. t.* [INVEIGLED (-g'ld); INVEIGLING (-glĭng).] To persuade to something evil by deceptive arts or flattery; to entice; to seduce; to wheedle. —**In-vei'gle-ment** (-ment), *n.* Enticement.

In-vent' (In-vĕnt'), *v. t.* To discover; to find out; to contrive; to devise; to frame. —**In-vent'or** (-ẽr), *n.* —**In-ven'tion** (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* A finding out; contrivance; forgery; falsehood. —**In-vent'ive** (-vĕnt'ĭv), *a.* Able to invent; quick at contrivance.

In'ven-to-ry (In'vĕn-tō-rȳ), *n.* List of articles; schedule; catalogue. —*v. t.* To make an inventory of; to register in an account of goods.

In-verse' (In-vẽrs'), *a.* Opposite in order or relation; reciprocal; inverted; contrary. —**In-verse'ly**, *adv.* —**In-ver'sion** (-vĕr'shŭn), *n.* An inverting; complete change of order; reversed position. —**In-vert'** (-vẽrt'), *v. t.* To turn over; to put upside down; to give a contrary direction to. —**In-vert'ed**, *a.* Changed in order; reversed; upside down.

Inverted Arches.

In-ver'te-bral (In-vẽr'tĕ-*bral*), **In-ver'te-brate** (-brāt), **In-ver'te-bra'ted** (-brā'tĕd), *a.* Destitute of a backbone; having no vertebræ. —**In-ver'te-brate**, *n.* An invertebrate animal.

In-vest' (In-vĕst'), *v. t.* To clothe; to dress; to endow; to confer; to give; to inclose; to lay siege to; to place (property) so that it will be safe and yield a profit. —*v. i.* To make an investment. —**In-vest'or** (-ẽr), *n.* —**In-vest'iture** (-ĭ-tūr), *n.* Act or right of giving possession of any office, benefice, etc.; that with which anyone is invested or clothed. —**In-vest'ment** (-ment), *n.* An investing; that with which anyone is invested; vestment; act of besieging by armed force; a laying out of money in purchase of property.

In-ves'ti-gate (In-vĕs'tĭ-gāt), *v. t.* To follow up; to pursue; to search into. —**In-ves'ti-ga'tor** (-gā'tẽr), *n.* —**In-ves'ti-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Research; study; inquiry. —**In-ves'ti-ga'tive** (-gā'tĭv), *a.* Given to investigation; inquisitive.

In-vet'er-ate (In-vĕt'ẽr-ăt), *a.* Firmly established by long continuance; obstinate; confirmed; habitual; old. —**In-vet'er-ate-ly**, *adv.* —**In-vet'er-ate-ness**, **In-vet'er-a-cy** (-ă-sȳ), *n.*

In-vid'i-ous (In-vĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Enviable; likely to incur hatred, or provoke envy; hateful. —**In-vid'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* —**In-vid'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

In-vig'or-ate (In-vĭg'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* To give vigor to; to strengthen; to animate. —**In-vig'or-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An invigorating.

In-vin'ci-ble (In-vĭn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being overcome; unconquerable; insuperable. —**In-vin'ci-bly**, *adv.* —**In-vin'ci-ble-ness**, **In-vin'ci-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Insuperableness.

In-vi'o-la-ble (In-vī'ō-lă-b'l), *a.* Not violable; not capable of being broken or violated; sacred. —**In-vi'o-la-bly**, *adv.* —**In-vi'o-la-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* —**In-vi'o-late** (-lĭt), *a.* Unhurt; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken.

In-vis'i-ble (In-vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being seen; imperceptible by the sight. —**In-vis'i-bly**, *adv.* —**In-vis'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

In-vite' (In-vīt'), *v. t.* To ask; to request; to bid; to summon; to attract; to entice. —**In-vit'er**, *n.*

— **In/vi-ta'tion** (ĭn/vĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* An inviting; a requesting one's company. — **In-vi'ta-to-ry** (ĭn-vī'tȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Containing invitation.

In/vo-cate (ĭn'vō-kāt), *v. t.* To invoke; to call on in supplication; to address in prayer. — **In/vo-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* An addressing in prayer; act of calling for the assistance or presence (esp. of some divinity); judicial call or order.

In'voice' (ĭn'voiss'), *n.* Priced list of merchandise shipped or sent to a purchaser. — *v. t.* [INVOICED (-voist'); INVOICING.] To make a written account of (goods); to insert in a priced list.

In-voke' (ĭn-vōk'), *v. t.* [INVOKED (-vōkt'); INVOKING.] To invocate; to call for; to ask; to invite earnestly; to address in prayer.

In-vol'un-ta-ry (ĭn-vŏl'ŭn-tȧ-rȳ), *a.* Not having will or power of choice; independent of will or choice; not done willingly. — **In-vol'un-ta-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **In-vol'un-ta-ri-ness**, *n.*

In/vo-lute (ĭn'vō-lūt), *n.* A curve traced by the end of a tense string wound upon another curve, or unwound from it. — **In/vo-lute, In/vo-lu'ted** (-lū'tĕd), *a.* Rolled inward from the edges. — **In/vo-lu'tion** (-lū'shŭn), *n.* An involving; complication; envelope; insertion of clauses between the subject and verb, in a sentence, so as to complicate the construction; the raising a mathematical quantity to any assigned power.

In-volve' (ĭn-vŏlv'), *v. t.* [INVOLVED (-vŏlvd'); INVOLVING.] To roll up; to wind round; to envelop; to complicate; to comprise; to contain; to embarrass; to raise (a mathematical quantity) to any assigned power.

In-vul'ner-a-ble (ĭn-vŭl'nĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being wounded or receiving injury. — **In-vul'ner-a-ble-ness, In-vul'ner-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

In-wall' (ĭn-wąl'), *v. t.* [INWALLED (-wąld'); INWALLING.] To inclose with a wall.

In'ward (ĭn'wĕrd), *a.* Placed within; interior. — *n.* That which is within; *pl.* inner parts of the body; viscera. — **In'ward, In'wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.* Toward the inside or interior; into the mind or thoughts. — **In'ward-ly**, *adv.*

In-weave' (ĭn-wēv'), *v. t.* [*imp.* INWOVE (-wōv'); *p. p.* INWOVEN (-wōv'n) or INWOVE; *p. pr.* INWEAVING.] To weave together; to intermix; to intertwine.

In-wrap' (ĭn-răp'), *v. t.* [INWRAPPED (-răpt'); INWRAPPING.] To cover by wrapping; to infold.

In-wreathe' (ĭn-rēth'), *v. t.* To surround as with a wreath.

In-wrought' (ĭn-rąt'), *p. p.* or *a.* Wrought or worked in.

I'o-dide (ī'ō-dīd *or* -dĭd), *n.* A compound of iodine with another substance.

I'o-dine (ī'ō-dĭn *or* -dēn), *n.* A chemical element, obtained from ashes of seaweed.

I-o'ni-an (ī-ō'nĭ-ȧn), **I-on'ic** (ī-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to Ionia, in Greece, to the Ionians, or to an order of architecture distinguished by the volute of its capital.

Ionic Order.

I-o'ta (ī-ō'tȧ), *n.* The smallest letter of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to the English *i*; a tittle; a very small quantity; a jot.

Ip'e-cac (ĭp'ē-kăk), **Ip'e-cac'u-an'ha** (ĭp'ē-kăk'ū-ăn'ȧ), *n.* A creeping plant of Brazil; also, its emetic root.

I-ras'ci-ble (ī-răs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Susceptible of anger; easily provoked; irritable. — **I-ras'ci-bly**, *adv.* — **I-ras'ci-ble-ness, I-ras'ci-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Ire (īr), *n.* Anger; wrath. — **I-rate'** (ī-rāt'), **Ire'ful** (īr'fŭl), *a.* Full of ire; angry; wroth.

Ir'i-des'cent (ĭr'ĭ-dĕs'sĕnt), *a.* Having colors like the rainbow. — **Ir'i-des'cence** (-sens), *n.* Exhibition of such colors.

I-rid'i-um (ī-rĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* A rare metallic element, nearly the heaviest substance known.

I'ris (ī'rĭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. IRISES (-ĕz), L. IRIDES (ĭr'ĭ-dēz). The rainbow; a colored circle round the pupil of the eye; a genus of plants, including the flower-de-luce.

I'rish (ī'rĭsh), *a.* Pertaining to Ireland. — *n.* People or language of Ireland.

Irk (ĕrk), *v. t.* [IRKED (ĕrkt); IRKING.] To weary; to pain; to tire. — **Irk'some** (ĕrk'sŭm), *a.* Wearisome; tiresome. — **Irk'some-ly**, *adv.* — **Irk'some-ness**, *n.*

I'ron (ī'ŭrn), *n.* The most common and useful of the metallic elements; an instrument or utensil made of iron; *pl.* chains; manacles. — *a.* Made of or like iron in hardness, strength, etc. — *v. t.* [IRONED (ī'ŭrnd); IRONING.] To smooth with an instrument of iron; to shackle; to furnish or arm with iron. — **I'ron-y** (-ȳ), *a.* Made of, or like, iron; hard. — **I'ron-clad'** (-klăd'), *a.* Protected or covered with iron; severe; exacting. — *n.* A vessel for naval warfare plated with iron. — **I'ron-mon'ger** (-mŭn'gĕr), *n.* A dealer in hardware.

I'ron-y (ī'rŭn-ȳ), *n.* Dissimulation; sarcasm; ridicule which exposes faults of others by seeming to adopt or defend them. — **I-ron'ic** (ī-rŏn'ĭk), **I-ron'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or expressing, irony. — **I-ron'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ir-ra'di-ate (ĭr-rā'dĭ-āt), *v. t.* & *i.* To emit rays; to illuminate. — **Ir-ra'di-ance** (-ans), **Ir-ra'di-an-cy** (-an-sȳ), **Ir-ra'di-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An emitting beams of light; illumination.

Ir-ra'tion-al (ĭr-răsh'ŭn-al), *a.* Not rational; void of, or contrary to, reason; absurd; foolish; unreasonable. — **Ir-ra'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Ir-ra'tion-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Ir're-claim'a-ble (ĭr'rē-klām'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being reclaimed. — **Ir're-claim'a-bly**, *adv.*

Ir-rec'on-ci'la-ble (ĭr-rĕk'ŏn-sī'lȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being reconciled or appeased; implacable; incompatible; inconsistent. — **Ir-rec'on-ci'la-bly**, *adv.* — **Ir-rec'on-ci'la-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Ir-rec'on-cil'i-a'tion** (-sĭl'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Want of reconciliation.

Ir're-cov'er-a-ble (ĭr'rē-kŭv'ĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being recovered or regained; irretrievable; incurable. — **Ir're-cov'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

Ir're-deem'a-ble (ĭr'rē-dēm'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not redeemable or to be redeemed.

Ir're-du'ci-ble (ĭr'rē-dū'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being reduced, or brought into a different state or form.

Ir-ref'ra-ga-ble (ĭr-rĕf'rȧ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* Not refragable; not to be refuted; unanswerable; indisputable; indubitable. — **Ir-ref'ra-ga-bly**, *adv.* — **Ir-ref'ra-ga-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Ir're-fut'a-ble (ĭr'rē-fūt'ȧ-b'l *or* ĭr-rĕf'ū-tȧ-b'l),

a. Incapable of being refuted or disproved. — **Ir're-fut'a-bly,** *adv.*

Ir-reg'u-lar (ĭr-rĕg'ū-lẽr), *a.* Not regular; not according to common form or established principles or customs; not straight; not uniform. — **Ir-reg'u-lar-ly,** *adv.* — **Ir-reg'u-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'-ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Deviation from established form, custom, rule, rectitude, etc.; an act of vice.

Ir-rel'a-tive (ĭr-rĕl'ā-tĭv), *a.* Not relative; without mutual relations; unconnected.

Ir-rel'e-vant (ĭr-rĕl'ē-vant), *a.* Not relevant; not applicable or pertinent. — **Ir-rel'e-vant-ly,** *adv.* — **Ir-rel'e-van-cy** (-van-sȳ), *n.*

Ir're-li'gion (ĭr'rē-lĭj'ŭn), *n.* Want of religion; wickedness; impiety. — **Ir're-li'gious** (-lĭj'ŭs), *a.* Destitute of religion; impious; ungodly; profane; wicked. — **Ir're-li'gious-ly,** *adv.*

Ir're-me'di-a-ble (ĭr'rē-mē'dĭ-ā-b'l), *a.* Not to be remedied, cured, or redressed. — **Ir're-me'di-a-bly,** *adv.* — **Ir're-me'di-a-ble-ness,** *n.*

Ir-rep'a-ra-ble (ĭr-rĕp'ā-rā-b'l), *a.* Not reparable; not capable of being recovered or regained. — **Ir-rep'a-ra-bly,** *adv.* — **Ir-rep'a-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Ir're-peal'a-ble (ĭr'rē-pēl'ā-b'l), *a.* Not to be repealed.

Ir're-press'i-ble (ĭr'rē-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being repressed.

Ir're-proach'a-ble (ĭr'rē-prō'ch'ā-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being justly reproached; free from blame; upright. — **Ir're-proach'a-bly,** *adv.*

Ir're-sist'ance (ĭr'rē-zĭst'ans), *n.* Forbearance to resist; passive submission. — **Ir're-sist'i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being successfully resisted; overpowering. — **Ir're-sist'i-bly,** *adv.* — **Ir're-sist'i-ble-ness, Ir're-sist'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Ir-res'o-lute (ĭr-rĕz'ō-lūt), *a.* Not resolute; vacillating; undecided; unstable; unsteady. — **Ir-res'o-lute-ly,** *adv.* — **Ir-res'o-lute-ness, Ir-res'o-lu'tion** (-lū'shŭn), *n.*

Ir're-spec'tive (ĭr'rē-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* Not having respect or regard. — **Ir're-spec'tive-ly,** *adv.*

Ir-res'pi-ra-ble (ĭr-rĕs'pĭ-rā-b'l *or* ĭr'rĕs-spir'ā-b'l), *a.* Unfit for respiration.

Ir're-spen'si-ble (ĭr'rē-spĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Not responsible; not liable or able to answer for consequences; innocent; unreliable; untrustworthy. — **Ir're-spon'si-bil'i-ty** (-sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Ir're-ten'tive (ĭr'rē-tĕn'tĭv), *a.* Not retentive or apt to retain.

Ir're-triev'a-ble (ĭr'rē-trēv'ā-b'l), *a.* Incapable of recovery or repair; incurable; irreparable; irrecoverable. — **Ir're-triev'a-bly,** *adv.*

Ir-rev'er-ent (ĭr-rĕv'ĕr-ent), *a.* Not reverent; not manifesting regard to the Supreme Being; wanting in respect to superiors. — **Ir-rev'er-ent-ly,** *adv.* — **Ir-rev'er-ence** (-ens), *n.*

Ir're-vers'i-ble (ĭr'rē-vĕrs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being reversed; irrepealable; unchangeable. — **Ir're-vers'i-bly,** *adv.* — **Ir're-vers'i-ble-ness,** *n.*

Ir-rev'o-ca-ble (ĭr-rĕv'ō-kā-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being recalled or revoked. — **Ir-rev'o-ca-bly,** *adv.* — **Ir-rev'o-ca-ble-ness, Ir-rev'o-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Ir'ri-gate (ĭr'rĭ-gāt), *v. t.* To wet; to moisten; to water (land) by causing a stream to flow over it. — **Ir'ri-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* A watering or moistening. — **Ir-rig'u-ous** (ĭr-rĭg'ū-ŭs), *a.* Watery; moist.

Ir'ri-tate (ĭr'rĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To excite heat and redness in (the skin or flesh of animal bodies); to fret; to increase the action or violence of; to excite anger in; to tease; to provoke; to exasperate. — **Ir'ri-ta-ble** (ĭr'rĭ-tā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being irritated; easily inflamed, exasperated, or provoked; irascible; fretful; peevish. — **Ir'ri-ta-bly,** *adv.* — **Ir'ri-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Ir'ri-tant** (-tant), *a.* Irritating. — *n.* That which irritates, or in any way causes pain, heat, or tension. — **Ir'ri-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* An irritating; excitement of anger or passion; provocation; anger. — **Ir'ri-ta-tive** (ĭr'rĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Serving to excite or irritate. — **Ir'ri-ta-to-ry** (-tā-tō-rȳ), *a.* Exciting; producing irritation.

Ir-rup'tion (ĭr-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* A breaking, or violent rushing, into a place; sudden invasion or incursion. — **Ir-rup'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Rushing in or upon.

Is (Iz), *3d pers. sing.* of Be.

I'sa-gon (ī'sā-gŏn), *n.* A geometrical figure having equal angles.

Is'chi-at'ic (Is'kĭ-ăt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the hip.

I'sin-glass (ī'zĭn-glās), *n.* Gelatin from the sounds or air-bladders of sturgeons; popular name for mica in thin sheets.

Is'lam (Iz'lăm), *n.* Religion of Mohammed; body of those who profess it; Mohammedanism. — **Is'lam-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* Creed of the Mohammedans. — **Is'lam-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* Mohammedan.

Is'land (ī'land), *n.* Land surrounded by water. — *v. t.* To cause to become an island; to surround; to insulate. — **Is'land-er,** *n.* Inhabitant of an island.

Isle (īl), **Isl'et** (ī'lĕt), *n.* A little island.

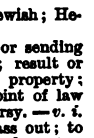
-ism (-Iz'm). A suffix denoting the theory, doctrine, spirit, or abstract idea of that signified by the word to which it is appended. — *n.* A doctrine or theory; a specious but visionary theory.

I-soch'ro-nal (ī-sŏk'rō-nal), **I-soch'ro-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* Uniform in time; performed in equal times.

I'so-late (ī'sō-lāt *or* Is'ō-), *v. t.* To place in a detached situation; to place by itself; to insulate. — **I'so-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* State of being isolated.

I-sos'ce-les (ī-sŏs'sē-lēz), *a.* Having only two legs equal; — said of a triangle.

I'so-therm'al (ī'sō-thĕrm), *n.* Imaginary line over the earth's surface through points having the same mean annual temperature. — **I'so-ther'mal** (-thĕr'-mal), *a.* Having equal temperature.



Isosceles Triangle.

Is'ra-el-ite (Iz'rā-ĕl-īt), *n.* Descendant of Israel, or Jacob; a Jew. — **Is'ra-el-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), **Is'ra-el-i'tish** (-ĭ'tĭsh), *a.* Pertaining to Israel; Jewish; Hebrew.

Is'sue (Ish'ū), *n.* A passing, flowing, or sending out; quantity emitted at one time; result or end; offspring; profits of land or property; evacuation; discharge; material point of law or fact; point in debate or controversy. — *v. i.* [Issued (Ish'ūd); Issuing.] To pass out; to go out; to proceed; to spring; to end; to terminate. — *v. t.* To send out; to put into circulation; to deliver for use. — **Is'su-er,** *n.* — **Is'su-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Leading to, producing, or relating to, an issue.

Isth'mus (Is'mŭs *or* Ist'mŭs), *n.* A neck of land

connecting two continents or uniting a peninsula to the main land.

It (ĭt), *pron. ; pl.* (same as *he* and *she*), *their, their* or *theirs, them.* That thing. — **It-self′** (ĭt-sĕlf′), *pron.* The neuter reciprocal pronoun.

I-tal′ian (ĭ-tăl′yan), *a.* Pertaining to Italy, its inhabitants, or their language. — *n.* An inhabitant of Italy; language of the Italians. — **I-tal′ic** (-ĭk), *a.* Relating to Italy, or to a kind of type in which the letters *slope toward the right.* — *n.* An Italic letter. — **I-tal′i-cize** (-ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* To print in Italic characters.

Itch (ĭch), *v. i.* [ITCHED (ĭcht); ITCHING.] To feel a particular uneasiness in the skin, inclining one to scratch the part; to have a constant desire or teasing inclination. — *n.* An irritating, contagious disease, caused by a parasite under the skin; irritating desire or craving. — **Itch′y** (ĭch′ĭ), *a.* Infected with the itch.

I′tem (ī′tĕm), *adv.* Also; as an additional article. — *n.* An article; separate particular in an account. — *v. t.* To make a note or memorandum of. — **I′tem-ize** (ī′tĕm-īz), *v. t.* To state in items or by particulars.

It′er-ate (ĭt′ĕr-āt), *v. t.* To do a second time; to repeat. — **It′er-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* Repetition.

I-tin′er-ate (ĭ-tĭn′ĕr-āt), *v. i.* To travel from place to place, esp. for preaching, lecturing, etc. — **I-tin′er-a-cy** (-ă-sĭ), *n.* Practice of itinerating. — **I-tin′er-an-cy** (-*an*-sĭ), *n.* A passing from place to place; discharge of official duty by frequently changing residence; body of persons who thus discharge official duty. — **I-tin′er-ant** (-*ant*), *a.* Passing about a country; wandering. — *n.* One who travels from place to place; esp., a preacher; one who is unsettled. — **I-tin′er-a-ry** (-ă-rĭ), *n.* An account of travels; register of places and distances as a guide to travelers. — *a.* Traveling.

Ivy.

It-self′, *pron.* See under IT, *pron.*

I′vo-ry (ī′vō-rĭ), *n.* A hard, white substance constituting the tusks of the elephant; tusks themselves. — *a.* Made of, or like, ivory; white.

I′vy (ī′ vĭ), *n.* An evergreen climbing plant.

Iz′zard (ĭz′zĕrd), *n.* Old name for the letter *z*.

J.

Jab′ber (jăb′bĕr), *v. i.* & *t.* [JABBERED (-bĕrd); JABBERING.] To talk rapidly or indistinctly; to chatter; to gabble. — *n.* Rapid, indistinct talk; gibberish. — **Jab′ber-er**, *n.*

Ja′cinth (jā′sĭnth), *n.* Same as HYACINTH.

Jack (jăk), *n.* A mechanical contrivance of various kinds; an engine; the male of certain animals; a small flag. — **Jack boots.** Boots reaching above the knee. — **Jack-with-a-lantern, Jack-o′-lantern**, *n.* Ignis fatuus; meteor seen in low, moist lands; pumpkin so prepared as to show human features when illuminated within. — **Jack plane.** A carpenter's plane for coarse work.

Lifting Jack.

American Jack.

English Jack.

Jack′al′ (jăk′ăl′), *n.* A carnivorous animal of Asia and Africa, related to the dog and wolf.

Jack′a-napes′ (jăk′ă-nāps′), *n.* A monkey; an ape; a coxcomb; an impertinent fellow.

Jack′ass′ (jăk′ăs′), *n.* The male of the ass; a dolt; a blockhead.

Jack′daw′ (jăk′dȧ′), *n.* A small European bird allied to the crows.

Jack′et (jăk′ĕt), *n.* A short, close coat.

Jack′knife′ (jăk′nīf′), *n.* A strong clasp knife for the pocket.

Jac′o-bin (jăk′ō-bĭn), *n.* A violent revolutionist; an anarchist; a turbulent demagogue; a Dominican friar; a pigeon whose neck feathers resemble a hood. — **Jac′o-bin′ic** (-bĭn′ĭk), **Jac′o-bin′ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Resembling the French Jacobins; holding revolutionary principles. — **Jac′o-bin-ism** (jăk′ō-bĭn-ĭz′m), *n.* Principles of the Jacobins; factious opposition to legitimate government.

Jac′o-net (jăk′ō-nĕt), *n.* A thin cotton fabric, for dresses, neckcloths, etc.

Jac-quard′ loom′ (jăk-kärd′ lōōm′). Machine for weaving figured goods in patterns determined by cards perforated to lift the warp threads.

Jac′u-late (jăk′ū-lāt), *v. t.* To throw like a dart; to emit. — **Jac′u-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.* A darting or throwing. — **Jac′u-la-to-ry** (jăk′ū-là-tō-rĭ), *a.* Darting or throwing out suddenly.

Jade (jād), *n.* A hard stone used for ornaments and implements.

Jade (jād), *n.* A poor horse; a mean woman; a wench. — *v. t.* [JADED; JADING.] To tire out; to weary; to harass.

Jag (jăg), *n.* A small load (of hay, grain in the straw, or ore). — *v. t.* To load or carry (hay, etc.).

Jag (jăg), *n.* Notch; cleft; barb; fragment. — *v. t.* [JAGGED (jăgd); JAGGING (-gĭng).] To notch. — **Jag′ged** (jăg′gĕd), **Jag′gy** (-gĭ), *a.* Notched; uneven; divided. — **Jag′ged-ly**, *adv.* — **Jag′ged-ness**, *n.*

Ja-guar′ (jȧ-gwär′ *or* jăg′wär; *Pg.* zhȧ-gwär′), *n.* A carnivorous animal called the *American tiger*, and found from Brazil to Texas.

Jail (jāl), *n.* A prison. — *v. t.* To imprison. — **Jail′er** (jāl′ĕr), *n.* — **Jail bird.** A prisoner; a convict.

Jal′ap (jăl′ap), *n.* Root of a Mexican plant, used as a cathartic.

Jam (jăm), *n.* Preserve of fruit boiled with sugar and water.

Jam (jăm), *v. t.* & *t.* [JAMMED; JAMMING.] To press; to crowd; to squeeze tight. — *n.* Mass

(of people, logs, etc.) crowded together; crush; pressure.

Jamb (jăm), *n.* Sidepiece of a door, fireplace, etc.

Jan'gle (jăn'g'l), *v. i.* [JANGLED (-g'ld); JANGLING (-gling).] To sound harshly or discordantly, as bells out of tune; to bicker; to wrangle; to prate; to gossip. — **Jan'gle**, *n.* Discordant sound; contention; babble. — **Jan'gler**, *n.*

Jan'i-tor (jăn'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* A doorkeeper; a porter.

Jan'ty, *a.* See JAUNTY.

Jan'u-a-ry (jăn'ū-ā-rỹ), *n.* First month of the year.

Ja-pan' (já-păn'), *n.* Work varnished and figured in the Japanese manner; a varnish or lacquer used in japanning. — *v. t.* [JAPANNED (-păndˊ); JAPANNING.] To cover with thick, brilliant varnish; to black and gloss (shoes, boots, etc.). — **Jap'a-nese'** (jăpˊá-nēzˊ *or* -nēsˊ), *a.* Of or pertaining to Japan, or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native, an inhabitant, the people, or the language of the people, of Japan.

Jar (jär), *v. i.* [JARRED (järd); JARRING.] To give forth a short rattle or tremulous sound; to vibrate harshly; to clash; to interfere; to quarrel; to dispute. — *v. t.* To cause to tremble; to shake; to shock. — *n.* Rattling vibration of sound; clash of interest or opinions; discord.

Jar (jär), *n.* A vessel of earth or glass, with a broad mouth; contents of a jar.

‖**Jar'di-nière'** (zhär'dĭ'nyârˊ), *n.* An ornamental stand for plants, flowers, etc.

Jar'gon (jär'gŏn), *n.* Confused, unintelligible talk; gibberish; slang. — *v. i.* [JARGONED (-gŏnd); JARGONING.] To utter jargon; to talk unintelligibly or noisily.

Jar'go-nelle' (jär'gŏ-nĕlˊ), *n.* A kind of early-ripening pear.

Jas'mine (jăs'mĭn), *n.* A climbing plant, bearing fragrant flowers.

Jasmine.

Jas'per (jăs'pẽr), *n.* An opaque, impure variety of quartz, used for vases, seals, etc.

Jaun'dice (jän'dĭs), *n.* A disease, characterized by yellowness of the eyes, skin, and urine. — **Jaun'diced** (-dĭst), *a.* Affected with jaundice; prejudiced; seeing with discolored organs.

Jaunt (jänt), *v. i.* To ramble here and there; to stroll. — *n.* An excursion; a short journey.

Jaun'ty (jän'tỹ), *a.* Airy; showy; finical; characterized by a fantastic manner. — **Jaun'ti-ly**, *adv.* — **Jaun'ti-ness**, *n.*

Jave'lin (jăv'lĭn), *n.* A light spear, thrown by the hand.

Jaw (ją), *n.* The bone in which the teeth are fixed; scolding; abusive clamor; *pl.* mouth of a passage; way of entrance; movable parts of a vise or other machine for clutching an object.

Jay (jā), *n.* A small bird of many species, akin to the crow.

European Jay.

Jeal'ous (jĕl'-ŭs), *a.* Suspicious; envious; anxious. — **Jeal'ously**, *adv.* — **Jeal'ousness**, **Jeal'ous-y** (-ỹ), *n.*

Jean (jān), *n.* Twilled cotton cloth.

Jeer (jēr), *v. i.* & *t.* [JEERED (jērd); JEERING.] To mock; to sneer; to deride. — *n.* Railing remark; scoff; taunt; mockery. — **Jeer'er**, *n.*

Je-ho'vah (jĕ-hō'vá), *n.* The Scripture appellation of the Supreme Being.

Je-june' (jĕ-jūn'), *a.* Craving food; hungry; empty; void of interest; barren. — **Je-june'ly**, *adv.* — **Je-june'ness**, *n.*

Jel'ly (jĕl'ỹ), *n.*; *pl.* JELLIES (-lĭz). Something gelatinous; stiffened solution of gelatin, gum, etc.; inspissated juice of fruits or meat boiled with sugar. — *v. i.* [JELLIED (-lĭd); JELLYING.] To come to the state or consistency of jelly. — **Jel'ly-fish'** (-fĭshˊ), *n.* A marine radiate animal having a jellylike appearance.

Jen'net (jĕn'nĕt), *n.* A small Spanish horse.

Jen'ny (jĕn'nỹ), *n.* A machine for spinning many threads at once.

Jeop'ard (jĕp'ẽrd), **Jeop'ard-ize** (-iz), *v. t.* To expose to loss; to risk; to peril; to endanger; to expose. — **Jeop'ard-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Perilous; hazardous. — **Jeop'ard-y** (-ỹ), *n.* Danger; peril; hazard; risk.

Jerk (jẽrk), *v. t.* [JERKED (jẽrkt); JERKING.] To cut (meat) into strips, and dry (it) in the sun.

Jerk (jẽrk), *v. t.* To throw with a quick motion; to give a sudden pull, twitch, thrust, or push. — *v. i.* To start quickly; to move with a start, or by starts. — *n.* A short, sudden thrust or twitch; motion suddenly arrested; unsteady motion. — **Jerk'y** (-ỹ), *a.* Moving by jerks and starts; changing abruptly.

Jer'kin (jẽr'kĭn), *n.* A jacket; close waistcoat.

Jer'sey (jẽr'zỹ), *n.* The finest of wool separated from the rest; fine yarn of wool; jacket of coarse woolen cloth; one of a fine breed of cattle from the Island of Jersey.

Jes'sa-mine (jĕs'sá-mĭn), *n.* The plant, jasmine.

Jest (jĕst), *n.* A joke; fun; sport. — *v. t.* To joke. — **Jest'er**, *n.*

Jes'u-it (jĕz'ū-ĭt), *n.* One of the religious order called The Society of Jesus; a crafty person; an intriguer. — **Jes'u-it'ic-al** (-ĭt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the Jesuits; designing; cunning; deceitful. — **Jes'u-it'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Jes'u-it-ism** (-ĭt-ĭz'm), *n.* Arts, principles, and practices of the Jesuits; cunning; deceit.

Jet (jĕt), *n.* A variety of lignite, of velvet-black color, often wrought into toys, jewelry, etc. — **Jet'-black'** (-blăkˊ), *a.* Black as jet; intensely black. — **Jet'ty**, *a.* Black.

Jet (jĕt), *n.* Sudden rush (of water from a pipe; flame from an orifice, etc.). — *v. i.* & *t.* [JETTED; JETTING.] To shoot forward; to stand out; to project; to jut.

Jet'sam (jĕt'sam), **Jet'son** (-sŏn), *n.* The voluntary throwing of goods overboard, to lighten a ship and preserve her; goods thus thrown away.

Jet'ty (jĕt'tў), *n.* A pier.

Jet'ty, *a.* See under JET, lignite.

Jew (jū *or* jµ), *n.* A Hebrew, or Israelite. — **Jew'ess**, *n.* A Hebrew woman. — **Jew'ish**, *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrews; Israelitish. — **Jew's'-harp** (jūz'- *or* jµz'), *n.* A musical instrument, held between the teeth, and having a metal tongue, which when struck by the finger produces musical sounds that are modulated by the breath.

Jew's-Harp.

Jew'el (jū'ĕl *or* jµ'ĕl), *n.* A precious stone; a gem; an object very highly valued. — *v. t.* [JEWELED (-ĕld), or JEWELLED; JEWELING, or JEWELLING.] To adorn or provide with jewels. — **Jew'el-er**, *n.* One who deals in jewels, etc. — **Jew'el-ry** (-rў), **Jew'el-ler-y** (-lĕr-ў), *n.* Jewels in general; art or trade of a jeweler.

Jib (jĭb), *n.* The foremost sail of a ship, being a triangular sail extended from the masthead to the bowsprit; the projecting beam of a crane.

Jib (jĭb), *v. i.* [JIBBED (jĭbd); JIBBING.] To move restively; to sidle; to balk; — said of a horse. — **Jib'ber**, *n.*

Jibe (jīb), *v. t.* [JIBED (jībd); JIBING.] To shift (a sail) from one side of a vessel to the other. — *v. i.* To change a ship's course, so as to shift the boom or sail; to agree; to harmonize.

Jiff'y (jĭf'ў), *n.* A moment; an instant.

Jig (jĭg), *n.* A brisk musical movement; quick dance; small machine or tool. — *v. t.* [JIGGED (jĭgd); JIGGING.] To sort or separate (ore) by shaking; to trick; to cheat; to cut or form (metal) in a jig. — **Jig'ger**, *n.* — **Jigger mast.** The after mast of a four-masted vessel; a small mast at the stern of a boat.

Jig'ger (jĭg'gĕr), *n.* A tropical species of flea; the chigoe.

Jig'gle (jĭg'g'l), *v. i.* To move in an awkward manner; to shake up and down.

Jilt (jĭlt), *n.* A woman who capriciously disappoints her lover; a coquette; a flirt. — *v. t.* To encourage, and then frustrate the hopes of (a lover). — *v. i.* To practice deception in love.

Jim'my (jĭm'mў), *n.* A bar used by burglars in forcing doors, windows, etc.

Jimp (jĭmp), *a.* Neat; handsome; elegant of shape.

Jin'gle (jĭn'g'l), *v. i.* & *t.* To sound with a fine, sharp rattle; to clink; to tinkle. — *n.* A clinking sound; rhyme.

Jin'go (jĭn'gō), *n.* A word used as a jocular oath; a politician who affects a vigorous policy.

Job (jŏb), *n.* Thrust; stab; piece of work; public transaction done for private profit. — *v. i.* & *t.* [JOBBED (jŏbd); JOBBING.] To do small work; to deal in stocks; to administer (public business) corruptly. — **Job'ber** (jŏb'bĕr), *n.* — **Job'ber-y** (-ў), *n.* Act or practice of jobbing; underhand management; official corruption.

Jock'ey (jŏk'ў), *n.* One who rides horses in a race; a dealer in horses; one who cheats in trade. — *v. t.* & *i.* [JOCKEYED (-Id); JOCKEYING.] To cheat; to trick.

Jo-cose' (jō-kōs'), *a.* Given to jokes; facetious; merry; waggish; sportive. — **Jo-cose'ly**, *adv.* — **Jo-cose'ness**, **Jo-cos'i-ty** (jō-kŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* A jocose act or saying; merriment.

Joc'u-lar (jŏk'ū-lĕr), *a.* Jocose. — **Joc'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **Joc'u-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Joc'und (jŏk'ŭnd), *a.* Merry; gay; lively. — **Joc'und-ly**, *adv.* — **Joc'und-ness**, **Jo-cun'di-ty** (jō-kŭn'dĭ-tў), *n.*

Jog (jŏg), *v. t.* & *i.* [JOGGED (jŏgd); JOGGING (-gĭng).] To push with the elbow; to urge gently; to walk slowly. — *n.* A slight shake; a nudge. — **Jog trot.** Slow, regular pace; unvaried routine. — **Jog'ger**, *n.*

Jog'gle (jŏg'g'l), *v. t.* & *i.* [JOGGLED (-g'ld); JOGGLING (-glĭng).] To shake slightly; to join or match (timbers, etc., by joggles), to prevent sliding apart. — *n.* Joint between two pieces of timber, stone, etc., in which a notch or tooth prevents their sliding past each other.

Joggles.

Join (join), *v. t.* [JOINED (joind); JOINING.] To bring together; to add; to unite; to combine; to couple; to link. — *v. i.* To be contiguous or in contact; to league; to unite. — **Join'er**, *n.* One who joins; a mechanic who does woodwork in finishing buildings; a woodworking machine for sawing, planing, mortising, grooving, etc. — **Join'er-y** (join'ĕr-ў), *n.* Art or work of a joiner.

Joint (joint), *n.* Place or part where things are joined; junction; part or space included between two joints or articulations. — *a.* Joined; united; combined; concerted; shared among more than one; held in common. — *v. t.* To unite by a joint or joints; to fit together; to articulate; to separate the joints of; to disjoint. — *v. i.* To fit perfectly. — **Joint'ly**, *adv.* Together; unitedly; in common.

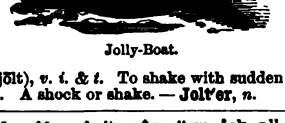
Join'ture (join'tŭr), *n.* An estate settled on a wife. — *v. t.* [JOINTURED (-tŭrd); JOINTURING.] To settle a jointure upon.

Joist (joist), *n.* Small timber supporting boards of a floor or laths of ceiling. — *v. t.* To fit with joists.

Joke (jōk), *n.* Jest; witticism. — *v. t.* & *i.* [JOKED (jōkt); JOKING.] To jest; to sport; to rally. — **Jok'er**, *n.*

Jol'ly (jŏl'lў), *a.* [JOLLIER; JOLLIEST.] Full of life and mirth; merry; handsome; plump. — **Jol'li-ly** (-lĭ-lў), *adv.* — **Jol'li-ness**, **Jol'li-ty** (-lĭ-tў), *n.* — **Jol'li-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Noisy merriment.

Jol'ly-boat' (jŏl'lў-bōt'), *n.* A ship's small boat.



Jolly-Boat.

Jolt (jōlt), *v. t.* & *i.* To shake with sudden jerks. — *n.* A shock or shake. — **Jolt'er**, *n.*

Jon'quil (jŏn'kwĭl), **Jon'quille**, *n.* A bulbous plant, allied to the daffodil.

Joss (jŏs), *n.* A Chinese household divinity or idol. — **Joss house.** A Chinese temple. — **Joss stick.** A cylinder of gum mixed with dust of odoriferous woods, which the Chinese burn before idols.

Jos'tle (jŏs''l), *v. t.* & *i.* [JOSTLED (-'ld); JOSTLING (-lĭng).] To push; to crowd; to hustle. — *n.* Conflict; interference.

Jot (jŏt), *n.* An iota; point; tittle; least quantity assignable. — *v. t.* [JOTTED; JOTTING.] To set down; to make a memorandum of.

Jounce (jouns), *v. t.* & *i.* [JOUNCED (jounst); JOUNCING (joun'sĭng).] To jolt; to shake. — *n.* A jolt; hard trot.

Jour'nal (jûr'*nal*), *n.* An account of daily transactions; diary; newspaper; cylindrical portion of a shaft or other revolving piece which turns in a box or bearing. — **Jour'nal-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* The keeping of a journal; profession of editing, or writing for, journals. — **Jour'nal-ist**, *n.* Writer of a diary; contributor to a public journal. — **Jour'nal-ize** (-Iz), *v. t.* To enter in a journal. — *v. i.* To carry on a public journal.

Jour'ney (jûr'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* JOURNEYS (-nĭz). Travel from place to place; voyage; tour; trip. — *v. i.* [JOURNEYED (-nĭd); JOURNEYING.] To travel from place to place. — **Jour'ney-man** (-man), *n.* A man hired to work by the day; a mechanic hired to work for another.

Joust (jûst), *n.* A tilting match; a mock combat between mounted knights.

Jo'vi-al (jō'vĭ-*al*), *a.* Gay; merry; jolly. — **Jo'vi-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Jo'vi-al-ness, Jo'vi-al-ty** (-tĭ), **Jo'vi-al'i-ty** (-ăl'Ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Jowl (jōl), *n.* The cheek; jaw; jole. — **Jowl'er**, *n.* A dog with large jowls.

Joy (joi), *n.* Gladness; delight; exultation; bliss; gayety; mirth; hilarity. — *v. i.* [JOYED (joid), JOYING.] To rejoice; to exult. — **Joy'ance** (joi'*ans*), *n.* Gayety; festivity. — **Joy'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Full of joy; gay; exulting. — **Joy'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Joy'ful-ness**, *n.* — **Joy'less**, *a.* Destitute of joy; unenjoyable. — **Joy'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Joy'less-ness**, *n.* — **Joy'ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Joyful; glad. — **Joy'ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Joy'ous-ness**, *n.*

Ju'bi-lant (jū'bĭ-*lant*), *a.* Uttering songs of triumph; rejoicing. — **Ju'bi-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A triumph; rejoicing. — **Ju'bi-lee** (-lē), *n.* Public festivity; exultation.

Ju-da'ic (jū-dā'Ĭk), **Ju-da'ic-al** (-Ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to the Jews. — **Ju-da'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Ju'da-ism** (jū'dē-Iz'm), *n.* Religious doctrines and rites of the Jews. — **Ju'da-ize** (-Iz), *v. i.* To conform to the religious rites of the Jews. — **Ju'da-i'zer** (-ĭ'zĕr), *n.*

Judge (jŭj), *n.* One authorized to determine causes in court; one who has skill to decide on the merits of a question, or value of anything; connoisseur; expert. — *v. i.* [JUDGED (jŭjd); JUDGING.] To hear and determine (in causes on trial); to pass sentence; to form an opinion; to determine; to distinguish. — *v. t.* To hear and determine; to examine and sentence; to sit in judgment upon; to esteem; to think; to reckon. — **Judge'ship** (jŭj'shĭp), *n.* Office of a judge. — **Judg'ment** (-*ment*), *n.* Act of judging; opinion; correctness; taste; sentence of the law, pronounced by a court; calamity sent as recompense for wrong committed; final punishment of the wicked.

Ju'di-ca-tive (jū'dĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Having power to judge. — **Ju'di-ca-to-ry** (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Dispensing justice. — *n.* A court of justice; a tribunal; distribution of justice. — **Ju'di-ca-ture** (-tûr), *n.* Power of distributing justice; jurisdiction.

Ju-di'cial (jū-dĭsh'*al*), *a.* Pertaining to courts of justice; established by statute; inflicted, as a penalty or in judgment. — **Ju-di'cial-ly**, *adv.* — **Ju-di'cia-ry** (-dĭsh'ā-rĭ) *or* -Ĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* Passing judgment; pertaining to courts of judicature. — *n.* The branch of government in which judicial power is vested; judges taken collectively. — **Ju-di'cious** (-dĭsh'ŭs), *a.* According to sound judgment; rational; wise; discerning; sagacious. — **Ju-di'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Ju-di'cious-ness**, *n.*

Jug (jŭg), *n.* A vessel, with a swelling belly and narrow mouth; a large bottle; a pitcher; a prison; a jail. — *v. t.* [JUGGED (jŭgd); JUGGING.] To boil or stew, as in a jug; to commit to jail; to imprison.

Jug'gle (jŭg'g'l), *v. i.* To play tricks by sleight of hand; to practice artifice or imposture. — *v. t.* To deceive by trick or artifice. — *n.* A trick; an imposture. — **Jug'gler**, *n.* — **Jug'gler-y** (-ĭ), *n.* Trickery; legerdemain; imposture.

Ju'gu-lar (jū'gū-lĕr), *a.* Pertaining to the neck or throat. — *n.* The large vein by which blood is returned from the head to the heart.

Juice (jūs), *n.* Sap; watery part of vegetables; fluid part of animal substances. — **Juice'less**, *a.* Destitute of juice; dry. — **Jui'cy** (jū'sĭ), *a.* [JUICIER; JUICIEST.] Abounding with juice; moist; succulent. — **Jui'ci-ness**, *n.*

Ju'jube (jū'jūb), *n.* Sweet and edible fruit of several Mediterranean trees. — **Jujube paste.** Dried or inspissated jelly of the jujube; an expectorant made of gum arabic sweetened.

Ju'lep (jū'lĕp), *n.* A sweet drink; beverage composed of brandy, whisky, etc., with sugar, pounded ice, and mint.

‖**Ju'li-enne'** (jū'lĭ-ĕn'; *F.* zhy'lyĕn'), *n.* A kind of soup containing slices of carrots, onions, etc.

Ju-ly' (jū-lī'), *n.* Seventh month of the year.

Jum'ble (jŭm'b'l), *v. t.* & *i.* [JUMBLED (-b'ld); JUMBLING (-blĭng).] To meet, mix, or unite confusedly. — *n.* Confused mixture; a small, sweet cake, often ringshaped. — **Jum'bler**, *n.*

Jump (jŭmp), *n.* A loose jacket; a bodice.

Jump (jŭmp), *v. i.* [JUMPED (jŭmpt); JUMPING.] To spring by raising both feet; to skip; to bound; to jolt. — *v. t.* To overleap. — *n.* Leap; spring. — **Jump'er**, *n.* One that jumps; a kind of sleigh; the larva of the cheese fly.

Junc'tion (jŭnk'shŭn), *n.* A joining; a union; place where two roads meet. — **Junc'ture** (-tûr), *n.* Line or point at which two bodies join; joint; point of time; exigency; emergency.

June (jūn), *n.* The sixth month of the year.

Jun'gle (jŭn'g'l), *n.* Dense growth of brushwood, grasses, vines, etc.; thicket. — **Jun'gly** (-glĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or abounding with, jungles.

Jun'ior (jūn'yĕr), *a.* Younger; inferior. — *n.* A younger person; one of lower standing. — **Jun-ior'i-ty** (-yŏr'Ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being junior.

Ju'ni-per (jū'nĭ-pĕr), *n.* An evergreen coniferous shrub or tree.

Junk (jŭnk), *n.* Pieces of old cable or cordage; old iron, glass, paper, etc.; rubbish; hard salted beef supplied to ships.

Junk (jŭnk), *n.* A kind of ship, used by Chinese, Malays, etc.

Junk.

Jun'ket (jŭn'kĕt), *n.* A sweetmeat; cheesecake; stolen entertainment. — *v. i.* & *t.* To feast; to banquet. — **Jun'ket-ing**, *n.* Revelry.

Jun'ta (jŭn'tȧ), *n.* The Spanish council of state.

Jun'to (jŭn'tō), *n.* A select council to deliberate on affairs of government or politics; a faction; a cabal.

Ju'pi-ter (jū'pĭ-tẽr), *n.* Jove, son of Saturn, and supreme deity of the ancient Romans; the largest of the planets.

Ju-rid'ic (jū-rĭd'ĭk), **Ju-rid'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to a judge; used in courts of law. — **Ju-rid'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ju'ris-con'sult (jū'rĭs-kŏn'sŭlt), *n.* A man learned in the law; a jurist; a counselor.

Ju'ris-dic'tion (jū'rĭs-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* Legal authority; limit within which power may be exercised. — **Ju'ris-dic'tion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to jurisdiction. — **Ju'ris-dic'tive** (-dĭk'tĭv), *a.* Having jurisdiction.

Ju'ris-pru'dent (jū'rĭs-prụ'dent), *a.* Understanding law. — *n.* One skilled in law. — **Ju'ris-pru'dence** (-dens), *n.* The science of law. — **Ju'ris-pru-den'tial** (-prụ-dĕn'shal), *a.* Pertaining to jurisprudence.

Ju'rist (jū'rĭst), *n.* One versed in the law; a civil lawyer.

Ju'ry (jū'rў), *n.*; *pl.* JURIES (-rĭz). A body of men sworn to inquire into matters of fact, and decide according to the evidence given them; a committee for adjudging prizes. — **Ju'ror** (-rẽr), **Ju'ry-man** (-rĭ-man), *n.* One who serves on a jury.

Jury mast. A temporary mast supplying the place of one carried away.

Just (jŭst), *a.* Conformed to truth, to reasonable expectation, etc.; equitable; honest; true; fair; proper. — *adv.* Precisely; exactly; nearly; barely. — **Just'ly**, *adv.* — **Just'ness**, *n.*

Just (jŭst), *n.* A mock encounter on horseback; tilt; a joust. — *v. i.* To engage in a mock fight on horseback; to push; to drive.

Jus'tice (jŭs'tĭs), *n.* Quality of being just; the rendering to everyone his due; equity; justness; rectitude; a civil officer commissioned to hold courts, try controversies, and administer justice. — **Jus'tice-ship**, *n.* Office or dignity of a justice. — **Jus-ti'ci-a-ry** (-tĭsh'ĭ-ȧ-rў *or* -tĭsh'ȧ-rў), *n.* A judge or justice.

Jus'ti-fy (jŭs'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* [JUSTIFIED (-fīd); JUSTIFYING.] To prove to be just; to free from blame; to vindicate; to excuse; to exculpate; to absolve; to pardon. — **Jus'ti-fi'er**, **Jus'ti-fi'ca'tor** (-fĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* — **Jus'ti-fi'a-ble** (-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Defensible; excusable. — **Jus'ti-fi'a-bly**, *adv.* — **Jus'ti-fi'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Jus'ti-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A justifying; a vindication. — **Jus-tif'i-ca-tive** (-tĭf'ĭ-kā-tĭv), **Jus-tif'i-ca-to-ry** (-tō-rў), *a.* Vindicatory; defensory.

Jus'tle (jŭs''l), *v. i.* & *t.* To push; to drive. — *n.* Jostle; shock.

Jut (jŭt), *v. i.* [JUTTED; JUTTING.] To shoot forward; to project beyond the main body. — *n.* Projection.

Jute (jūt), *n.* An East India plant, and its fiber, used in making mats, cordage, gunny cloth, paper, etc.

Ju've-nes'cent (jū'vē-nĕs'sent), *a.* Becoming young. — **Ju've-nes'cence** (-sens), *n.* A growing young.

Ju've-nile (jū'vē-nĭl), *a.* Young; youthful; suited to youth. — *n.* A youth. — **Ju've-nile-ness**, **Ju've-nil'i-ty** (-nĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Jux'ta-pos'it (jŭks'tȧ-pŏz'ĭt), *v. t.* [JUXTAPOSITED; JUXTAPOSITING.) To place in close connection. — **Jux'ta-po-si'tion** (-pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Nearness; contiguity; proximity.

K.

Kail, *n.* See KALE.

Kai'ser (kī'zẽr), *n.* The emperor of Germany.

Kale (kāl), *n.* Cabbage, having the leaves curled or wrinkled, but not forming a close head.

Ka-lei'do-scope (kȧ-lī'dŏ-skōp), *n.* An optical instrument, containing reflecting surfaces which exhibit its contents in varied colors and symmetrical forms. — **Ka-lei'do-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* Variegated.

Kal'en-dar, *n.* See CALENDAR.

‖**Kal'mi-a** (kăl'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* An American evergreen shrub, having corymbs of showy flowers; mountain laurel.

Kal'so-mine, *n.* & *v.* Same as CALCIMINE.

Ka-nack'a (kȧ-năk'ȧ), **Ka-na'ka** (-nä'kȧ), *n.* & *a.* Native of the Sandwich Islands.

Kan'ga-roo' (kăn'gȧ-rōō'), *n.* An Australian jumping, marsupial quadruped.

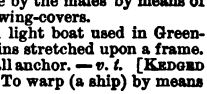
Ka'o-lin (kā'ŏ-lĭn), **Ka'o-line**, *n.* Pure white clay used for making porcelain.

Ka'ty-did' (kā'tў-dĭd'), *n.* An insect of a green color, allied to the grasshoppers, and named from the sound made by the males by means of membranes in their wing-covers.

Kay'ak (kā'kk), *n.* A light boat used in Greenland, made of sealskins stretched upon a frame.

Kedge (kĕj), *n.* A small anchor. — *v. t.* [KEDGED (kĕjd); KEDGING.] To warp (a ship) by means of a kedge.

Keel (kēl), *n.* The principal timber in a ship, extending from stem to stern at the bottom; a projecting ridge along the middle of a flat or curving surface. — *v. i.* [KEELED (kēld); KEELING.] To plow with a keel; to turn up the keel; to show the bottom. —



Keel.
a Keelson; *b* Keel; *c* False Keel.

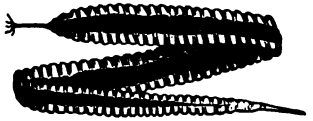
Keel'haul (kēl'hạl'), *v. t.* To haul (a culprit) under a ship's keel, as a punishment. — **Keel'son** (kĕl'sŭn), *n.* A timber securing a ship's floor timbers to the keel.

Keen (kēn), *a.* Eager; sharp; cutting; severe; acute. — **Keen'ly**, *adv.* — **Keen'ness**, *n.*

Keep (kēp), *v. t.* [KEPT (kĕpt); KEEPING.] To preserve; to save; to maintain; to supply; to hold; to celebrate. — *v. i.* To last; to endure; to stay; to dwell. — *n.* Support; stronghold. — **Keep'er**, *n.* — **Keep'er-ship**, *n.* Office of a keeper. — **Keep'ing**, *n.* A holding; custody; guard; support; congruity; harmony. — **Keep'sake'** (-sāk'), *n.* Something to be kept for the sake of the giver; a memento.

Keg (kĕg), *n.* A small cask or barrel.

Kelp (kĕlp), *n.* Calcined ashes of seaweed, used in manufacture of glass and of iodine; a large blackish seaweed.



Kelp.

Kelt (kĕlt), *n.* Celt. — **Kelt'ic**, *a.* Celtic.

Ken (kĕn), *v. t.* [KENNED (kĕnd); KENNING.] To know; to see; to descry. — *n.* Cognizance; view; reach of knowledge.

Ken'nel (kĕn'nĕl), *n.* A house for dogs; a pack of hounds; the hole of a fox or other beast. — *v. t.* & *i.* [KENNELED (-nĕld) or KENNELLED; KENNELING or KENNELLING.] To lodge in a kennel.

Ke'no (kē'nō), *n.* A gambling game, like lotto.

Kent'le (kĕn't'l), *n.* A hundred weight; quintal.

Kept, *imp.* & *p. p.* of KEEP.

Ke-ram'ic (kē-răm'ĭk), *a.* Same as CERAMIC.

Ker'chief (kĕr'chĭf), *n.* A cloth covering the head or the neck.

Kerf (kĕrf), *n.* A notch or slit made by cutting or sawing.

Kern (kĕrn), *n.* An idler; a vagabond.

Kern (kĕrn), *n.* Part of a type projecting beyond the body, or shank. — *v. i.* To form with a kern.

Ker'nel (kĕr'nĕl), *n.* Little grain or corn; anything included in a shell or integument; the central part of anything.

Ker'o-sene' (kĕr'ō-sēn'), *n.* Coal oil; illuminating oil produced from petroleum.

Ker'sey (kĕr'zy), *n.* Coarse cloth, woven from long wool.

Ker'sey-mere (kĕr'zy-mēr), *n.* Cassimere.

Kes'trel (kĕs'trĕl), *n.* A small, slender, European hawk.

Kestrel.

Ketch'up (kĕch'ŭp), *n.* A sauce. See CATCHUP.

Ket'tle (kĕt't'l), *n.* Metallic vessel, for boiling water, etc. — **Ket'tle-drum'** (-drŭm'), *n.* A drum made of a copper vessel covered with parchment; an informal social afternoon party.

Kettledrum.

Key (kē), *n.* Ledge of rocks near the surface of the water; low island; a wharf; a quay. — **Key'age** (kē'ĕj), *n.* Wharfage.

Key (kē), *n.* Instrument to fasten and open locks, wind watches, adjust mechanism, etc.; solution; means of access; index; pitch; tone. — *v. t.* [KEYED (kēd); KEYING.] To fasten or tighten with keys or wedges. — **Key'board'** (kē'bōrd'), *n.* Whole range of the keys of an organ, piano, typewriter, etc. — **Key'hole'** (-hōl'), *n.* Hole in a door or lock, for receiving a key; excavation in beams to be joined together, to receive the key which fastens them. — **Key'note'** (-nōt'), *n.* Tonic or first tone of the scale in which a piece of music is written; fundamental idea. — **Key'stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* Wedge-shaped stone at the top or middle of an arch or vault, which binds the work.

K Keystone.

Kha'lif (kā'lĭf), *n.* See CALIPH.

Khan (kän; *kh*=*h* guttural), *n.* A prince; king; chief, or governor, among the Tartars, Turks, and Persians. — **Khan'ate** (-āt), *n.* Dominion or jurisdiction of a khan.

Khan (kän), *n.* An Eastern inn or caravansary.

‖**Khe'dive'** (kā'dēv'), *n.* Governor; viceroy; the title of the Turkish governor of Egypt.

Kibe (kīb), *n.* An ulcerated chilblain.

Kick (kĭk), *v. t.* & *i.* [KICKED (kĭkt); KICKING.] To strike with the foot. — *n.* A blow with the foot; a recoil of a gun.

Kid (kĭd), *n.* A young goat; leather; a glove made of kid's skin. — *v. t.* To bring forth a kid.

Kid'nap' (kĭd'năp'), *v. t.* [KIDNAPED (-năpt') or KIDNAPPED; KIDNAPING or KIDNAPPING.] To steal and secrete (a human being, — man, woman, or child). — **Kid'nap'er, Kid'nap'per**, *n.*

Kid'ney (kĭd'ny), *n.*; *pl.* KIDNEYS (-nĭz). One of two glands which secrete urine and other waste products of the body; disposition; sort; kind.

Kil'der-kin (kĭl'dēr-kĭn), *n.* A small barrel; a liquid measure of 18 to 22 gallons.

Kill (kĭl), *v. t.* [KILLED (kĭld); KILLING.] To deprive of life; to slay; to destroy. — **Kill'er**, *n.*

Kiln (kĭl), *n.* Large stove or oven for hardening, burning, or drying anything; pile of brick for burning or hardening. — **Kiln'-dry'** (kĭl'drī'), *v. t.* To dry in a kiln.

Ki'lo (kē'lō), **Kil'o-gram** (kĭl'ō-grăm), **Kil'o-gramme**, *n.* Metric measure of weight, being 1,000 grams, or 2.20465 pounds avoirdupois.

Kil'o-li'ter (kĭl'ō-lē'tĕr *or* kĭ-lōl'ĭ-tĕr), **Kil'o-li'tre**, *n.* A metric measure of capacity, equal to a cubic meter, or 264.18 American gallons of 231 cubic inches.

Kil'o-me'ter (kĭl'ō-mē'tĕr *or* kĭ-lŏm'ē-tĕr), **Kil'o-me'tre**, *n.* A metric measure of length, being 1,000 meters, or 3,280.89 American feet, or .62137 of a mile.

Kil'o-stere (kĭl'ō-stēr' *or* -stār'), *n.* A metric

measure of solidity or volume, containing 1,000 cubic meters, and equivalent to 35,315 American cubic feet.

Kilt (kĭlt), *n.* Scottish Highlander's short petticoat; filibeg. — *v. t.* To tuck up (a skirt, etc.).

Kin (kĭn), *n.* & *a.* Kindred. — **Kins'folk'** (kĭnz'fōk'), *n.* Relations. — **Kins'man**, *n. m.*, **Kins'wom'an**, *n. f.* One related by blood. — **Kin'ship**, *n.* Relationship.

Kind (kīnd), *a.* Having feelings befitting our common nature; congenial; sympathetic; benevolent; generous; tender; good; gentle; affectionate; loving. — *n.* Race; species; nature; style; character; manner. — **Kind'ly**, *adv.* — **Kind'ness**, *n.* — **Kind'-heart'ed** (-härt'-ĕd), *a.* Having kindness of nature.

Kin'der-gar'ten (kĭn'dĕr-gär'tĕn), *n.* School where young children are trained by observation, imitation, construction, and play. — **Kin'der-gart'ner** (-gärt'nĕr), *n.* A teacher in a kindergarten.

Kin'dle (kĭn'd'l), *v. t.* [KINDLED (-d'ld); KINDLING (-dlĭng).] To set on fire; to light; to inflame; to exasperate; to rouse; to provoke. — *v. i.* To take fire; to be excited; to grow warm or animated. — **Kin'dler**, *n.*

Kind'ly (kīnd'lĭ), *a.* [KINDLIER; KINDLIEST.] Sympathetic; genial; benevolent; gracious; mild; gentle. — **Kind'li-ness**, *n.*

Kind'ly, *adv.*, **Kind'ness**, *n.* See under KIND, *a.*

Kin'dred (kĭn'drĕd), *n.* Relation by birth or marriage; consanguinity; kin; relations. — *a.* Related; congenial; akin.

Kine (kīn), *n.*, *pl.* of Cow, *n.*

King (kĭng), *n.* A sovereign; a monarch; a playing card having the picture of a king; the chief piece in the game of chess; a crowned man in game of checkers. — **King'ly** (-lĭ), *a.* Royal; regal; monarchical; befitting a king. — *adv.* Royally. — **King'li-ness**, *n.* — **King'ship**, *n.* Royalty. — **King'dom** (-dŭm), *n.* Dominion of a king; monarchy; extensive scientific division or department. — **King's evil.** Scrofula, formerly supposed to be healed by the touch of a king.

Kingfisher.

King'fish'er (kĭng'fĭsh'ẽr), *n.* A bird of many species, feeding on fish, reptiles, insects, etc.

King'-post' (kĭng'pōst'), *n.* A beam in the frame of a roof or compound girder, to prevent sagging of the tie-beam.

A King-post.

King'ship, *n.* See under KING, *n.*

Kink (kĭnk), *n.* A twist or loop in a rope or thread; a crotchet; a whim. — *v. i.* [KINKED (kĭnkt); KINKING.] To twist spontaneously. — **Kink'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Full of kinks or curls; snarled; queer; crotchety.

Ki'no (kī'nō), *n.* The dried juice of certain plants, used in tanning and dyeing and as an astringent medicine.

Kins'folk, **Kins'man**, etc. See under KIN, *n.*

Ki-osk' (kē-ŏsk'), *n.* A Turkish open summer house or pavilion.

Kip (kĭp), *n.* The skin of a young beast. — **Kip'skin'** (-skĭn'), *n.* Leather prepared from the skin of young cattle, intermediate between calfskin and cowhide.

Kip'per (kĭp'pẽr), *n.* A salmon after spawning; also, a salmon split open, salted, and dried or smoked. — *v. t.* To cure (fish).

Kirk (kẽrk), *n.* The church (in Scotland); the Scottish established church.

Kir'mess (kẽr'mĕs), *n.* A festival; a fair.

Kir'tle (kẽr't'l), *n.* A gown; a short jacket.

Kis'met (kĭs'mĕt), *n.* Destiny; fate.

Kiss (kĭs), *v. t.* & *i.* [KISSED (kĭst); KISSING.] To salute with the lips. — *n.* A salute with the lips pressed together; a small piece of confectionery.

Kit (kĭt), *n.* A kitten.

Kit (kĭt), *n.* A small violin.

Kit (kĭt), *n.* A large bottle; a tub; pail; box for tools; necessary outfit for a workman; a group of separate things or persons.

Kitch'en (kĭch'ĕn), *n.* The room appropriated to cookery. — **Kitchen garden.** Garden for raising vegetables for the table. — **Kitchen stuff.** Fat collected from pots, etc.

Kite (kīt), *n.* A rapacious bird of the hawk kind; a rapacious person; a light frame of wood covered with paper, for flying in the air; fictitious commercial paper.

Kite.

Kit'ten (kĭt't'n), *n.* A young cat. — *v. t.* & *i.* To bring forth (kittens).

Klep'to-ma'ni-a (klĕp'tō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* Morbid impulse to steal. — **Klep'to-ma'ni-ac** (-nĭ-ăk), *n.* One affected with kleptomania.

Knab (năb), *v. t.* [KNABBED (năbd); KNABBING.] To seize with the teeth; to lay hold of; to nab.

Knack (năk), *n.* A toy; knickknack; aptness; skill; dexterity; a device; trick. — **Knack'er**, *n.* A maker of toys, etc.; a clapper, or one of two or more pieces of wood, bone, etc., held between the fingers and struck together.

Knack'er (năk'ẽr), *n.* One who slaughters worn-out horses.

Knag (năg), *n.* A knot in wood; peg; prong of a deer's horn. — **Knag'gy** (năg'gĭ), *a.* Knotty; rough in temper.

Knap'sack' (năp'săk'), *n.* Portable case of canvas or leather, to contain necessaries for soldiers, travelers, etc.

Knapsack.

Knar (när), **Knarl** (närl), *n.* Knot in wood. — **Knarled** (närld), *a.* Knotted.

Knave (nāv), *n.* A rascal; villain; playing card marked with the figure of a servant or soldier;

a jack. — **Knav'er-y** (nāv'ĕr-ȳ), *n.* Dishonesty; petty villainy; trickery. — **Knav'ish**, *a.* Fraudulent; tricky. — **Knav'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Knav'ish-ness**, *n.*

Knead (nēd), *v. t.* To press into a mass; to work (the materials of bread, cake, or paste) into a well-mixed mass. — **Knead'er**, *n.*

Knee (nē), *n.* The joint between leg and thigh; piece of timber or metal with an angle like the human knee when bent. — **Knee'cap'** (-kăp'), **Knee'pan'** (-păn'), *n.* The patella, a flattened round bone in the tendon in front of the knee joint.

Kneel (nēl), *v. i.* [KNELT (nĕlt) or KNEELED (nēld); KNEELING.] To bend the knee; to fall on the knees. — **Kneel'er**, *n.*

Knell (nĕl), *n.* The stroke of a bell, rung at a funeral or death; a death signal. — *v. i.* [KNELLED (nĕld); KNELLING.] To sound as a knell or evil omen.

Knelt (nĕlt), *imp. & p. p.* from KNEEL.

Knew (nū), *imp.* of KNOW.

Knick'er-bock'ers (nĭk'ĕr-bŏk'ĕrz), *n. pl.* Short breeches; smallclothes.

Knick'knack (nĭk'năk), *n.* A toy; a bawble; gewgaw.

Knife (nīf), *n.*; *pl.* KNIVES (nīvz). An instrument, usually of steel, for cutting. — *v. t.* [KNIFED (nīft); KNIFING (nif'ĭng).] To prune; to stab.

Knight (nīt), *n.* A man on whom a certain feudal rank or dignity has been conferred; a member of certain organizations; a champion; a partisan; a lover; piece in the game of chess. — *v. t.* To dub or create a knight. — **Knight'ly** (-lȳ), *a.* Pertaining to, or becoming, a knight. — *adv.* In a manner becoming a knight. — **Knight'li-ness**, *n.* — **Knight'hood** (-hŏŏd), *n.* Character, dignity, or condition of a knight; knights collectively. — **Knight'-er'rant** (-ĕr'rant), *n.* Knight roving in search of adventures, and to exhibit military skill, prowess, and generosity. — **Knight'-er'rant-ry** (-rȳ), *n.* A wandering in quest of adventures.

Knight.

Knit (nĭt), *v. t.* [KNIT or KNITTED; KNITTING.] To form into knots; to tie; to form by interlooping thread in connected knots, by means of needles; to join; to draw together; to contract. — *v. i.* To weave by making knots; to unite closely. — **Knit'ter** (nĭt'tĕr), *n.* — **Knit'ting**, *n.* Work of a knitter; network formed by knitting; union (of bones, etc.) formed by knitting. — **Knitting needle.** A wire used for knitting threads into a fabric.

Knives (nīvz), *n.*, *pl.* of KNIFE.

Knob (nŏb), *n.* A knot; a protuberance; a bunch. — **Knob'by** (nŏb'bȳ), *a.* Full of knobs or protuberances.

Knock (nŏk), *v. t. & i.* [KNOCKED (nŏkt); KNOCKING.] To strike; to beat; to dash; to clash. — *n.* Stroke; blow; rap. — **Knock'er**, *n.* — **Knock'-kneed'** (-nēd'), *a.* Having legs bent inward, so that the knees touch in walking.

Knoll (nōl), *v. & n.* Knell.

Knoll (nōl), *n.* Top or crown of a hill; hillock.

Knot (nŏt), *n.* A tie; a fastening together of

Knots.
a Single Knot; *b* Double Knot; *c* Figure of 8 Knot; *d* Overhand Knot; *e* Bowline Knot; *g* Single Bowknot; *h* Loop Knot; *i* Granny Knot; *k* Square or Reef Knot.

threads, cords, etc., by various modes of tying or entangling; a lump or loop in a tied thread, rope, ribbon, etc.; a connection; a bond of union; a joint in a plant; a nautical mile, or 6080.27 feet; a bird akin to the snipe. — *v. t.* [KNOTTED; KNOTTING.] To form a knot; to unite closely; to entangle; to perplex. — *v. i.* To form knots or joints; to knit knots for fringe. — **Knot'ted** (nŏt'tĕd), **Knot'ty** (-tȳ), *a.* Having many knots; hard; intricate; perplexed. — **Knot'ti-ness**, *n.*

Knout (nout *or* nōōt), *n.* A Russian whip, for inflicting stripes on the bare back. — *v. i.* To scourge with the knout.

Know (nō), *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* KNEW (nū); *p. p.* KNOWN (nōn); KNOWING.] To understand; to perceive; to recognize. — **Know'a-ble** (nō'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being known. — **Know'ing**, *p. a.* Skillful; well informed; intelligent; artful; cunning. — **Know'ing-ly** (nō'ĭng-lȳ), *adv.* — **Knowl'edge** (nŏl'ĕj), *n.* Act of knowing; certain apprehension; learning; scholarship; practical skill; cognizance; sexual intercourse. — **Known** (nōn), *p. p.* from KNOW.

Knuc'kle (nŭk'k'l), *n.* Joint of a finger; knee-joint, esp. of a calf. — *v. i.* To submit in contest; to yield. — **Knuckle joint.** A hinge joint pivoted on a pin which passes through eyes in the two members of the joint.

Knuckle Joint.

Knurl (nûrl), *n.* A knot; hard substance; cross-grained person. — **Knurl'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Full of knots; hard; rough; capable of enduring or resisting much.

Ko-a'la (kō-ä'lä), *n.* The Australian bear, or native

Koala.

sloth, the female of which carries her young on the back of her neck.

Ko'balt (kō'bôlt), *n.* See COBALT.

Ko'bold (kō'bōld), *n.* A goblin or elf among the Germans.

Ko'peck (kō'pĕk), *n.* A small Russian coin.

Ko'ran (kō'*ran or* kō-răn'), *n.* Sacred writings of the Mohammedans.

Ko-tow' (kō-tou'), *n.* Chinese mode of salutation by prostration and knocking the head on the ground. — *v. i.* To salute thus.

Kou'miss (kōō'mĭs), *n.* Intoxicating liquor made by fermenting mare's or camel's milk.

Kow-tow' (kou-tou'). Same as KOTOW, *n.* & *v. t.*

Kraal (kräl *or* krąl), *n.* A South African village; sometimes, a single hut; an inclosure for elephants.

Kre'o-sote (krē'ō-sōt), *n.* See CREOSOTE.

Ku'miss, *n.* See KOUMISS.

Ky'an-ize (kī'ăn-īz), *v. t.* To protect (wood) against decay, by saturating it with a solution of corrosive sublimate.

L.

La (lä), *n.* The syllable indicating the 6th tone of the musical scale.

La (lą), *interj.* Look; see; behold.

La'bel (lā'bĕl), *n.* A slip of paper, etc., describing the thing to which it is affixed; contents. — *v. t.* [LABELED (-bĕld) or LABELLED; LABELING or LABELLING.] To affix a label to; to mark.

La'bi-al (lā'bĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, or formed by, the lips. — *n.* A letter (*b*, *p*, *v*, *f*, *m*, or *w*), formed chiefly with the lips. — **La'bi-ate** (-āt), **La'bi-a'ted** (-ā'tĕd), *a.* Having parts resembling lips.

Labiate Corolla.

La'bor (lā'bĕr), *n.* Work; toil; task; exertion. — *v. i.* & *t.* [LABORED (-bĕrd); LABORING.] To work. — **La'bor-er**, *n.* — **La-bo'ri-ous** (lȧ-bō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Diligent in labor; requiring hard work; toilsome; tiresome. — **La-bo'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **La-bo'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Lab'o-ra-to-ry (lăb'ō-rȧ-tō-rỹ), *n.*; *pl.* LABORATORIES (-rĭz). A place for operations and experiments in chemistry, pharmacy, pyrotechny, etc.

Lab'y-rinth (lăb'ĭ-rĭnth), *n.* A place full of intricacies or winding passages; a maze. — **Lab'y-rin'thi-an** (-rĭn'thĭ-*an*), **Lab'y-rin'thic** (-thĭk), **Lab'y-rin'thine** (-thĭn), *a.* Like a labyrinth; intricate; perplexing.

Lac (lăk), *n.* A resinous substance, produced by an insect, upon the banyan and other trees.

Lac (lăk), ‖**Lakh** (läk), *n.* One hundred thousand; a term in the East Indies for an indefinitely great number.

Lace (lās), *n.* String; cord; fabric of fine threads, interwoven in a net. — *v. t.* [LACED (lāst); LACING (lā'sĭng).] To fasten, adorn, or deck, with lace. — *v. i.* To have, or be fastened with, a lace or string. — **Lace'wing'** (-wĭng'), *n.* An insect having lacelike wings and brilliant eyes, whose larvæ are useful in destroying aphides.

Lacewing.

Lac'er-ate (lăs'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* To tear; to rend. — **Lac'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A tearing; breach made by rending. — **Lac'er-a-tive** (lăs'ĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to lacerate.

Lach'ry-mal (lăk'rĭ-*mal*), *a.* Generating, secreting, or conveying, tears. — **Lach'ry-ma-to-ry** (-mȧ-tō-rỹ), *n.* A vessel for holding tears. — **Lach'ry-mose'** (-mōs'), *a.* Generating or shedding tears; tearful.

Lack (lăk), *v. t.* & *i.* [LACKED (lăkt); LACKING.] To need; to want. — *n.* Want; destitution; need; failure.

Lack'a-day' (lăk'ȧ-dā'), *interj.* Alas; — an expression of sorrow or regret. — **Lack'a-dai'si-cal** (-dā'zĭ-kal), *a.* Affectedly pensive; sentimental.

Lack'er, *n.* See LACQUER.

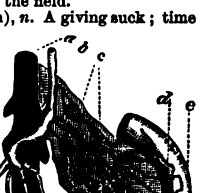
Lack'ey (lăk'ỹ), *n.*; *pl.* LACKEYS (-ĭz). An attending servant; footman. — *v. t.* To wait upon.

La-con'ic (lȧ-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* Expressing much in few words; brief; concise. — **La-con'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **La-con'i-cism** (-ĭ-sĭz'm), **Lac'o-nism** (lăk'ō-nĭz'm), *n.* A concise expression; sententious phrase.

Lac'quer (lăk'ĕr), *n.* Varnish, consisting of shellac dissolved in alcohol. — *v. t.* To varnish.

La-crosse' (lȧ-krŏs'), *n.* An Indian and Canadian game, played by carrying or tossing a ball with long rackets (or *crosses*) through one of the goals at either end of the field.

Lac-ta'tion (lăk-tā'shŭn), *n.* A giving suck; time of suckling. — **Lac'te-al** (lăk'tē-*al*), **Lac'te-an** (-*an*), **Lac'te-ous** (-tŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, milk; milky; conveying chyle. — **Lac'te-al**, *n.* One of the lymphatic vessels which convey chyle. — **Lac'tic** (-tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to milk; procured from whey. — **Lac-tif'er-ous** (-tĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Bearing or conveying milk or juice. — **Lac-tom'e-ter** (lăk-tŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* Instrument for testing the purity of milk.



Lacteals and Adjacent Parts.

a Aorta; *b* Thoracic Duct; *c* Lymphatic or Lacteal Glands lying in the Mesentery and connected with each other and with the Thoracic Duct by the Lacteals *f*; *d* Radicals of the Lacteals in the wall of the Intestine *e*; *g* Large Lacteals separated from the Mesentery.

Lad (lăd), *n.* A boy; a stripling.

Lad'der (lăd'dĕr), *n.* A frame of wood, rope, etc., forming steps for climbing; a means of rising.

Lade (lād), *v. t.* [*imp.* LADED; *p. p.* LADED, LADEN (lād'n); *p. pr.* LADING.] To load; to put (a burden or freight) on or in; to dip. — **Lad'ing** (lād'ĭng), *n.* Load; cargo; freight; burden.

La'dle (lā'd'l), *n.* Cup with a long handle, for lading or dipping. — *v. t.* [LADLED (-d'ld); LADLING (-dlĭng).] To convey in, or dip with, a ladle.

La'dy (lā'dy), *n.*; *pl.* LADIES (-dĭz). Mistress; female head of a household; woman of gentle birth or breeding; spouse; wife. — **La'dy-like'** (-līk'), *a.* Like or becoming a lady; well-bred; delicate. — **La'dy-love'** (-lŭv'), *n.* Sweetheart; mistress. — **La'dy-ship**, *n.* Rank or position of a lady; — used as a title. — **Our Lady.** The Virgin Mary. — **La'dy-bird'**, **La'dy-bug'**, *n.* Small beetle of brilliant colors, feeding on plant lice. — **Lady Day**, *n.* Day of the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, March 25.

Ladybird or Ladybug. Slightly enlarged.

Lag (lăg), *a.* Slow; tardy; long-delayed. — *n.* One who lags; fag-end; lowest class; retardation of anything, as a valve in a steam engine. — *v. i.* [LAGGED (lăgd); LAGGING.] To loiter; to linger; to delay. — **Lag'gard** (lăg'gĕrd), *a.* Slow; sluggish. — *n.* Sluggard; loiterer.

La'ger beer' (lä'gĕr bēr'). German beer, — stored for some months before use.

La-goon', **La-gune'** (lȧ-gōon'), *n.* A marsh; a shallow pond; a lake in a coral island.

La'ic (lā'ĭk), *a.* Belonging to a layman or the laity. — **La'ic**, **La'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *n.* A layman.

Laid, *imp.* & *p. p.* of LAY.

Lain, *p. p.* of LIE.

Lair (lār), *n.* A place in which to lie or rest; the bed of a wild beast.

Laird (lārd), *a.* A Scottish lord or landholder.

La'i-ty (lā'ĭ-tў), *n.* The people, as distinguished from the clergy.

Lake (lāk), *n.* A body of water surrounded by land.

Lake (lāk), *n.* Deep-red coloring matter.

‖**Lakh** (lăk), *n.* See LAC, 100,000.

La'ma (lä'mȧ), *n.* A superior Buddhist priest.

Lamb (lăm), *n.* The young of the sheep; one as innocent and gentle as a lamb. — *v. i.* To bring forth lambs. — **Lamb'kin** (lăm'kĭn), *n.* A small lamb.

Lam'bent (lăm'bent), *a.* Playing on the surface; gleaming.

Lam'bre-quin (lăm'bĕr-kĭn), *n.* Pendent scarf; drapery hanging from a shelf, above a window, etc.

Lame (lām), *a.* Crippled or disabled in a limb; imperfect; not satisfactory. — *v. t.* [LAMED (lāmd); LAMING.] To make lame; to cripple. — **Lame'ly**, *adv.* — **Lame'ness**, *n.*

Lam'el-lar (lăm'ĕl-lĕr), *a.* Composed of, or disposed in, thin plates or scales.

La-ment (lȧ-mĕnt'), *v. i.* & *t.* To weep; to mourn; to regret; to deplore. — *n.* Grief; lamentation. — **La-ment'er**, *n.* — **Lam'en-ta-ble** (lăm'ĕn-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Sorrowful; pitiable; low; poor. — **Lam'en-ta-bly**, *adv.* — **Lam'en-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A bewailing; expression of sorrow.

Lam'i-na (lăm'ĭ-nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* LAMINÆ (-nē). Thin plate or scale; blade of a leaf. — **Lam'i-nar** (-nĕr), **Lam'i-na-ry** (-nȧ-rў), **Lam'i-nate** (-nāt), **Lam'i-na'ted** (-nā'tĕd), *a.* Consisting of plates, scales, or layers, one over another.

Lam'mas (lăm'mas), *n.* First day of August.

Lamp (lămp), *n.* A vessel with oil and wick, for producing artificial light. — **Lamp' black'** (-blăk'), *n.* Fine soot from smoke of burning resinous substances, used in making ink, pigments, etc.

Lam-poon' (lăm-pōōn'), *n.* Personal satire. — *v. t.* To caricature; to satirize; to libel.

Lam'prey (lăm'prў), *n.* An eel-like fish, having a round, sucking mouth, no jaws, but numerous minute teeth.

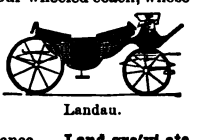
Lance (lăns), *n.* A long spear; soldier armed with a spear; lancer. — *v. t.* [LANCED (lănst); LANCING (lăn'sĭng).] To pierce with a lance or lancet; to throw (a lance). — **Lan'cer** (lăn'sĕr), *n.* — **Lan'cet** (-sĕt), *n.* Surgical instrument, sharp-pointed and two-edged, for opening tumors, abscesses, veins, etc.; high and narrow window pointed like a lancet. — **Lan'ce-o-late** (-sē-ō-lāt), **Lan'ce-o-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Lance-shaped; oblong and tapering toward the outer extremity.

Lances.

Lanch (lănch), *v. t.* [LANCHED (lănchť); LANCHING.] To throw; to dart; to pierce, as with a lance.

Land (lănd), *n.* Earth; ground; soil; country or region; floor; real estate. — *v. t.* To set on shore; to debark. — *v. i.* To go on shore. — **Land'ed**, *a.* Having land; consisting in land. — **Land'ing**, *n.* A going or setting on shore; place for going ashore; level place between flights of a staircase. — **Land'hold'er**, **Land'own'er**, *n.* Owner of land. — **Land'la'dy**, *n. f.*, **Land'lord**, *n. m.* Owner of land or houses leased to tenants; keeper of a hotel, lodging house, etc. — **Land'less**, *a.* Owning no land. — **Land'locked'** (-lŏkt'), *a.* Inclosed by land. — **Land'lub'ber**, *n.* A sailor's contemptuous name for one who lives on land. — **Land'man**, **Lands'man** (lăndz'mȧn), *n.* One who lives on land. — **Land'mark'**, *n.* Mark designating boundaries of land; object raised on shore as a beacon to seamen. — **Land'ward** (-wĕrd), *adv.* Toward the land. — **Land measure.** A system of measurement, or table of areas, used in determining the contents of a piece of land.

Lan'dau (lăn'dȧ), *n.* A four-wheeled coach, whose top may be thrown back. — **Lan'dau-let'** (-lĕt'), *n.* A small landau.



Landau.

Land'grave' (lănd'grāv'), *n.* A German nobleman corresponding to an earl in England and a count in France. — **Land-gra'vi-ate** (-grā'vĭ-āt), *n.* Territory, jurisdiction, or authority of a landgrave. — **Land'gra-vine** (lănd'grȧ-vēn), *n.* The wife of a landgrave.

Land'scape (lănd'skāp), *n.* A view or picture of a portion of country.

Land'slide' (lănd'slīd'), **Land'slip'** (-slĭp'), *n.* A sliding down of land from a mountain; land which slips or slides down.

Land'ward, *adv.* See under LAND, *n.*

‖**Land'wehr'** (lănt'vār'), *n.* That part of the German army which has rendered military service and, in time of peace, is exempt from duty.

Lane (lān), *n.* A narrow road.

Lan'guage (lăn'gwĭj), *n.* Human speech; tongue; idiom; dialect.

Lan'guid (lăn'gwĭd), *a.* Feeble; weak; faint; heavy; dull; weary. — **Lan'guid-ly**, *adv.* — **Lan'guid-ness**, **Lan'guor** (-gwẽr), *n.* — **Lan'guish** (-gwĭsh), *v. i.* [Languished (-gwĭsht); Languishing.] To become languid; to pine; to wither; to fade; to droop; to faint. — *n.* Condition of languishing; soft and tender look; pensiveness. — **Lan'guish-ment**, *n.* Languish.

La-nif'er-ous (lă-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), **La-nig'er-ous** (-nĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Bearing or producing wool.

Lank (lăngk), *a.* Loose or lax; slender; weak. — **Lank'ly**, *adv.* — **Lank'ness**, *n.* — **Lank'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Somewhat lank; slim.

Lan'tern (lăn'tẽrn), *n.* A transparent case inclosing a light; dome over a building to give light.

Lantern.

Lan'yard (lăn'yẽrd), *n.* A short rope for fastening something in ships; a line for firing cannon with a friction tube.

Lap (lăp), *n.* A loose part of a coat; a skirt; covering of the knees when one sits down; part of the body thus covered; extent to which one object lies over or beside another; border; hem. — *v. t.* [Lapped (lăpt); Lapping.] To fold; to lay over or on; to wrap round; to infold; to involve. — *v. i.* To be laid on or over; to be turned over or upon. — **Lap'board'** (lăp'bōrd'), *n.* A board held in the lap as a substitute for a table. — **Lap'dog'**, *n.* A dog small enough to be fondled in the lap.

Lap (lăp), *v. i.* [Lapped (lăpt); Lapping.] To feed or drink by licking; to make a sound as by taking up drink with the tongue. — *v. t.* To lick up.

La-pel' (lă-pĕl'), *n.* Part of a coat which laps over the facing.

Lap'i-da-ry (lăp'ĭ-dă-rĭ), *n.* An artificer or dealer in precious stones; a virtuoso skilled in gems. — *a.* Pertaining to the art of cutting stones or to inscriptions on monuments. — **Lap'i-des'cent** (-dĕs'sent), *a.* Growing or turning to stone. — **Lap'i-des'cence** (-sens), *n.* A turning into stone; stony concretion. — **La-pid'i-fy** (lă-pĭd'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To form into stone. — *v. i.* To become stone or stony.

Lap'land-er (lăp'lănd-ẽr), **Lapp** (lăp), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Lapland. — **Lap'pish**, *a.* Pertaining to the Lapps. — *n.* The language of Lapland.

Lap'pet (lăp'pĕt), *n.* Part of a garment hanging loose.

Lapse (lăps), *n.* A gliding, slipping, or gradual falling; slip; error. — *v. i.* [Lapsed (lăpst); Lapsing.] To slip; to slide; to fall or pass to another, by negligence or failure; to become void.

Lap'stone' (lăp'stōn'), *n.* Stone for the lap, on which shoemakers beat leather.

Lap'streak' (lăp'strēk'), *a.* Made with boards whose edges lap one over another; clinkerbuilt.

Lap'wing (lăp'wĭng), *n.* Wading bird of the Plover family.

Lar'board' (lär'bōrd' *or* -bẽrd'), *n.* Left-hand side of a ship (as one on board faces the bow); port.

Lar'ce-ny (lär'sẽ-nĭ), *n.* Petty theft.

Larch (lärch), *n.* A deciduous, conebearing tree; hackmatack; tamarack.

Larch.

Lard (lärd), *n.* Fat of swine, melted and separated from the flesh. — *v. t.* To smear or mix with lard; to grease; to fatten; to enrich. — **Lard'er**, *n.* Place for storing food; pantry.

Large (lärj), *a.* Of great size; big; capacious; ample; copious; wide. — **Large'ly**, *adv.* — **Large'ness**, *n.* — **Lar'gish**, *a.* Somewhat large.

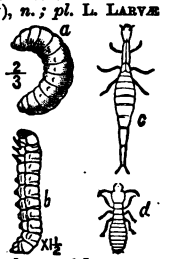
Lar'gess, **Lar'gesse** (lär'jĕs), *n.* A present; gift; bounty.

Lar'i-at (lăr'ĭ-ăt), *n.* A lasso; a cord for catching or picketing horses or cattle.

Lark (lärk), *n.* A singing bird of many species. — *v. i.* [Larked (lärkt); Larking.] To catch larks. — **Lark'spur'** (-spûr'), *n.* A plant with showy blue flowers.

Lark (lärk), *n.* A jolly time. — *v. i.* To frolic.

Lar'va (lär'vă), **Larve** (lärv), *n.*; *pl.* L. **Larvæ** (-vē), E. **Larvas** (-văz). An insect in the caterpillar, grub, or maggot state.



Larvæ of Insects.

a Apodal Larva of Carpenter Bee; *b* Lepidopterous Larva of Currant Borer; *c* Larva of a Beetle (*Acilius*); *d* Larva of White Ant (*Termes*).

Lar'ynx (lăr'ĭnks), *n.* Upper part of the trachea or windpipe. — **Lar'yn-ge'al** (lăr'ĭn-jē'*al* *or* lă-rĭn'jē-*al*), **La-ryn'ge-an** (-*an*), *a.* Pertaining to the larynx. — **Lar'yn-got'o-my** (lăr'ĭn-gŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* The cutting into the larynx, to assist respiration when obstructed, or remove foreign bodies.

Las'car (lăs'kär *or* lăs-kär'), *n.* Oriental native sailor, employed in European vessels.

Las-civ'i-ous (lăs-sĭv'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Loose; wanton; lewd. — **Las-civ'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Las-civ'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

Lash (lăsh), *n.* The thong of a whip; a stroke with a whip, or of satire or sarcasm; a cut; hair growing from the eyelid; eyelash. — *v. t.* & *i.* [Lashed (lăsht); Lashing.] To strike with a lash; to satirize; to bind with a cord. — **Lash'er**, *n.*

Lass (lăs), *n.* A young woman; a girl.

Las'si-tude (lăs'sĭ-tūd), *n.* State of being weak; languor of body or mind; weariness.

Las'so (lăs'sō), *n.*; *pl.* Lassos (-sōz). A cord with a noose, used for catching horses, etc. — *v. t.* [Lassoed (-sōd); Lassoing.] To catch with a lasso.

Last (låst), *a.* Following all the rest; final; utmost. — *adv.* The last time; finally. — **Last'ly**, *adv.*

Last (låst), *v. i.* To continue in time; to endure; to continue unimpaired; to hold out. — **Last'ing**, *a.* Enduring; durable; permanent. — *n.* Continuance; a durable woolen material for shoes; everlasting. — **Last'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Last (låst), *n.* Load; weight or measure, varying as to different articles; burden of a ship.

Last (lăst), *n.* Mold of the human foot, on which shoes are formed.

Latch (lăch), *n.* Catch for holding a door closed. — *v. t. & i.* [LATCHED (lăcht); LATCHING.] To catch or fasten by a latch. — **Latch'et** (lăch'ĕt), *n.* A string fastening a shoe.

Late (lāt), *a.* [LATER (lāt'ẽr) or LATTER (lăt'tẽr); LATEST (lāt'ĕst) or LAST (lăst).] Coming after others, or after the proper time; slow; tardy; deceased; out of office; recent. — *adv.* After the proper time; not long ago; lately; far in the night, day, week, or other period. — **Lat'er** (lāt'ẽr), *a.* Subsequent. — **Lat'est**, *a.* Tardiest; last. — **Late'ly**, *adv.* Not long ago; recently. — **Late'ness**, *n.* — **Lat'ish**, *a.* Somewhat late.

La'tent (lā'tent), *a.* Not visible or apparent; hid; secret. — **La'ten-cy** (-ten-sy), *n.* State of being latent.

Lat'er-al (lăt'ẽr-al), *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or attached to, the side; directed to the side. — **Lat'er-al-ly**, *adv.* By the side; sidewise; in the direction of the side.

Lat'est, *a.* *Superl.* of LATE.

Lath (lăth), *n.*; *pl.* LATHS (lăthz). A thin, narrow board, to support tiles or plastering. — **Lath** (lăth), *v. t.* [LATHED (lăthd); LATHING.] To cover or line with laths.

Lathe (lāth), *n.* A machine for turning or shaping articles of wood, metal, etc.

Lath'er (lăth'ẽr), *n.* Froth of soap and water; foam; sweat. — *v. i.* To form a foam. — *v. t.* [LATHERED (-ẽrd); LATHERING.] To spread over with lather.

Lat'in (lăt'ĭn), *a.* Pertaining to the Latins, a people of Italy, or to the language of the ancient Romans or Latins, or to certain nations (French, Spanish, Italians, etc.) using languages of Latin derivation. — *n.* Citizen of Latium; language of the ancient Romans. — **Lat'in-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* A Latin idiom; mode of speech peculiar to the Latins. — **Lat'in-ist**, *n.* A Latin scholar. — **Lat'in-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* To turn or translate into Latin. — **La-tin'i-ty** (lă-tĭn'ĭ-ty), *n.* Latin tongue, style, or idiom; purity of Latin style.

Lat'ish, *a.* See under LATE, *a.*

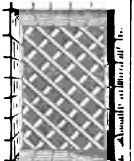
Lat'i-tude (lăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Extent from side to side; breadth; space; laxity; independence; scope; distance north or south of the equator, measured on a meridian. — **Lat'i-tu'di-nal** (-tū'dĭ-nal), *a.* Pertaining to, or in the direction of, latitude. — **Lat'i-tu'di-na'ri-an** (-nā'rĭ-an), *a.* Not restrained; not confined by precise limits or by strict regard to standards of belief or opinion. — *n.* One free in thinking, or regardless of strict principles of orthodoxy. — **Lat'i-tu'di-na'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Freedom of opinion.

Lat'ten (lăt'tẽn), *n.* Thin metallic plate.

Lat'ter (lăt'tẽr), *a.* More late or recent; second of two; lately done or past; modern.

Lat'ter-ly, *adv.* In time not long past; lately; of late.

Lat'tice (lăt'tĭs), *n.* A network of crossbars; a window blind. — *v. t.* [LATTICED (-tĭst); LATTICING (lăt'tĭ-sĭng).] To form into openwork; to close or furnish with a lattice.



Lattice.

Laud (lạd), *n.* High commendation; glory; honor; praise in worship. — *v. t.* To praise; to celebrate; to extol. — **Laud'a-ble** (-ạ-b'l), *a.* Praiseworthy; commendable. — **Laud'a-bly**, *adv.* — **Laud'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Laud'a-to-ry** (-tō-rỹ), *a.* Expressing praise. — *n.* That which contains praise. — **Lau-da'tion** (lạ-dā'shŭn), *n.* Praise; commendation.

Lau'da-num (lạ'dạ-nŭm), *n.* Tincture of opium, used for medicinal purposes.

Laugh (lăf), *v. i.* [LAUGHED (lăft); LAUGHING.] To manifest mirth by expressions of face and voice. — *v. t.* To express by laughing; to ridicule; to deride. — *n.* An expression of mirth peculiar to man; laughter. — **Laugh'er**, *n.* — **Laugh'a-ble** (lăf'ạ-b'l), *a.* Droll; ludicrous; comical. — **Laugh'a-bly**, *adv.* — **Laugh'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Laughing gas**. Nitrous oxide, or protoxide of nitrogen, which produces exhilaration when inhaled, and is used as an anæsthetic. — **Laugh'ing-stock** (lăf'ĭng-stŏk), *n.* An object of ridicule; butt. — **Laugh'ter** (lăf'tẽr), *n.* Involuntary movement of the muscles of the face, or peculiar expression of the eyes, indicating merriment or satisfaction, usually with sonorous expulsion of air from the lungs.

Launch (lânch), *v. t.* [LAUNCHED (lâncht); LAUNCHING.] To cause to slide into water; to dispatch; to throw (a spear or dart). — *v. i.* To expatiate. — *n.* The sliding of a ship into water; a large open boat.

Laun'der (lân'dẽr), *v. t.* To wash, or wash and iron (clothes). — **Laun'der-er**, *n. m.*, **Laun'dress** (-drĕs), *n. f.* — **Laun'dry** (-drỹ), *n.*; *pl.* LAUNDRIES (-drĭz). A washing; place where clothes are washed.

Lau're-ate (lạ'rē-ăt), *a.* Decked or invested with laurel. — *n.* One crowned with laurel; the English court poet, retained to write odes on state occasions; — called also *poet laureate*.

Lau'rel (lạ'rĕl), *n.* An evergreen shrub, having aromatic leaves, from which honorary crowns were formerly made; *pl.* honor; fame.

La'va (lä'vä), *n.* Melted rock ejected by a volcano.

Lave (lāv), *v. t. & i.* To wash; to bathe. — **La'ver**, *n.* Vessel for washing in. — **Lav'a-to-ry** (lăv'ạ-tō-rỹ), *a.* Washing; cleansing by washing. — *n.* Place for washing; lotion for a diseased part; place where gold is obtained by washing.

Lav'en-der (lăv'ĕn-dẽr), *n.* An aromatic plant, yielding an oil used in medicine and perfumery; the pale purplish color of its flowers.

La'ver (lā'vẽr), *n.* See under LAVE, *v. t.*

Lav'ish (lăv'ĭsh), *a.* Expending profusely or foolishly; prodigal; extravagant; immoderate. — *v. t.* [LAVISHED (lăv'ĭsht); LAVISHING.] To expend prodigally; to squander. — **Lav'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Lav'ish-ness**, *n.*

Law (lạ), *n.* A rule of order or conduct; will of God; regulation; edict; legal science; jurisprudence. — **Law'ful** (lạ'fụl), *a.* Agreeable or conformable to law; legal; competent; constitutional; legitimate; rightful. — **Law'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Law'ful-ness**, *n.* — **Law'giv'er** (-gĭv'ẽr), *n.* Legislator. — **Law'less** (-lĕs), *a.* Not subject to, or restrained by, laws of morality or of society; unauthorized by civil law; not subject to the laws of nature. — **Law'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Law'less-ness**, *n.* — **Law'mak'er** (-māk'ẽr), *n.* A legislator; a lawgiver. — **Law'suit'** (-sūt'), *n.* Process in law; action. — **Law'yer** (-yẽr), *n.* One versed in law; practitioner of law; attorney; counselor; barrister.

Lawn (lan), *n.* Open space between woods; ground covered with grass, carefully kept. — **Lawn mower.** A machine for clipping grass on lawns. — **Lawn tennis.** A game of tennis played out of doors.

Lawn (lan), *n.* Fine linen or cambric fabric.

Law'suit, Law'yer, *n.* See under LAW, *n.*

Lax (lăks), *a.* Not tense, firm, or rigid; loose; slack; vague; dissolute; licentious. — **Lax'ly,** *adv.* — **Lax'ness, Lax'i-ty** (lăks'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **Lax-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A loosening or slackening. — **Lax'a-tive** (-ă-tĭv), *a.* Tending to loosen or open the intestines. — *n.* Medicine that relaxes the bowels; a purgative.

Lay, *imp.* of LIE.

Lay (lā), *v. t.* [LAID (lād); LAYING.] To put; to place; to prepare; to contrive (a snare, plan, etc.); to produce (eggs); to impose; to bet. — *v. i.* To deposit eggs; to bet; to take position. — *n.* A row; a stratum; a layer; a wager. — **Lay figure.** An artist's jointed model of the human body; a puppet. — **Lay'er** (lā'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, lays or is laid; a stratum; a bed; a shoot of a plant. — **Lay'er-ing,** *n.* Propagation of plants by layers.

Lay (lā), *a.* Pertaining to the laity (not to the clergy); unprofessional; laic. — **Lay'man** (lā'măn), *n.* One of the laity; one not belonging to the clerical, medical, legal, or other profession.

Lay (lā), *n.* A song; ballad; melody.

La'zar (lā'zär), *n.* One infected with pestilent disease; leper. — **Laz'a-ret'** (lăz'ă-rĕt'), **Laz'a-ret'to** (-tō), *n.* A hospital or pesthouse for diseased persons.

La'zy (lā'zy), *a.* [LAZIER; LAZIEST.] Disinclined to exertion; idle; indolent; slothful. — **La'zi-ly,** *adv.* — **La'zi-ness,** *n.*

Lea (lē), *n.* A meadow; a plain.

Leach (lēch), *n.* Quantity of wood ashes, through which water passes, imbibing the alkali; tub for leaching ashes, bark, etc. — *v. t.* To wash (ashes, etc.); to dissolve out.

Lead (lĕd), *n.* A soft and very heavy metal. — *v. t.* [LEADED (lĕd'ĕd); LEADING.] To cover, supply, or fit with lead. — **Lead'en** (lĕd''n), *a.* Made of lead; dull in color; heavy; sluggish.

Lead (lēd), *v. t. & i.* [LED (lĕd); LEADING.] To go before; to guide; to conduct; to surpass. — *n.* Guidance; direction. — **Lead'er,** *n.* — **Lead'er-ship,** *n.* Office of a leader; guidance.

Leaf (lēf), *n.; pl.* LEAVES (lēvz). A breathing organ of a plant, growing from its stem; thin flat object; sheet; plate. — *v. i.* [LEAFED (lēft); LEAFING.] To shoot out or produce leaves. — **Leaf'y** (lēf'ẏ), *a.* Full of leaves. — **Leaf'i-ness,** *n.* — **Leaf'less,** *a.* Destitute of leaves. — **Leaf'let,** *n.* Little leaf.

Leaf.

b Blade; *p* Petiole, Footstalk, or Leafstalk; *st* Stipules.

League (lēg), *n.* Combination of parties; national contract or compact; alliance; combination. — *v. i.* [LEAGUED (lēgd); LEAGUING.] To unite in a league; to confederate.

League (lēg), *n.* A measure of distance, being, in England and the United States, three geographical miles.

Leak (lēk), *n.* A crack or hole that admits water, or permits fluid to escape; entrance or escape of water through an aperture. — *v. i.* [LEAKED (lēkt); LEAKING.] To let water, etc., in or out. — **Leak'age** (lēk'ăj), *n.* A leaking; quantity of liquor that enters or issues by leaking. — **Leak'y** (-ẏ), *a.* Permitting water, etc., to leak in or out; incapable of holding secrets; tattling; not close. — **Leak'i-ness,** *n.*

Lean (lēn), *v. i. & t.* [LEANED (lēnd), sometimes LEANT (lĕnt); LEANING.] To incline; to bend.

Lean (lēn), *a.* Wanting in flesh or fat; thin; meager; gaunt. — *n.* Muscle of flesh, without fat. — **Lean'ness,** *n.*

Leap (lēp), *v. i.* [LEAPED (lēpt), rarely LEAPT; LEAPING.] To spring from the ground; to jump; to bound; to skip. — *v. t.* To pass over by leaping. — *n.* Jump; spring; space passed by leaping. — **Leap'frog'** (lēp'frŏg'), *n.* A boys' game in which one jumps over the bent shoulders of others. — **Leap year** (yēr). Bissextile; every fourth year containing 366 days, giving February 29 days.

Learn (lẽrn), *v. t. & i.* [LEARNED (lẽrnd) or LEARNT (lẽrnt); LEARNING.] To acquire (information, knowledge, skill, etc.). — **Learn'er,** *n.* — **Learn'ed** (lẽrn'ĕd), *a.* Having or exhibiting learning; knowing; skillful. — **Learn'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **Learn'ing,** *n.* Knowledge received by instruction or study, or acquired by experience or observation; skill in anything, good or bad; erudition; lore; scholarship.

Lease (lēs), *v. t.* [LEASED (lēst); LEASING.] To grant temporary possession of (lands, tenements, or hereditaments) to another, for rent; to let; to hold under a lease; to take a lease of. — *n.* A letting of lands, etc., to another for hire; a contract for such letting. — **Lease'hold'** (lēs'hōld'), *a.* Held by lease. — *n.* Tenure held by lease.

Leash (lēsh), *n.* Thong for holding hawks, hounds, etc.; a thong of leather; a brace and a half; three creatures of any kind; three, in general. — *v. t.* [LEASHED (lēsht); LEASHING.] To bind; to hold by a string.

Least (lēst), *a.* Smallest. — *adv.* In the smallest or lowest degree.

Leath'er (lĕth'ẽr), *n.* Skin of an animal dressed and prepared for use. — **Leath'ern** (-ẽrn), *a.* Made of leather. — **Leath'er-y** (-ẽr-ẏ), *a.* Like leather; tough. — **Leath'er-back'** (-băk'), *n.* A large Atlantic turtle, having no bony shell on its back.

Leatherback.

Leave (lēv), *n.* Liberty granted; permission; license; formal parting of friends; farewell.

Leave (lēv), *v. t.* [LEFT (lĕft); LEAVING.] To withdraw or depart from; to forsake; to abandon; to have remaining at death; to give by will; to bequeath; to intrust; to allow; to desist from. — *v. i.* To cease; to desist.

Leave (lēv), *v. i.* To send out leaves; to leaf.

Leav'en (lĕv'n), *n.* Mass of sour dough, to ferment other dough and make it light; whatever makes a general, especially a corrupting, change in the mass. — *v. t.* [LEAVENED (-'nd); LEAVENING.] To excite fermentation in; to taint; to imbue.

Leav'ings (lēv'ĭngs), *n. pl.* Things left; remnant; refuse; offal.

Lech'er (lĕch'ẽr), *n.* One given to lewdness. — *v. i.* To indulge lust. — **Lech'er-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Lustful; lewd. — **Lech'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Lech'er-ous-ness**, *n.* — **Lech'er-y** (-ẽ), *n.* Indulgence of lust.

Lec'tion (lĕk'shŭn), *n.* A reading. — **Lec'tion-a-ry** (-ā-rẽ), *n.* Book of lections, to be read in church service.

Lec'ture (lĕk'tŭr), *n.* A reading; discourse on any subject, esp. for instruction; magisterial reprimand; formal reproof. — *v. t. & i.* [LECTURED (lĕk'tŭrd); LECTURING.] To instruct by discourses; to reprove. — **Lec'tur-er**, *n.* — **Lec'turn** (lĕk'tŭrn), **Lec'tern**, **Let'tern** (lĕt'tẽrn), *n.* A reading desk.

Lecturn.

Led, *imp. & p. p.* of LEAD.

Ledge (lĕj), *n.* A shelf; ridge of rocks; a stratum; a small molding.

Ledg'er (lĕj'ẽr), *n.* Merchant's principal book of accounts.

Lee (lē), *n.*; *pl.* LEES (lēz). Coarser parts of liquor, which settle at the bottom; sediment; dregs.

Lee (lē), *n.* Place defended from the wind; shelter; quarter towards which the wind blows, as opposed to that from which it proceeds. — *a.* Pertaining to the side away from the wind. — **Lee shore**. Shore on the lee side of a ship. — **Lee tide**. Tide running in the same direction as the wind blows. — **Lee'ward** (lē'wẽrd *or* lū'ẽrd), *a.* Pertaining to the side toward which the wind blows. — *n.* The lee. — *adv.* Towards the lee. — **Lee'way'** (lē'wā'), *n.* Lateral movement of a ship to the leeward of her course; drift.

Leech (lēch), *n.* A physician; aquatic sucking worm, used for abstraction of blood. — *v. t.* [LEECHED (lēcht); LEECHING.] To treat medicinally; to bleed by use of leeches.

Leek.

Leech (lēch), *n.* A border or edge of a sail.

Leek (lēk), *n.* A plant having a cylindrical body of succulent eatable leaves.

Leer (lēr), *n.* Distortion of the face; indirect glance, conveying sinister suggestion. — *v. i.* [LEERED (lērd); LEERING.] To look obliquely, in contempt, defiance, or sly allurement.

Lee'ward, Lee'way'. See under LEE, sheltered place.

Left (lĕft), *imp. & p. p.* of LEAVE.

Left (lĕft), *a.* In the direction, or on the side, opposed to the *right* of the body. — *n.* The side opposite to the right. — **Left'-hand'** (lĕft'-hănd'), *a.* Situated on the left; nearer the left hand than the right. — **Left'-hand'ed**, *a.* Having the left hand or arm more strong and dexterous than the right; clumsy; awkward; unlucky; insincere; malicious.

Leg (lĕg), *n.* Limb of an animal supporting the body; support on which any object rests.

Leg'a-cy (lĕg'ā-sẽ), *n.* Gift by will; bequest.

Le'gal (lē'gal), *a.* According to, or permitted by, law; lawful; legitimate; authorized. — **Le'gal-ly**, *adv.* — **Le'gal-ize** (-iz), *v. t.* To make lawful; to authorize. — **Le-gal'i-ty** (lẽ-găl'ĭ-tẽ), *n.* Conformity to law.

Leg'ate (lĕg'ât), *n.* Envoy; the pope's ambassador to a foreign state. — **Leg'a-tee'** (-ā-tē'), *n.* One to whom a legacy is bequeathed. — ‖**Leg'a-tor'** (-tôr'), *n.* One who bequeaths a legacy; testator. — **Le-ga'tion** (lẽ-gā'shŭn), *n.* The commissioning one person to act for another; a legate and the persons associated in his mission; official residence of a diplomatic minister at a foreign court.

Leg'end (lĕj'ẽnd *or* lē'jĕnd), *n.* A chronicle; story; esp., one of a marvelous nature; inscription; motto. — **Leg'end-a-ry** (lĕj'ẽn-dā-rẽ), *a.* Consisting of legends; fabulous; exaggerated. — *n.* A narrative; a narrator.

Leg'er (lĕj'ẽr), *a.* Light; unimportant; trifling. [*Obs.*] — **Leger line**. Line added above or below the musical staff to extend its compass. — **Leg'er-de-main'** (-dẽ-mān'), *n.* Juggler's trick; sleight of hand.

Leg'gin (lĕg'gĭn), **Leg'ging** (-gĭng), *n.* A cover for the leg; long gaiter.

Leg'i-ble (lĕj'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being read, or of being understood by apparent indications. — **Leg'i-bly** *adv.* — **Leg'i-ble-ness**, **Leg'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tẽ), *n.*

Le'gion (lē'jŭn), *n.* A body of foot soldiers; a military force; a great number; a multitude. — **Le'gion-a-ry** (-ā-rẽ), *a.* Relating to legions; very numerous. — *n.* One of a legion.

Leg'is-late (lĕj'ĭs-lāt), *v. i.* To make or enact laws. — **Leg'is-la'tor** (-lā'tẽr), *n.* — **Leg'is-la'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Giving laws; pertaining to the enacting of laws; done by enacting. — **Leg'is-la'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Leg'is-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A legislating. — **Leg'is-la'ture** (lĕj'ĭs-lā'tûr), *n.* Body of men invested with power to make and repeal laws. — **Le'gist** (lē'gĭst), *n.* One skilled in the laws.

Le-git'i-mate (lẽ-jĭt'ĭ-mât), *a.* According with law; lawfully begotten; genuine; real. — **Le-git'i-mate** (-mât), **Le-git'i-mize** (-mĭz), *v. t.* To make lawful; to legalize. — **Le-git'i-mate-ly** (-mât-lẽ), *adv.* — **Le-git'i-mate-ness**, **Le-git'i-ma-cy** (-mâ-sẽ), *n.* — **Le-git'i-ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), *n.* A rendering legitimate. — **Le-git'i-mist** (-mĭst), *n.* Supporter of lawful authority or hereditary rights.

Legume.

Leg'ume (lĕg'ūm *or* lẽ-gūm'), *n.* Pod of a plant, splitting into two pieces or valves, and having the seed attached at one suture; *pl.* fruit of plants of

the Pea kind; pulse. — **Le-gu'mi-nous** (lē-gū'-mĭ-nŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, pulse; bearing legumes.

Lei'sure (lē'zhŭr), *n.* Freedom from occupation; vacant time; opportunity; convenience; ease. — *a.* Unoccupied. — **Lei'sure-ly**, *a.* Exhibiting, or employing, leisure; deliberate; slow. — *adv.* Slowly.

Lem'ma (lĕm'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. LEMMATA (-mȧ-tȧ); E. LEMMAS (-mȧs). An auxiliary proposition assumed for use in demonstrating some other proposition.

Lem'ming (lĕm'mĭng), *n.* An emigrating, burrowing animal of the Rat family found in northern Europe.

Lemming.

Lem'on (lĕm'ŭn), *n.* Roundish fruit resembling the orange, and containing acid pulp; the tree producing it. — **Lem'on-ade'** (-ād'), *n.* Lemon juice mixed with water and sweetened.

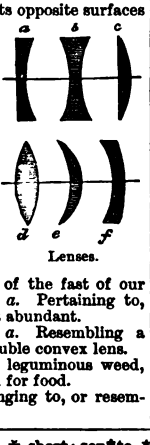
Le'mur (lē'mŭr), *n.* A nocturnal mammal allied to the monkeys.

Lend (lĕnd), *v. t.* [LENT (lĕnt); LENDING.] To grant on condition of receiving the thing back again or its equivalent; to loan. — **Lend'er**, *n.*

Length (lĕngth), *n.* Extent from end to end; longest measure of any object. — **Length'y** (lĕngth'ĭ), *a.* Somewhat long; prolix. — **Length'en** (lĕngth''n), *v. t.* To extend in length; to make longer; to elongate; to protract. — *v. i.* To grow longer. — **Length'wise'** (-wīz'), *adv.* In the direction of the length.

Le'ni-ent (lē'nĭ-ent *or* lēn'yent), *a.* Softening; mitigating; mild; clement; merciful. — *n.* Medicine which softens or assuages. — **Le'ni-ent-ly**, *adv.* — **Le'ni-ence** (lē'nĭ-ens *or* lēn'yens), **Le'ni-en-cy** (lē'nĭ-en-sȳ *or* lēn'yen-sȳ), **Len'i-ty** (lĕn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Mildness; gentleness; clemency. — **Len'i-tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Easing; softening; emollient. — *n.* Medicine for easing pain; laxative; palliative.

Lens (lĕnz), *n.* Glass having its opposite surfaces curved for changing the direction of rays of light, and thus magnifying objects, or otherwise modifying vision.



Lenses.

☞ Of spherical lenses, there are six varieties, as shown in section in the figures, viz., *a* plano-concave; *b* double-concave; *c* plano-convex; *d* double-convex; *e* meniscus; *f* concavo-convex.

Lent (lĕnt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of LEND.

Lent (lĕnt), *n.* Fast of forty days, from Ash Wednesday till Easter, commemorative of the fast of our Savior. — **Lent'en** (lĕnt''n), *a.* Pertaining to, or used in, Lent; plain: not abundant.

Len-tic'u-lar (lĕn-tĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Resembling a lentil, or of the form of a double convex lens.

Len'til (lĕn'tĭl), *n.* A small leguminous weed, and its seed, sometimes used for food.

Le'o-nine (lē'ō-nīn), *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, a lion.

Leop'ard (lĕp'ẽrd), *n.* Spotted, carnivorous mammal of the Cat kind, found in India and Africa.

Lep'er (lĕp'ẽr), *n.* One affected with leprosy.

Lep'o-rine (lĕp'ō-rīn *or* -rĭn), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the hare.

Lep'ro-sy (lĕp'rō-sȳ), *n.* Cutaneous disease characterized by scaly spots, and sometimes by destruction of the bones and joints. — **Lep'rous** (-rŭs), *a.* Infected with leprosy. — **Lep'rous-ness**, *n.*

Le'sion (lē'zhŭn), *n.* Hurt; injury; morbid change in the functions or texture of organs.

Less (lĕs), *a.* Smaller; not so large or great. — *adv.* Not so much; in a smaller degree. — *n.* A smaller portion; the inferior; the younger. — **Less'er** (-ẽr), *a.* Less; smaller; inferior.

Less'en (lĕs'n), *v. i.* & *t.* To diminish; to reduce; to decrease.

Les-see' (lĕs-sē'), *n.* One who holds a lease, or who takes an estate by lease.

Less'en, *v.*, **Less'er**, *a.* See under LESS, *a.*

Les'son (lĕs'ṣn), *n.* Portion of a book to be read or learned; lecture; a reproof; a rebuke. — *v. t.* To teach; to instruct.

Les'sor (lĕs'sŏr *or* lĕs-sōr'), *n.* One who leases, or gives a lease.

Lest (lĕst), *conj.* That not; for fear that.

Let (lĕt), *v. t.* [LET (LETTED, *obs.*); LETTING.] To give leave; to permit; to allow; to lease. — **Let'ter**, *n.*

Let (lĕt), *v. t.* To retard; to impede. — *n.* Hindrance; obstacle; delay. — **Let'ter**, *n.* — **Let'-up'** (lĕt'ŭp'), *n.* Abatement; cessation; rest.

Le'thal (lē'thal), *a.* Deadly; mortal; fatal.

Leth'ar-gy (lĕth'ȧr-jȳ), *n.* Sleepiness; dullness; inattention. — **Le-thar'gic** (lē-thär'jĭk), **Le-thar'gi-cal** (-jĭ-kal), *a.* Given to lethargy; preternaturally inclined to sleep; drowsy.

Le'the (lē'thē), *n.* Fabled river of hell, causing forgetfulness to those who drank of its waters; oblivion. — **Le-the'an** (lē-thē'an), *a.* Inducing forgetfulness. — **Le-thif'er-ous** (-thĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Deadly; mortal; bringing death or destruction.

Let'ter, *n.* See under LET.

Let'ter (lĕt'tẽr), *n.* A mark or character, representing a sound, in writing or printing; written or printed communication; epistle; exact meaning; *pl.* learning; erudition. — *v. t.* [LETTERED (-tẽrd); LETTERING.] To impress or form letters on. — **Let'ter-press'** (-prĕs'), *n.* Print; reading matter.

Let'tuce (lĕt'tĭs), *n.* A composite plant, bearing leaves used as salad.

Le'vant (lē'vant), *a.* Rising; having risen from rest.

Le-vant' (lē-vănt'), *n.* Countries of the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea. — *v. i.* To run away; to decamp. — **Le-vant'er**, *n.* Strong easterly wind in the Mediterranean. — **Le-vant'ine** (lē-vănt'ĭn *or* lĕv'ant-ĭn), *a.* Pertaining to the Levant. — *n.* An inhabitant of the Levant; a kind of silk cloth.

Lev'ee (lĕv'ē; *often* lĕv-ē' *in U. S.*), *n.* A morning assembly of visitors.

Lev'ee (lĕv'ē), *n.* Embankment to prevent inundation. — *v. t.* To restrain (a river) within its channel, by levees.

Lev'el (lĕv'ĕl), *a.* Even; flat; smooth; horizontal. — *v. t.* & *i.* [LEVELED (-ĕld) or LEVELLED; LEVELING or LEVELLING.] To make even; to

aim. — *n.* A plane; a flat surface; equality; an instrument for finding a horizontal line. — **Lev'el-er** (lĕv'ĕl-ẽr), **Lev'el-ler**, *n.* — **Lev'el-ness**, *n.*

Level.

Le'ver (lē'vẽr *or* lĕv'ẽr), *n.* One of the mechanical powers, being a bar used to exert pressure, or sustain weight, at one point of its length, by receiving a force or power at another, and turning at a third on a fulcrum, or fixed point. — **Lev'er-age** (-ĕj), *n.* Action of a lever; mechanical advantage gained by using a lever.

Lever.

Lev'er-et (lĕv'ẽr-ĕt), *n.* A young hare.

Lev'i-a-ble (lĕv'ĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Fit to be levied.

Le-vi'a-than (lẽ-vī'ȧ-thȧn), *n.* A large aquatic animal, described in Job xli.; a whale.

Lev'i-gate (lĕv'ĭ-gāt), *v. t.* To rub or grind to powder; to make fine; to polish. — **Lev'i-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Reduction to powder.

Le'vite (lē'vit), *n.* One of the Hebrew tribe of Levi; esp., one employed in the tabernacle and temple. — **Le-vit'ic-al** (lẽ-vĭt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Belonging to the Levites. — **Le-vit'i-cus** (-ĭ-kŭs), *n.* The third book of the Old Testament.

Lev'i-ty (lĕv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Lightness; buoyancy; frivolity; want of seriousness.

Lev'y (lĕv'ȳ), *n.* Act of levying or taking for public service (troops, taxes, etc.); anything taken by authority; seizure of property to satisfy judgments, or for collection of taxes; a collecting by execution. — *v. t.* [LEVIED (-Id); LEVYING.] To raise; to collect.

Lewd (lūd), *a.* Given to unlawful indulgence of lust; licentious; dissolute; unchaste; lascivious. — **Lewd'ly**, *adv.* — **Lewd'ness**, *n.*

Lex'i-con (lĕks'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* A vocabulary or book containing the words in a language, with definition of each; dictionary. — **Lex'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), **Lex'i-co-graph'ic** (-kŏ-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a lexicon or to lexicography. — **Lex'i-cog'ra-phy** (-kŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* Art, process, or principles of composing dictionaries. — **Lex'i-cog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* Maker of a dictionary. — **Lex'i-col'o-gy** (-kŏl'ŏ-jȳ), *n.* Science of the derivation and signification of words.

Ley'den jar' (lī'dĕn jär'), **Ley'den phi'al** (fī'al). A glass bottle for accumulating electricity.

Li'a-ble (lī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Obliged in law or equity; answerable; responsible; exposed. — **Li'a-ble-ness**, **Li'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Li'ar (lī'ẽr), *n.* One guilty of falsehood.

Li-ba'tion (lī-bā'shŭn), *n.* An offering of wine.

Li'bel (lī'bĕl), *n.* Defamatory writing; published defamation; satire; written statement by the plaintiff of his cause of action and the relief he seeks. — *v. t.* [LIBELED (-bĕld) or LIBELLED; LIBELING or LIBELLING.] To defame by writing; to proceed against by filing a libel. — **Li'bel-er**, **Li'bel-ler**, *n.* — **Li'bel-ant** (-ant), *n.* One who brings a libel or institutes a suit in an ecclesiastical or admiralty court. — **Li'bel-ous** (-ŭs), **Li'bel-lous**, *a.* Defamatory.

Lib'er-al (lĭb'ẽr-al), *a.* Free; generous; bountiful; candid; large. — *n.* Advocate of freedom from restraint, esp. in political or religious matters; a reformer. — **Lib'er-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Lib'er-al-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* Liberal principles; freedom from narrowness or bigotry. — **Lib'er-al-ist**, *n.* A liberal. — **Lib'er-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Munificence; act of generosity; donation; catholicism; candor; impartiality. — **Lib'er-al-ize** (lĭb'ẽr-al-iz), *v. t.* To render liberal; to free from prejudices; to enlarge. — **Lib'er-ate** (-ăt), *v. t.* To release from restraint or bondage; to set at liberty; to deliver; to free; to release. — **Lib'er-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.* — **Lib'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A delivering, or being delivered, from restraint or slavery.

Lib'er-tine (lĭb'ẽr-tĭn), *n.* A dissolute person. — *a.* Licentious. — **Lib'er-tin-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* Debauchery; lewdness.

Lib'er-ty (lĭb'ẽr-tȳ), *n.* Freedom; permission; leave; immunity.

‖**Li'bra** (lī'brȧ), *n.* The Balance, the seventh sign in the zodiac.

Li'bra-ry (lī'brȧ-rȳ), *n.* A collection of books; an edifice or apartment for holding books. — **Li-bra'ri-an** (lī-brā'rĭ-an), *n.* One in charge of a library. — **Li-bra'ri-an-ship** (-shĭp), *n.* Office of a librarian.

Li'brate (lī'brāt), *v. t. & i.* To balance; to poise. — **Li-bra'tion** (lī-brā'shŭn), *n.* A balancing. — **Li'bra-to-ry** (lī'brȧ-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Balancing; moving like a balance as it settles to a level.

Li-bret'to (lĭ-brĕt'tŏ), *n.*; *pl.* E. LIBRETTOS (-tŏz), It. LIBRETTI (-tē). Book containing the words of an opera. — **Li-bret'tist**, *n.* Writer of a libretto.

Lice (lis), *n.*, *pl.* of LOUSE.

Li'cense (lī'sens), *n.* Permission; liberty; excess of liberty; exorbitant freedom. — *v. t.* [LICENSED (-sĕnst); LICENSING.] To permit by grant of authority; to authorize. — **Li-cen'ti-ate** (-sĕn'shĭ-ăt *or* -shăt), *n.* One licensed to exercise a profession. — **Li-cen'tious** (-shŭs), *a.* Using license; unrestrained by law or morality; uncontrolled; ungovernable; wanton; profligate; dissolute; sensual; immoral. — **Li-cen'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Li-cen'tious-ness**, *n.*

Li'chen (lī'kĕn), *n.* A cellular, flowerless plant, having no distinction of leaf and stem, and usually of scaly, frondlike form.

Lichen.

Lick (lĭk), *v. t.* [LICKED (lĭkt); LICKING.] To pass the tongue over; to lap. — *n.* Stroke of the tongue, a brush, etc.; place where salt is found so exposed that cattle can lick it up.

Lick (lĭk), *v. t.* To strike repeatedly; to flog; to whip; to castigate. — *n.* Quick stroke; slap. [*Colloq.*] — **Lick'ing**, *n.* Flogging; castigation.

Lick'er-ish (lĭk'ẽr-Ish), *a.* Nice in choice of food; dainty; tempting the appetite.

Lic'o-rice (lĭk'ŏ-rĭs), *n.* A plant having a sweet, juicy root used in demulcent compositions and as a remedy for coughs or colds.

Lid (lĭd), *n.* Cover of a vessel or box; cover of the eye; eyelid.

Lie (lī), *n.* See LYE.

Lie (lī), *n.* A criminal falsehood. — *v. i.* [LIED (līd); LYING (lī'ĭng).] To utter falsehood, intending to deceive. — **Li'ar** (lī'ẽr), *n.*

Lie (lī), *v. i.* [*imp.* Lay (lā); *p. p.* Lain (lān), *obs.* Lien (lī'ĕn); *p. pr.* Lying.] To be low; to rest horizontally; to be situated; to abide; to remain; to lodge; to sleep.

Lief (lēf), *adv.* Gladly; willingly.

Liege (lēj), *a.* Bound by feudal tenure; subject; enforcing allegiance; sovereign. — *n.* One who owes allegiance; vassal; liegeman; lord or superior; a sovereign. — **Liege'man** (lēj'man), *n.* A vassal; a subject.

Lien (lēn *or* lī'ĕn), *n.* Legal claim; charge upon property for satisfaction of debt.

Lieu (lū), *n.* Place; room; stead.

Lieu-ten'ant (lū-tĕn'ant), *n.* Officer supplying the place of a superior in his absence; deputy; officer in the army, next below a captain, or in the navy, next below commander. — **Lieu-ten'an-cy** (-an-sy), **Lieu-ten'ant-ship**, *n.* Office of a lieutenant.

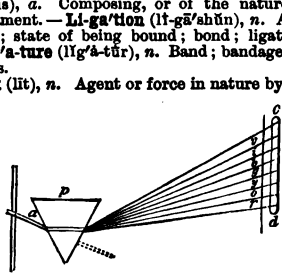
Lieve (lēv), *a.* Same as Lief.

Life (līf), *n.*; *pl.* Lives (līvz). Existence; vitality; time during which one lives; manner of living; conduct; spirit; vivacity; energy; narrative of a past life; biographical narration. — **Life'less** (līf'lĕs), *a.* Without life or spirit; dead; inanimate; torpid; dull; flat; heavy. — **Life'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Life'less-ness**, *n.* — **Life'like'** (-līk'), *a.* Resembling life; representing accurately; vivid. — **Life'blood'** (-blŭd'), *n.* Blood necessary to life; that which gives strength and energy. — **Life'boat'** (-bōt'), *n.* A boat of great buoyancy, for preserving lives in cases of shipwreck, etc. — **Life'time'** (-tīm'), *n.* Time that life continues.

Lift (lĭft), *v. t.* [Lifted; Lifting.] To raise; to elevate; to exalt; to elate; to steal. — *v. i.* To rise. — *n.* Act of raising, lifting, or rising; an elevator. — **Lift'er**, *n.*

Lig'a-ment (lĭg'ȧ-ment), *n.* Anything that ties or unites (bones, etc.); fibrous tissue; bond. — **Lig'a-men'tal** (-mĕn'tal), **Lig'a-men'tous** (-tŭs), *a.* Composing, or of the nature of, a ligament. — **Li-ga'tion** (lī-gā'shŭn), *n.* A binding; state of being bound; bond; ligature. — **Lig'a-ture** (lĭg'ȧ-tūr), *n.* Band; bandage; stiffness.

Light (līt), *n.* Agent or force in nature by which



Solar Ray of Light, separated by a Prism into the seven primary colors.

a Incident Ray of Light; *p* Prism; *cd* Spectrum; *v* Violet; *i* Indigo; *b* Blue; *g* Green; *y* Yellow; *o* Orange; *r* Red.

we see; illumination; anything which gives light, or renders objects distinct, as the sun, a candle, a window, etc.; daytime; appearance; aspect. — *a.* Bright; clear; whitish; moderately colored. — *v. t.* To set fire to; to ignite; to kindle; to illuminate; to show the way to. — *v. i.* To become ignited or illuminated; to take fire; to kindle; to brighten. — **Light'er**, *n.* — **Light'ness**, *n.* — **Light'en** (līt'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become light or bright; to flash; to clear; to brighten. — **Light'house'** (-hous'), *n.* Tower sustaining a brilliant light to guide seamen near the coast; beacon. — **Light'ning** (-nĭng), *n.* Discharge of atmospheric electricity. — **Lightning bug.** Firefly. — **Lightning rod.** Metallic rod, projecting above the highest point of a building or ship and connecting with the earth or water below, to prevent danger from lightning. — **Light'some** (-sŭm), *a.* Lighted; bright; gay. — **Light'wood'** (-wōōd'), *n.* Wood containing much pitch, used for torches, kindling fires, etc.

Lighthouse.

Light (līt), *a.* Having little weight; not heavy; easy to be lifted, performed, or digested; clear of impediments; active; nimble; slight; trifling; not dense; inconsiderable; moderate; unsteady; unsettled; volatile; frivolous; gay; unchaste; loose; sandy; easily pulverized. — *adv.* Lightly; cheaply. — *v. t.* To come to by chance; to happen to find; to settle; to rest; to alight. — **Light'ly**, *adv.* — **Light'ness**, *n.* — **Lights**, *n. pl.* The lungs of an animal or bird. — **Light'en** (līt'n), *v. t.* To make lighter; to reduce in weight; to alleviate; to cheer; to exhilarate. — **Light'er** (līt'ĕr), *n.* An open boat or barge, used in unloading ships. — *v. t.* To unload (a ship's cargo) in lighters. — **Light'er-man** (-măn), *n.* Manager of a lighter; boatman. — **Light'-fin'gered** (-fĭn'gĕrd), *a.* Dexterous in taking and conveying away; thievish. — **Light'-foot'ed** (-fo͝ot'ĕd), *a.* Nimble in running or dancing. — **Light'-head'ed** (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Disordered in the head; delirious; heedless; volatile. — **Light'-heart'ed** (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Free from grief or anxiety; cheerful; merry. — **Light'-mind'ed**, *a.* Unsettled; unsteady.

Lig'ne-ous (lĭg'nē-ŭs), *a.* Made of or like wood; woody. — **Lig'ni-form** (-nĭ-fôrm), *a.* Resembling wood. — **Lig'nite** (-nīt), *n.* Mineral coal retaining the texture of the wood from which it was formed; brown coal.

‖**Lig'num-vi'tæ** (lĭg'nŭm-vī'tē), *n.* A tree of tropical America, yielding a hard wood used for wheels, blocks, etc.

Like (līk), *a.* Equal in quantity, quality, or degree; having resemblance; similar. — *n.* A counterpart; copy; liking; fancy; inclination. — *adv.* In a like manner; probably. — *v. t.* [Liked (līkt); Liking.] To be pleased with; to enjoy. — *v. i.* To be pleased; to choose; to come near; to escape narrowly. — **Like'ly** (līk'lȳ), *a.* Probable; credible; pleasing; promising. — *adv.* Probably. — **Like'li-ness**, *n.* — **Like'ness**, *n.* Resemblance; similarity; portrait. — **Lik'ing**, *n.* Inclination; pleasure; preference. —

Like'li-hood (līk'lĭ-hŏŏd), *n.* Appearance of truth or reality; verisimilitude. — **Lik'en** (-'n), *v. t.* [LIKENED (-'nd); LIKENING.] To represent as like; to compare. — **Like'wise'** (-wīz'), *conj.* In like manner; also; moreover; too.

Li'lac (lī'lak), *n.* A fragrant flowering shrub; a purplish color.

Lil'a-ceous, *a.* See under LILY, *n.*

Lil'li-pu'tian (lĭl'lĭ-pū'shan), *a.* Very small; dwarfed.

Lilt (lĭlt), *v. i.* & *t.* To sing cheerfully. — *n.* A lively song.

Lil'y (lĭl'ў), *n.* A bulbous plant and its flower. — **Lil'ied** (-ĭd), *a.* Bearing or embellished with lilies. — **Lil'y-a'ceous** (lĭl'ĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, lilies. — **Lil'y-liv'ered** (-lĭv'-ẽrd), *a.* White-livered; cowardly.

Lily of the Valley.

Limb (lĭm), *n.* Edge or border; extremity of the body, as the arm or leg; branch of a tree. — *v. t.* To supply with limbs; to dismember; to tear off the limbs of. — **Limb'less**, *a.* Destitute of limbs.

Lim'ber (lĭm'bẽr), *a.* Easily bent; flexible. — *v. t.* To render flexible or pliant. — **Lim'ber-ness**, *n.*

Lim'ber (lĭm'bẽr), *n.* The forward part of a gun carriage, to which the horses are attached, and from which the gun is detached (unlimbered) when in action. — *v. t.* To attach (a gun) to a limber.

Lim'bo (lĭm'bō), *n.* Borders of hell; place of restraint or confinement.

Lime (lim), *n.* The linden; a European tree, having yellow flowers and large cordate leaves.

Lime (līm), *n.* Birdlime, a sticky substance spread on trees, etc., to catch birds. — *v. t.* To smear, also to insnare (birds), with birdlime. — **Lim'y** (-ў), *a.* Viscous; sticky.

Lime, *n.* A fruit allied to the lemon, but smaller, and more intensely sour.

Lime (līm), *n.* Oxide of calcium; a caustic substance (quicklime) obtained by calcining limestone or shells, and used, when slacked or wet, as an ingredient of cement, plaster, mortar, etc. — *v. t.* To treat or manure with lime; to cement. — **Lim'y** (līm'ў), *a.* Containing lime. — **Lim'i-ness**, *n.* — **Lime'kiln'** (līm'-kĭl'), *n.* Kiln or furnace for burning limestone or shells to make lime. — **Lime'stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* A kind of stone consisting largely of carbonate of lime, from which lime is obtained. — **Lime'wa'ter** (-wą'tẽr), *n.* Water impregnated with lime; solution of lime for medicinal use.

Lime.

Lim'it (lĭm'ĭt), *n.* Bound; border; boundary. — *v. t.* [LIMITED; LIMITING.] To set bounds to; to confine within certain bounds; to restrain or confine the signification of; to define exactly. — **Lim'it-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being limited. — **Lim'i-ta'tion** (-ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* A bounding or circumscribing; restraining conditions; defining circumstances; period limited by statute after which a claimant shall not enforce his claims by suit. — **Lim'it-less**, *a.* Having no limits; unbounded; infinite.

Limn (lĭm), *v. t.* [LIMNED (lĭmd); LIMNING (lĭm'nĭng *or* lĭm'ĭng).] To draw or paint; to illuminate (books or parchments). — **Lim'ner** (lĭm'nẽr), *n.*

Limp (lĭmp), *v. i.* [LIMPED (lĭmt); LIMPING.] To halt; to walk lamely. — *n.* A halt; act of limping.

Limp (lĭmp), *a.* Lacking stiffness; flexible; flabby; flimsy.

Lim'pet (lĭm'pĕt), *n.* A shell fish of many kinds.

Lim'pid (lĭm'pĭd), *a.* Clear; transparent; lucid; pure. — **Lim-pid'i-ty** (lĭm-pĭd'ĭ-tў), **Lim'pid-ness**, *n.*

Limp'sy (lĭmp'sў), **Lim'sy** (lĭm'zў), *a.* Weak; flexible; flimsy.

Lim'y, *a.* See under LIME, birdlime, also oxide of calcium.

Linch'pin' (lĭnch'pĭn'), *n.* A pin used to prevent a wheel from sliding off the axletree.

Lin'den (lĭn'den), *n.* A European tree, having light yellow flowers and large cordate leaves; in America, the basswood.

Line (lin), *v. t.* [LINED (lind); LINING.] To cover the inner surface of; to put inside of. — **Lin'ing**, *n.* The covering of an inner surface.

Line (lin), *n.* A thread; string; mark; row; rank; verse in poetry; course of conduct or activity; mathematical dimension of length without breadth or thickness; a series of public conveyances (stages, cars, ships, etc.); boundary; contour; feature; a measure of length, 1-12th of an inch; the equator. — *v. t.* [LINED (lind); LINING.] To mark with lines; to repeat (poetry) line by line. — **Lin'er**, *n.* — **Lin'e-ar** (lĭn'ē-ẽr), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, lines; straight. — **Lin'e-age** (-ăj), *n.* Race; progeny; descendants in a line from a common progenitor. — **Lin'e-al** (-al), *a.* Composed of lines; descending in direct line; hereditary. — **Lin'e-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Lin'e-a-ment** (-ă-ment), *n.* Outline or exterior of a body or of the face; feature; form; mark.

Lin'en (lĭn'ĕn), *n.* Thread or cloth made of flax or hemp; underclothing. — *a.* Made of linen.

Ling (lĭng), *n.* A sea fish resembling the cod.

Lin'ger (lĭng'gẽr), *v. i.* [LINGERED (-gẽrd); LINGERING.] To delay; to loiter; to hesitate; to tarry; to stop. — **Lin'ger-er**, *n.* — **Lin'ger-ing**, *a.* Slow; tardy. — *n.* Tardiness; delay.

Lin'go (lĭng'gō), *n.* Language; speech; dialect.

Lin'gual (lĭn'gwal), *a.* Pertaining to the tongue. *n.* Letter (*l*, *d*, *th*, or *n*) pronounced with the tongue. — **Lin'guist** (-gwĭst), *n.* One skilled in languages. — **Lin-guis'tic** (lĭn-gwĭs'tĭk), **Lin-guis'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Relating to affinities of languages. — **Lin-guis'tics** (-tĭks), *n.* Science of languages.

Lin'i-ment (lĭn'ĭ-ment), *n.* Soft ointment.

Lin'ing (lin'ĭng), *n.* The covering of the inner surface of anything. See LINE, *v. t.*

Link (lĭnk), *n.* A torch.

Link (lĭnk), *n.* Ring or division of a chain; rod or piece transmitting power from one part of a machine to another; constituent part of a connected series; length of one joint of Gunter's chain, being 7.92 inches. — *v. t.* & *i.* [LINKED (lĭnkt); LINKING.] To connect.

Lin'net (lĭn'nĕt), *n.* A small European singing bird.

Lin'seed' (lĭn'sēd'), *n.* Flaxseed.

Lin'sey-wool'sey (lĭn'sĭ-wo͝ol'sĭ), *a.* Made of linen and wool. — *n.* Cloth of material thus mixed.

Lin'stock (lĭn'stŏk), *n.* A cannoneer's staff, to hold a match for firing cannon.

Lint (lĭnt), *n.* Flax; linen scraped into a soft substance, and used for dressing wounds.

Lin'tel (lĭn'tĕl), *n.* A horizontal piece spanning a door, window, or other opening.

Li'on (lī'ŭn), *n.* A rapacious carnivorous mammal,

Lion.

the largest of the Cat kind, found in Asia and Africa; an object of interest and curiosity. — **Li'on-ess** (-ĕs), *n.* Female of the lion. — **Li'on-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* To treat as a lion, or object of interest; to show objects of interest to.

Lip (lĭp), *n.* Border of the mouth; edge of anything; speech. — *v. t.* [LIPPED (lĭpt); LIPPING.] To touch with the lips.

Liq'uid (lĭk'wĭd), *a.* Flowing like water; gliding smoothly or easily; sounding agreeably to the ear. — *n.* A substance whose parts change position on the slightest pressure and retain no definite form; a fluid not aëriform; a letter (*l*, *m*, *n*, or *r*) having a smooth, flowing sound. — **Li-quid'i-ty** (lĭ-kwĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being liquid. — **Liq'ue-fy** (lĭk'wē-fī), *v. t.* & *i.* To melt; to dissolve. — **Liq'ua-ble** (-wā-b'l), **Liq'ue-fi'a-ble** (-wē-fī'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being melted. — **Li-qua'tion** (lĭ-kwā'shŭn), *n.* A melting; capacity of being melted; process of separating an easily fusible metal from one more refractory. — **Liq'ue-fac'tion** (lĭk'wē-făk'shŭn), *n.* A melting or dissolving; state of being melted. — **Li-ques'cent** (lĭ-kwĕs'sent), *a.* Tending to become liquid; inclined to melt. — **Li-ques'cen-cy** (-sen-sĭ), *n.* Aptness to melt. — ‖**Li'queur'** (lē'kēr'), *n.* An aromatic alcoholic cordial.

Liq'ui-date (lĭk'wĭ-dāt), *v. t.* To make clear; to settle; to adjust; to pay. — **Liq'ui-da'tion** (-dā'shŭn), *n.* A liquidating; a settling and adjusting debts.

Liq'uor (lĭk'ẽr), *n.* A liquid or fluid substance; an alcoholic or spirituous fluid, distilled or fermented; a decoction, solution, or tincture.

Liq'uor-ice, *n.* See LICORICE.

Lisp (lĭsp), *v. i.* [LISPED (lĭspt); LISPING.] To pronounce sibilant letters imperfectly (sounding *s* like *th* in *thin*, and *z* as *th* in *this*); to speak imperfectly; to make feeble beginnings or imperfect efforts. — *v. t.* To pronounce with a lisp. — *n.* Habit or act of lisping. — **Lisp'er**, *n.*

List (lĭst), *n.* Outer edge or selvage of cloth; border; boundary; a roll or catalogue; a little square molding; a fillet. — *v. t.* To cover with list (cloth); to enroll; to enlist; to engage. — *v. i.* To enlist.

List (lĭst), *n.* A line inclosing a piece of ground; *pl.* a field inclosed for a race or combat. — *v. t.* To inclose.

List (lĭst), *v. t.* & *i.* To listen or hearken (to).

List (lĭst), *v. i.* To lean or incline; to desire; to choose; to please. — *n.* Slant or inclination to one side.

List'el (lĭs'tĕl), *n.* A list or fillet.

Lis'ten (lĭs''n), *v. t.* [LISTENED (-'nd); LISTENING.] To attend closely; to hearken; to yield to advice; to obey. — **Lis'ten-er**, *n.*

List'less (lĭst'lĕs), *a.* Not listening; not attending; heedless; careless; languid; indolent. — **List'less-ly**, *adv.* — **List'less-ness**, *n.*

Lit (lĭt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of LIGHT, *v.*

Lit'a-ny (lĭt'ā-nĭ), *n.* A solemn form of supplication and prayer.

Li'ter, Li'tre (lē'tẽr), *n.* A metric measure of capacity, being a cubic decimeter, of 61.022 cubic inches, or 2.113 American or 1.76 English pints.

Lit'er-al (lĭt'ẽr-*a*l), *a.* According to the letter; real; not metaphorical; following the letter or exact words; expressed by letters. — **Lit'er-al-ly**, *adv.*

Lit'er-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or versed in, letters or literature. — **Lit'er-ate** (-āt), *a.* Instructed in learning and science; learned; lettered. — *n.* A literary man. — ‖**Lit'e-ra'ti** (-ē-rā'tĭ), *n. pl.* Learned or literary men. — ‖**Lit'e-ra'tim** (-tĭm), *adv.* Letter for letter. — **Lit'er-a-ture** (lĭt'ẽr-ā-tūr), *n.* Learning; acquaintance with letters or books; collective body of literary productions.

Lith'arge (lĭth'ärj), *n.* Lead monoxide, produced by exposing melted lead to a current of air, and used in making flint glass, red lead, etc., and in glazing earthenware.

Lithe (līth), *a.* Easily bent; pliant; flexible; limber. — **Lithe'ness**, *n.* — **Lithe'some** (-sŭm), *a.* Pliant; limber; nimble.

Lith'i-um (lĭth'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* An alkaline metal, — the lightest solid element known.

‖**Lith'o-frac'teur** (lĭth'ō-frăk'tẽr), *n.* An explosive compound of nitroglycerin.

Lith'o-graph (lĭth'ō-grăf), *v. t.* To trace on stone, and transfer to paper by printing. — *n.* A print from a drawing on stone. — **Li-thog'ra-pher** (lĭ-thŏg'rā-fẽr), *n.* — **Li-thog'ra-phy** (-fĭ), *n.* Art of taking impressions from designs made with a greasy material upon stone. — **Lith'o-graph'ic** (lĭth'ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to lithography; engraved upon, or printed from, stone.

Li-thol'o-gy (lĭ-thŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Science of the characteristics and classification of rocks.

Li-thot'o-my (lĭ-thŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* The cutting for stone in the bladder. — **Li-thot'o-mist** (-mĭst), *n.* A surgeon who performs lithotomy.

Lit'i-gate (lĭt'ĭ-gāt), *v. t. & i.* To contest in law. — **Lit'i-gant** (-gant), *a.* Disposed to litigate; engaged in a lawsuit. — *n.* One engaged in a lawsuit. — **Lit'i-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Suit at law; judicial contest. — **Li-ti'gious** (lĭ-tĭj'ŭs), *a.* Inclined to judicial contest; quarrelsome; contentious; disputable; controvertible. — **Li-ti'gious-ly**, *adv.* — **Li-ti'gious-ness**, *n.*

Lit'mus (lĭt'mŭs), *n.* Purple dye, obtained from lichens, which turns blue with alkalies and red with acids.

Li'tre, *n.* Same as LITER.

Lit'ter (lĭt'tẽr), *n.* A bed which may be carried about with a person in it; a bed of straw or hay for animals; a confused mass of objects; rubbish; confusion; number of small animals born at once. — *v. t.* To supply with litter; to confuse; to disorder; to give birth to (pigs, puppies, etc.). — *v. i.* To produce a litter.

Lit'tle (lĭt't'l), *a.* [LESS; LEAST (lēst).] Small in size or extent; diminutive; brief; insignificant; slight; mean. — *n.* A small quantity, space, etc. — *adv.* In a small quantity or degree; not much; slightly. — **Lit'tle-ness**, *n.*

Lit'to-ral (lĭt'tŏ-ral), *a.* Belonging to a shore, as of the sea.

Lit'ur-gy (lĭt'ŭr-jў), *n.; pl.* LITURGIES (-jĭz). Ritual for public worship. — **Li-tur'gic** (lĭ-tûr'jĭk), **Li-tur'gic-al** (-jĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to a liturgy, or to public prayer and worship.

Live (lĭv), *v. i.* [LIVED (lĭvd); LIVING.] To have life; to pass one's time; to dwell; to abide; to last; to feed. — *v. t.* To spend (one's life); to act in conformity to. — **Liv'er**, *n.* — **Live'long** (lĭv'lŏng), *a.* Whole; entire; long in passing. — **Liv'ing**, *a.* Having life; active; producing action. — *n.* Subsistence; support; benefice; those who are alive.

Live (lĭv), *a.* Having life; earnest; active; containing fire; ignited; bright; glowing, as color. — **Live oak.** A very durable American oak, valued for ship timber.

Live'ly (lĭv'lў), *a.* Brisk; active; lifelike; quick; smart; prompt; energetic; blithe; gleeful. — *adv.* With strong resemblance of life. — **Live'li-ness**, *n.* — **Live'li-hood** (-lĭ-hōōd), *n.* Means of maintaining existence; support of life; maintenance.

Liv'er (lĭv'ẽr), *n.* One who lives; a resident; a dweller.

Liv'er (lĭv'ẽr), *n.* The largest gland of the body, which secretes the bile.

Liv'er-wort' (lĭv'ẽr-wûrt'), *n.* A plant between the lichens and the mosses.

Liv'er-y (lĭv'ẽr-ў), *n.; pl.* LIVERIES (-ĭz). A delivering possession; peculiar dress of an association, of servants, etc.; allowance of food; ration. — *v. t.* To clothe in livery. — **Liv'er-y-man** (-măn), *n.; pl.* LIVERYMEN (-mĕn). One who wears a livery, as a servant; a freeman of the city of London. — **Livery stable.** Stable where horses are kept for hire.

Liv'id (lĭv'ĭd), *a.* Black and blue; of a lead color; discolored, as flesh by contusion. — **Liv'id-ness.** **Li-vid'i-ty** (lĭ-vĭd'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Liv'ing (lĭv'ĭng), *a. & n.* See under LIVE, *v. i.*

Li'vre (lē'vẽr; *F.* lē'vr'), *n.* A French money of account, afterward a silver coin equal to 20 sous, — not now in use.

Lix-iv'i-um (lĭks-ĭv'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* Water impregnated with alkaline salts from wood ashes. — **Lix-iv'i-al** (*-al*), **Lix-iv'i-ous** (*-ŭs*), *a.* Impregnated with, consisting of, or like, alkaline salts from wood ashes; resembling lye. — **Lix-iv'i-ate** (-āt), *v. t.* To subject to lixiviation; to leach. — **Lix-iv'i-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* The extracting alkaline salts from ashes.

Liz'ard (lĭz'ẽrd), *n.* A reptile usually having an elongated body, four legs, and a long tail, but sometimes without legs, and having a short tail.

Green Lizard.

Lla'ma (lä'mä; *Sp.* lyä'mä), *n.* An ungulate, ruminating, South American mammal, allied to the camel, but smaller, and without a hump.

Llama.

Lo (lō), *interj.* Look; see; behold; observe.

Loach (lōch), *n.* A small brook fish, allied to the minnow.

Load (lōd), *n.* Burden; that which is carried; weight; quantity which one can carry; contents of a vehicle or vessel; cargo; lading; particular measure for certain articles; charge of a firearm. — *v. t.* To lay a burden on; to furnish with a lading or cargo; to weigh down; to encumber; to confer in great abundance; to charge (a gun) with powder, etc.

Load'star' (lōd'stär'), **Lode'star'**, *n.* Star that leads; guiding star; polestar. — **Load'stone'** (-stōn'), **Lode'stone'**, *n.* Magnetic iron ore possessing polarity like a magnetic needle.

Loaf (lōf), *n.; pl.* LOAVES (lōvz). A thick lump or mass (of bread, sugar, cake, etc.)

Loaf (lōf), *v. i.* [LOAFED (lōft); LOAFING.] To spend time in idleness; to lounge; to loiter. — **Loaf'er**, *n.*

Loam (lōm), *n.* Rich friable soil. — *v. t.* To cover with loam. — **Loam'y** (-ў), *a.* Consisting of, of the nature of, or resembling, loam.

Loan (lōn), *n.* A lending; thing lent; permission to use. — *v. t. & i.* [LOANED (lōnd); LOANING.] To lend.

Loath (lōth), *a.* Filled with aversion; unwilling; reluctant. — **Loathe** (lōth), *v. t.* [LOATHED (lōthd); LOATHING.] To have an extreme aversion to; to dislike greatly; to abhor; to detest. — **Loath'er**, *n.* — **Loath'ful** (lōth'fŭl), *a.* Full

of loathing; exciting disgust; disgusting. — **Loath'ing**, *n.* Abhorrence; detestation. — **Loath'ly** (-lȳ), **Loath'some** (-sŭm), *a.* Exciting disgust or abhorrence; detestable. — **Loath'some-ness**, *n.*

Loaves (lōvz), *n., pl.* of LOAF.

Lob (lŏb), *n.* A dull, sluggish person; something thick and heavy. — *v. t.* To let fall heavily or lazily.

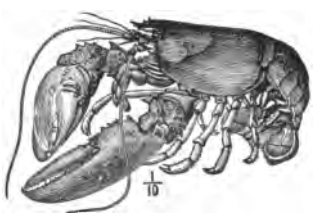
Lo'bate (lō'bāt), **Lo'ba-ted** (-bā-tĕd), *a.* Consisting of, or having, lobes; lobed.

Lobate Leaf.

Lob'by (lŏb'bȳ), *n.; pl.* LOBBIES (-bīz). Anteroom; small hall or waiting-room; part of a hall of legislation not appropriated to the official use of the assembly; men who frequent such a place for business with the legislators. — *v. i.* [LOBBIED (-bīd); LOBBYING.] To solicit members of a legislative body to favor particular measures. — *v. t.* To advocate (a bill or measure) by influencing legislators. — **Lob'by-ist**, *n.*

Lobe (lōb), *n.* Projection or division, esp. of a roundish form. — **Lobed** (lōbd), *a.* Having lobes; lobate.

Lob'ster (lŏb'stĕr), *n.* Edible marine crustacean.



American Lobster.

Lo'cal (lō'kal), *a.* Pertaining or limited to a spot, place, or definite district. — **Lo'cal-ly**, *adv.* — **Lo'cal-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* State of being local; local idiom or custom. — **Lo-cal'i-ty** (-kăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Existence in a place; position; situation; limitation to a county, district, or place. — **Lo'cal-ize** (lō'kal-īz), *v. t.* To fix in, or assign or restrict to, a definite place. — **Lo'cate** (-kāt), *v. t.* To place; to set in a particular position; to designate the place of; to determine the bounds of. — **Lo-ca'tion** (lō-kā'shŭn), *n.* A placing; place where something is located; tract of land designated in place; a marking out of the place or site of a piece of land. — **Loc'a-tive** (lŏk'ā-tĭv), *a.* Indicating place.

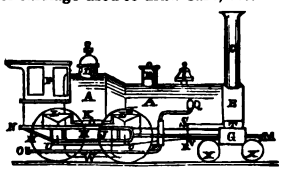
Loch (lŏk), *n.* Scottish name for a lake, bay, or arm of the sea.

Lock (lŏk), *n.* A tuft or tress of hair; a flock of wool.

Lock (lŏk), *n.* Fastening for a door, drawer, etc.; barrier confining water in a canal; part of a gun which explodes the charge; grapple; gripe. — *v. t.* [LOCKED (lŏkt); LOCKING.] To fasten with a lock, or so as to impede motion; to confine, as with a lock; to close fast; to encircle or inclose. — *v. i.* To become fast; to unite closely by mutual insertion. — **Lock'er**, *n.* Drawer or case that may be closed with a lock. — **Lock'age** (lŏk'ăj), *n.* Materials for locks in a canal; toll paid for passing locks; elevation and descent made by the locks. — **Lock'jaw'**, **Locked'-jaw'** (lŏkt'jạ'), *n.* Contraction of the muscles of the jaw, suspending its motion; tetanus. — **Lock'out'** (lŏk'out'), *n.* Employer's closing of a factory, to bring workmen to terms, by suspending wages. — **Lock'smith'** (-smĭth'), *n.* Maker or mender of locks. — **Lock'up'** (-ŭp'), *n.* Place of detention for arrested persons. — **Lock stitch.** Stitch formed by the locking of two threads together, as in the work of some sewing machines.

Lock'et (lŏk'ĕt), *n.* Catch or spring to fasten a necklace; case worn as an ornament, often containing a lock of hair, etc.

Lo'co-mo'tion (lō'kō-mō'shŭn), *n.* Act or power of moving from place to place. — **Lo'co-mo'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Changing place, or able to change place; producing motion. — *n.* Self-propelling wheel carriage used to draw cars, etc.



Locomotive.

AA Boiler; *B* Smoke Box; *C* Chimney; *E* Sand Box; *F* Cab; *G* Cylinder; *OP* Feed Pipe; *T* Steam Chest; *UU* Parallel Rod; *VG* Piston Rod; *W* Ash Pan.

Lo'cust (lō'kŭst), *n.* A migratory, jumping, orthopterous insect, resembling the grasshopper; the locust tree. — **Locust tree.** A large North American tree, having fragrant flowers.

Lo-cu'tion (lō-kū'shŭn), *n.* Speech; discourse.

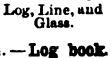
Lode (lōd), *n.* A water course; a metallic or other vein.

Lode'star', *n.* See LOADSTAR. — **Lode'stone'**, *n.* See LOADSTONE.

Lodge (lŏj), *n.* Shelter; a hut; a small house; a meeting place or association of a society. — *v. t.* & *i.* [LODGED (lŏjd); LODGING.] To rest for the night; to place; to settle. — **Lodg'er** (lŏj'ĕr), *n.* — **Lodg'ing**, *n.* Place of residence or rest; harbor; cover. — **Lodg'ment** (-ment), *n.* A lodging; room; position secured and held.

Loft (lŏft), *n.* Elevation; room or space under a roof; gallery. — **Loft'y** (lŏft'ȳ), *a.* [LOFTIER; LOFTIEST.] Lifted high up; much elevated in position, language, or style; exalted; stately; sublime; proud; haughty. — **Loft'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Loft'i-ness**, *n.*

Log (lŏg), *n.* A bulky piece of wood or timber; apparatus for measuring a ship's motion through the water; record of a ship's velocity; statement; tally. — *v. i.* [LOGGED (lŏgd); LOGGING.] To cut and get out logs of timber. — *v. t.* To record (progress made) in a ship's log book. — **Log'ger**, *n.* One who gets out timber; lumberman. — **Log book.** Book for recording incidents of a ship's voyage. — **Log cabin, house,** *or* **hut.** A house built



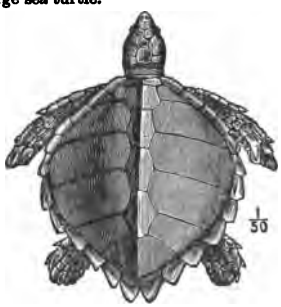
Log, Line, and Glass.

of logs. — **Log line** (lŏg lĭn). A cord, graduated by knots, attached to a ship's log.

Log'a-rithm (lŏg'ȧ-rĭth'm), *n.* Auxiliary number, to abridge arithmetical calculations, by using addition and subtraction in place of multiplication and division. — **Log'a-rith'mic** (-rĭth'mĭk), **Log'a-rith'mic-al** (-mĭ-kȧl), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, logarithms.

Log book, Log house, etc. See under Log, *n.*

Log'ger-head' (lŏg'gĕr-hĕd'), *n.* A blockhead; dunce; a numskull; a timber, in a whale-boat, over which the line is passed, to check its speed; a large sea turtle.



Loggerhead.

Log'ic (lŏj'ĭk), *n.* Science or art of exact reasoning. — **Log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Pertaining to, used in, or according to, the rules of logic. — **Log'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Lo-gi'cian** (lō-jĭsh'ȧn), *n.* One skilled in logic.

Log'roll' (lŏg'rōl'), *v. i.* & *t.* To engage in, or accomplish by, logrolling. — **Log'roll'ing,** *n.* The rolling felled logs to the stream which floats them to market, — often done by mutual assistance of several loggers; a combination of politicians for mutual furtherance of their respective jobs in legislation, etc.

Log'wood' (lŏg'wo͝od'), *n.* Red, heavy heartwood of a South American tree, used medicinally and in dyeing; campeachy wood; bloodwood.

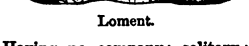
Loin (loin), *n.* The part of an animal just above the hip; *pl.* the reins.

Loi'ter (loi'tẽr), *v. i.* [LOITERED (-tẽrd); LOITERING.] To be slow in moving; to linger; to lag; to tarry. — **Loi'ter-er,** *n.*

Loll (lŏl), *v. i.* [LOLLED (lŏld); LOLLING.] To act lazily; to lie at ease. — *v. t.* To thrust out (the tongue).

Lol'li-pop (lŏl'ĭ-pŏp), *n.* Sugar confectionery.

Lo'ment (lō'mĕnt), *n.* An elongated pod of a plant, divided transversely into cells, each containing a seed.



Loment.

Lone (lōn), *a.* Having no company; solitary; single; unmarried, or in widowhood. — **Lone'ly** (lōn'lў), *a.* [LONELIER; LONELIEST.] Sequestered from company; retired; secluded. — **Lone'li-ness,** *n.* — **Lone'some** (lōn'sŭm), *a.* Secluded from society; depressed by solitude. — **Lone'some-ly,** *adv.* — **Lone'some-ness,** *n.*

Long (lŏng), *a.* [LONGER (lŏŋ'gĕr); LONGEST (-gĕst).] Drawn out; protracted; extended; distant; tedious. — *adv.* To, at, or through, a great extent or duration. — *v. i.* [LONGED (lŏngd); LONGING.] To desire earnestly or eagerly. — **Long'ing,** *n.* Earnest desire; eager wish; craving. — **Long'ish,** *a.* Rather long. — **Long'boat,** *n.* The largest boat carried by a merchant vessel. — **Long'lived'** (-lĭvd'), *a.* Having a long life; lasting long. — **Long'ways'** (-wāz'), **Long'wise'** (-wīz'), *adv.* Lengthwise. — **Long measure.** A measure of length; lineal measure. — **Long primer.** A size of type between small

☞ This is *long primer type.*

pica and bourgeois in size. — **Long'-drawn'** (-drȧn'), *a.* Extended to great length. — **Long'-head'ed** (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Having great foresight or sagacity. — **Long'-head'ed-ness,** *n.* — **Long'-sight'ed** (-sīt'ĕd), *a.* Able to see objects at a great distance; farseeing; sagacious. — **Long'-sight'ed-ness,** *n.* — **Long'-stop'** (-stŏp'), *n.* A cricket player set to stop balls which pass the wicket keeper. — **Long'-suf'fer-ing** (-sŭf'fẽr-ĭng), *a.* Bearing injuries or provocation for a long time; patient; not easily provoked. — *n.* Long endurance of offense. — **Long'-tongued'** (-tŭngd'), *a.* Having a long tongue; loquacious; babbling. — **Long'-wind'ed** (-wĭnd'ĕd), *a.* Long in speaking; tedious.

Longe (lŭnj), *n.* A lunge; a thrust.

Lon-gev'i-ty (lŏn-jĕv'ĭ-tў), *n.* Length of life.

Lon'gi-tude (lŏn'jĭ-tūd), *n.* Length; measure along the longest line; portion of the equator between the meridian of a given place, and that of another place from which longitude is reckoned. — **Lon'gi-tu'di-nal** (lŏn'gĭ-tū'dĭ-nȧl), *a.* Pertaining to longitude or to length; running lengthwise. — **Lon'gi-tu'di-nal-ly,** *adv.* In the direction of length.

Long'shore'man (lŏng'shōr'mȧn), *n.* A laborer employed about wharves, esp. in loading and unloading vessels.

Loo (lo͞o), *n.* A game at cards. — *v. t.* [LOOED (lo͞od); LOOING.] To beat, by winning every trick at the game.

Look (lo͝ok), *v. i.* [LOOKED (lo͝okt); LOOKING.] To behold; to search; to watch; to expect; to observe; to appear; to seem. — *v. t.* To influence by looks; to express or manifest by a look. — *n.* Cast of countenance; aspect; view; watch. — **Look'er,** *n.* — **Look'out'** (lo͝ok'out'), *n.* A careful looking for any object or event; place from which observation is made; one engaged in watching. — **Look'ing-glass'** (-glȧs'), *n.* A mirror.

Loom.

Loom (lo͞om), *n.* A machine for weaving thread into cloth; the part of an oar between blade and handle.

Loom (lo͞om), *v. i.* [LOOMED (lo͞omd); LOOMING.] To appear above the surface, as a distant object, ship at sea, etc.;

to rise; to be eminent. — *n.* State of looming; unnatural, indistinct appearance of size or elevation of anything seen obscurely, at sea, etc.

Loon (lōōn), *n.* A sorry fellow; rogue; rascal.

Loon (lōōn), *n.* A swimming and diving sea bird.

Loop (lōōp), *n.* Fold or doubling of a string; noose; staple; eye; curve. — *v. t.* [LOOPED (lōōpt); LOOPING.] To make a loop of or in; to fasten with a loop. — **Loop'er**, *n.* An instrument for forming loops; a bodkin; a caterpillar. — **Loop'hole'** (lōōp'hōl'), *n.* An opening in the walls of a fortification, ship, etc., for firing at an enemy; an aperture; a means of escape.

Loose (lōōs), *a.* Unbound; untied; free from obligation; not tight, crowded, close, or compact; not precise or exact; vague; not strict or rigid; dissolute; wanton; unchaste. — *v. t.* [LOOSED (lōōst); LOOSING.] To unbind; to free; to relieve; to remit; to absolve; to undo; to unfasten. — *v. i.* To set sail; to leave port. — **Loose'ly**, *adv.* — **Loose'ness**, *n.* — **Loos'en** (lōōs''n), *v. t.* [LOOSENED (-'nd); LOOSENING.] To make loose; to free from tightness, fixedness, restraint, etc.; to render less dense or compact. — *v. i.* To become loose.

Loot (lōōt), *n.* A plundering; sack; plunder. — *v. t. & i.* To plunder.

Lop (lŏp), *v. t.* [LOPPED (lŏpt); LOPPING.] To cut off (the top of anything); to let fall. — *v. i.* To fall or hang downward. — *n.* That which is cut off, or which lops or falls over. — **Lop'-eared'** (-ērd'), *a.* Having ears that hang down. — **Lop'sid'ed** (-sīd'ĕd), *a.* Leaning to one side; unbalanced.

Lo-qua'cious (lō-kwā'shŭs), *a.* Given to continual talking; garrulous; apt to blab. — **Lo-qua'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Lo-qua'cious-ness**, **Lo-quac'i-ty** (-kwăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Lord (lôrd), *n.* A superior; master; ruler; an English nobleman of rank above a baronet; a husband; the Supreme Being; Jehovah; the Savior; Christ. — *v. i.* To play the lord; to domineer. — **Lord'ly** (lôrd'lĭ), *a.* Becoming a lord; stately; haughty; imperious; domineering; insolent. — **Lord'li-ness**, *n.* — **Lord'ling**, *n.* A little or petty lord. — **Lord'ship**, *n.* State or quality of being a lord; title applied to a lord; territory over which a lord holds jurisdiction; power; authority.

Lore (lôr), *n.* Erudition; knowledge; learning; wisdom; counsel.

‖**Lor'gnette'** (*F.* lôr'nyĕt'; *E.* lôrn-yĕt'), *n.* An opera glass.

Lor'i-cate (lôr'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To plate over; to cover with a coating or crust. — **Lor'i-cate** (-kāt), *a.* Covered with a shell or hard exterior. — **Lor'i-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A loricating; a surface covered with plates like mail.

Lorn (lôrn), *a.* Lost; forsaken; lonely.

Lose (lōōz), *v. t.* [LOST (lôst); LOSING (lōōz'ĭng).] To suffer the loss of; to forfeit; to be deprived of; to employ ineffectually; to waste; to squander; to wander from; to miss; to ruin; to destroy; to fail to obtain. — *v. i.* To forfeit anything in contest; to suffer loss by comparison. — **Los'er** (lōōz'ẽr), *n.* — **Loss** (lôs), *n.* Act of losing; failure; destruction; privation; detriment; damage; disadvantage. — **Lost** (lôst), *a.* Parted from unwillingly; missing; forfeited in an unsuccessful contest; no longer possessed; wasted; squandered; bewildered; perplexed; ruined physically or morally; not perceptible to the senses; not visible.

Lot (lŏt), *n.* That which happens without design or forethought; chance; fortune; portion; share; part; quantity; portion of land. — *v. t.* To allot; to share.

Lote (lōt), *n.* A European hard-wooded tree, bearing a cherry-like fruit.

Loth (lōth), *a.* Hating; unwilling; reluctant.

Lo'tion (lō'shŭn), *n.* A washing, esp. of the skin to render it fair; liquid preparation for washing; healing application.

Lot'ter-y (lŏt'tẽr-ĭ), *n.* A distribution of prizes by lot or chance.

Lot'to (lŏt'tō), *n.* A game of chance, played with numbered cards.

Lo'tus (lō'tŭs), *n.* An Egyptian aquatic plant, like the water lily; a shrub of Northern Africa, fabled to make strangers who ate of it forget their native country; the lote, or nettle tree; a leguminous plant, resembling clover.

Lotus.

Loud (loud), *a.* Making a great sound; boisterous; impressive; turbulent; vehement. — *adv.* With loudness; loudly. — **Loud'ly**, *adv.* — **Loud'ness**, *n.*

Lough (lŏk), *n.* A loch; lake.

Lounge (lounj), *v. i.* [LOUNGED (lounjd); LOUNGING (loun'jĭng).] To spend time lazily; to recline at ease; to loll. — *n.* An idle stroll; a place for lounging; couch; sofa. — **Loun'ger**, *n.*

Louse (lous), *n.*; *pl.* LICE (lis). Wingless parasitic insect, sucking the blood of men and beasts. — **Lous'y** (louz'ĭ), *a.* Infested with lice. — **Lous'i-ness**, *n.*

Lout (lout), *n.* A clownish, awkward fellow; a bumpkin. — **Lout'ish** (lout'ĭsh), *a.* Rude; awkward.

Lov'a-ble, *a.* See under LOVE, *n.*

Lov'age (lŭv'ăj), *n.* A plant used in medicine as an aromatic stimulant.

Love (lŭv), *n.* Warm affection; fondness; devotion; courtship; charity; person beloved. — *v. t.* [LOVED (lŭvd); LOVING.] To be fond of; to like; to have good will toward; to delight in, with preëminent affection. — *v. i.* To take pleasure; to be in love. — **Lov'er**, *n.* — **Lov'a-ble** (lŭv'ă-b'l), *a.* Deserving love; amiable. — **Love'ly**, *a.* Deserving or exciting love; charming; delightful. — **Love'li-ness**, *n.* — **Love'less**, *a.* Not loving; not loved. — **Love'lorn'** (-lôrn'), *a.* Forsaken by one's love. — **Love apple.** The tomato. — **Love feast.** A religious festival, held quarterly by the Moravians, Methodists, etc. — **Love knot.** An intricate knot, — used as a token of love. — **Love letter.** Letter of courtship. — **Love'-sick'** (-sĭk'), *a.* Sick with love; expressive of languishing love. — **Love'-sick'ness**, *n.* — **Lov'ing-kind'ness**, *n.* Tender regard; mercy; favor.

Low (lō), *a.* Deep; not high; humble; cheap; poor; mean, abject; vulgar; base. — *adv.* In a low position, manner, voice, etc.; cheaply; humbly; meanly. — **Low'ness**, *n.* — **Low'ly**, *adv.* —

a. Humble; mean; meek. — **Low'li-ness** (lō'-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* — **Low'bred'** (-brĕd'), *a.* Rude; impolite; vulgar. — **Low'land** (-land), *n.* Low or level country; — opp. to *highland*. — **Low'-church'**, *a.* Placing little value on ecclesiastical organizations or forms; evangelical. — **Low'-lived'** (lō'līvd'), *a.* Mean; dishonorable; contemptible. — **Low'-mind'ed** (lō'mind'ĕd), *a.* Inclined to low things; showing a base mind. — **Low'-necked'** (-nĕkt'), *a.* Cut low in the neck; décolleté; — said of women's dresses. — **Low'-pres'sure**, *a.* Having, employing, or exerting, a low degree of pressure, esp. of less than 50 pounds per square inch. — **Low'-spir'it-ed**, *a.* Deficient in animation or courage; dejected; depressed.

Low (lō), *v. i.* [LOWED (lōd); LOWING.] To bellow as an ox or a cow. — *n.* The noise made by bovine animals.

Low'er (lō'ẽr), *a., compar. of* Low, *a.* — *v. t. & i.* [LOWERED (-ẽrd); LOWERING.] To make or become lower; to let down; to sink. — **Low'er-most'**, *a.* Lowest. — **Low'er-case'** (-kās'), *a.* Pertaining to, or kept in, the lower case; — used to denote small letters in printers' type, as distinguished from capitals.

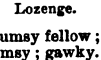
Low'er (lou'ẽr), *v. i.* To be dark and gloomy; to threaten a storm; to frown; to look sullen. — **Low'er-y** (-ẽr-ỹ), *a.* Cloudy; gloomy.

Low'ing, *n.* See under Low, *v. i.*

Low'land, Low'ly, Low'-pres'sure, etc. See under Low, *a.*

Loy'al (loi'al), *a.* Faithful to the lawful government, to a lover, or a friend. — **Loy'al-ly**, *adv.* — **Loy'al-ist**, *n.* One who adheres to his sovereign or country, esp. in times of trouble. — **Loy'al-ty** (-tỹ), *n.* Fidelity to a superior, duty, love, etc.

Loz'enge (lŏz'ẽnj), *n.* A rhomb; a figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles; a small cake of sugar, etc., often medicated or flavored.



Lozenge.

Lub'ber (lŭb'bẽr), *n.* A heavy, clumsy fellow; a clown. — **Lub'ber-ly** (-lỹ), *a.* Clumsy; gawky.

Lu'bri-cate (lū'brĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To make smooth or slippery. — **Lu'bri-ca'tor** (-kā'tẽr), *n.* — **Lu'bri-cant**, *a.* Lubricating. — *n.* That which lubricates; a substance (oil, grease, plumbago, etc.) used to reduce friction in machinery. — **Lu'bri-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A making slippery. — **Lu-bric'i-ty** (lū-brĭs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Slipperiness; freedom from friction; instability; lasciviousness; lewdness. — **Lu'bri-cous** (lū'brĭ-kŭs), *a.* Smooth; slippery; unstable.

Lu'cent (lū'sent), *a.* Shining; bright.

Lu'cern (lū'sẽrn), *n.* A fodder plant, resembling clover; alfalfa.

Lu'cid (lū'sĭd), *a.* Shining; transparent; clear; distinct; sane; reasonable. — **Lu'cid-ly**, *adv.* — **Lu'cid-ness, Lu-cid'i-ty** (-sĭd'ĭ-tỹ), *n.*

Lu'ci-fer (lū'sĭ-fẽr), *n.* The planet Venus, when the morning star; Satan; a match made of wood tipped with combustible matter ignited by friction.

Lucern.

Luck (lŭk), *n.* Chance; fate; fortune. — **Luck'y** (lŭk'ỹ), *a.* [LUCKIER (-ỹ-ẽr); LUCKIEST.] Favored by luck; fortunate; prosperous; auspicious. — **Luck'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Luck'i-ness**, *n.* — **Luck'less**, *a.* Without luck; hapless; meeting with ill success.

Lu'cre (lū'kẽr), *n.* Gain; profit. — **Lu'cra-tive** (-krā-tĭv), *a.* Gainful; profitable.

Lu'cu-brate (lū'kū-brāt), *v. i.* To study by candlelight. — **Lu'cu-bra'tion** (-brā'shŭn), *n.* A studying, or that which is composed, by night.

Lu'cu-lent (lū'kū-lent), *a.* Lucid; clear; evident.

Lu'di-crous (lū'dĭ-krŭs), *a.* Adapted to raise laughter; comic; droll; ridiculous. — **Lu'di-crous-ly**, *adv.* — **Lu'di-crous-ness**, *n.*

Luff (lŭf), *n.* Side of a ship toward the wind. — *v. i.* [LUFFED (lŭft); LUFFING.] To turn the head of a ship toward the wind; to sail nearer the wind.

Lug (lŭg), *n.* The ear; earlike projection; handle; loop. — *v. t.* [LUGGED (lŭgd); LUGGING.] To pull; to drag; to convey with labor. — **Lug'gage** (lŭg'gāj), *n.* Anything lugged or heavy to carry; a traveler's trunks, baggage, etc. — **Lug'ger**, *n.* A small two- or three-masted vessel carrying a running bowsprit and lugsails. — **Lug'sail'** (-sāl'), *n.* Square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast and is raised with the sail.

Lugger.

Lu-gu'bri-ous (lū-gū'brĭ-ŭs), *a.* Doleful; mournful.

Luke'warm' (lūk'-wārm'), *a.* Moderately warm; not ardent; indifferent. — **Luke'warm'ly**, *adv.* — **Luke'warm'ness**, *n.*

Lull (lŭl), *v. t.* [LULLED (lŭld); LULLING.] To soothe to rest; to compose; to quiet. — *v. i.* To become gradually calm; to subside. — *n.* Power of soothing; season of quiet after storm. — **Lull'a-by** (lŭl'ȧ-bī), *n.* Song to quiet a babe or lull it to sleep.

Lum'bar (lŭm'bẽr), *a.* Pertaining to, or near, the loins. — **Lum-ba'go** (-bā'gō), *n.* Rheumatic pain in the loins and small of the back. — **Lum-bag'i-nous** (-băj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to lumbago.

Lum'ber (lŭm'bẽr), *n.* Things useless and cumbrous, or thrown aside as of no use; timber sawed for use. — *v. t.* [LUMBERED (-bẽrd); LUMBERING.] To heap together in disorder; to fill with lumber; to clutter. — *v. i.* To move heavily; to rumble; to cut lumber for market. — **Lum'ber-er, Lum'ber-man** (-man), *n.* One employed in getting lumber from the forest. — **Lum'ber-ing**, *a.* Moving heavily; clumsy. — *n.* A procuring lumber or timber. — **Lumber room.** A room for storing useless things.

Lu'mi-nous (lū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* Shining; emitting light; clear; lucid. — **Lu'mi-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **Lu'mi-nous-ness, Lu'mi-nos'i-ty** (-nŏs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.*

— **Lu'mi-na-ry** (lū'mĭ-nā-rў), *n.* A body that gives light.

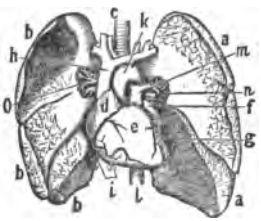
Lump (lŭmp), *n.* Shapeless mass of matter. — *v. t.* [LUMPED (lŭmpt); LUMPING.] To throw into a mass; to take in the gross; to speak of collectively. — **Lump'y** (lŭmp'y), *a.* Full of lumps. — **Lump'ish**, *a.* Like a lump; bulky; gross; dull; inactive; stupid. — **Lump'ish-ness**, *n.*

Lu'nar (lū'nĕr), *a.* Pertaining to, like, or measured by revolutions of, the moon. — **Lu'nate**, (-nāt), **Lu'na-ted** (-nā-tĕd), *a.* Shaped like a half moon; crescent-shaped. — **Lu'na-tic** (-tĭk), *a.* Affected by lunacy; insane; mad. — *n.* An insane person. — **Lu'na-cy** (-nā-sў), *n.* Insanity; derangement; craziness; mania. — **Lu-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Revolution of the moon around the earth.

Lunch (lŭnch), *n.* Slight repast between breakfast and dinner; luncheon. — *v. i.* [LUNCHED (lŭncht); LUNCHING.] To take a lunch. — **Lunch'eon** (lŭnch'ŭn), *n.* Food taken at any time except at a regular meal.

Lune (lūn), *n.* Thing in the shape of a half moon; a crescent. — **Lu-nette'** (lū-nĕt'), *n.* A detached bastion; aperture for light in a concave ceiling.

Lung (lŭng), *n.* One of the two organs of respiration in an air-breathing animal.



Lungs and Heart of Man seen from in front.

The lungs are shown turned away from the middle line, with the pericardium and fat removed to show the heart and great blood vessels. *a a* Upper and Lower Lobes of Left Lung; *b b b* Upper, Middle, and Lower Lobes of Right Lung; *c* Windpipe or Trachea, dividing below into Bronchi going to Right and Left Lung; *d* Right Auricle; *e* Right Ventricle; *f* Left Auricle; *g* Left Ventricle; *h i* Superior and Inferior Vena Cava; *k* Arch of Aorta; *l* Descending Aorta; *m* Pulmonary Artery; *n* Left Pulmonary Artery, Vein, and Bronchus; *o* Right Pulmonary Artery, Vein, and Bronchus.

Lunge (lŭnj), *n.* A sudden push or thrust. — *v. i.* To thrust.

Lu'pine (lū'pĭn), *n.* A leguminous plant, having edible seeds. — *a.* Wolfish; ravenous.

Lurch (lûrch), *n.* Sudden roll of a ship to one side. — *v. i.* [LURCHED (lûrcht); LURCHING.] To roll; to sway.

Lurch (lûrch), *v. i.* To withdraw to one side; to lie in ambush; to lurk; to dodge. — **Lurch'er**, *n.* One that lies in wait; a dog that hunts game silently and by scent.

Lure (lūr), *n.* An enticement; decoy. — *v. i. & t.* [LURED (lūrd); LURING.] To entice; to attract.

Lu'rid (lū'rĭd), *a.* Ghastly pale; gloomy; dismal; wan.

Lurk (lûrk), *v. i.* [LURKED (lûrkt); LURKING.] To lie hid or in wait; to keep out of sight.

Lus'cious (lŭsh'ŭs), *a.* Sweet or rich so as to cloy; fulsome. — **Lus'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Lus'cious-ness**, *n.*

Lush (lŭsh), *a.* Full of juice or succulence.

Lust (lŭst), *n.* Longing desire; eagerness to enjoy; carnal appetite. — *v. i.* To desire eagerly; to long; to have inordinate desires. — **Lust'ful** (lŭst'fŭl), *a.* Sensual; carnal; licentious; lewd; lecherous. — **Lust'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Lust'ful-ness**, *n.* — **Lust'y** (-ў), *a.* Exhibiting lust or vigor; stout; robust. — **Lust'i-ly** (lŭst'ĭ-lў), *adv.* — **Lust'i-ness**, *n.*

Lus'ter (lŭs'tĕr), **Lus'tre**, *n.* Brightness; brilliancy; splendor; distinction; ornamental candlestick, chandelier, etc. — **Lus'trous** (-trŭs), *a.* Bright; shining.

Lus'tral (lŭs'tral), *a.* Used in, or pertaining to, purification. — **Lus-tra'tion** (-trā'shŭn), *n.* A purifying.

Lus'tring (lŭs'trĭng), *n.* Glossy silk cloth.

Lus'trous, *a.* See under LUSTER, *n.*

Lus'trum (lŭs'trŭm), *n.* The space of five years.

Lust'y, *a.* See under LUST, *n.*

Lute (lūt), *n.* A stringed musical instrument, of the guitar kind.

Lute.

Lute (lūt), *n.* Composition of clay, etc., for sealing joints or coating bodies exposed to great heat. — *v. t.* To close or coat with lute.

Lu'ther-an (lū'thĕr-an), *a.* Pertaining to Martin Luther, the reformer, or the church body founded by him. — *n.* Follower of Luther.

Lu'thern (lū'thĕrn), *n.* Window over the cornice, in the roof of a building; a dormer.

Lux'ate (lŭks'āt), *v. t.* To put out of joint; to dislocate. — **Lux-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Dislocation.

Lux'u-ry (lŭk'shu-rў), *n.*; LUXURIES (-rĭz). Indulgence in eating, dress, or other gratification of taste and sense; epicurism; sensuality; dainty; delicacy; gratification. — **Lux-u'ri-ant** (lŭgz-ū'rĭ-ant *or* lŭks-ū'rĭ-ant), *a.* Exuberant in growth; profusely abundant. — **Lux-u'ri-ant-ly**, *adv.* — **Lux-u'ri-ance** (-ans), **Lux-u'ri-an-cy** (-an-sў), *n.* — **Lux-u'ri-ate** (-āt), *v. i.* To grow exuberantly, or to superfluous abundance; to live luxuriously; to indulge to excess; to delight greatly. — **Lux-u'ri-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A luxuriating or growing exuberantly. — **Lux-u'ri-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Given or administering to luxury; furnished with luxuries; softening by pleasure. — **Lux-u'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Lux-u'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Ly-ce'um (lĭ-sē'ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. LYCEUMS (-ŭmz), L. LYCEA (-á). The place in Athens where Aristotle taught philosophy; a place for instruction by lectures; a high school; a seminary; an association for literary improvement.

Lye (lī), *n.* A solution of alkaline salt from wood ashes.

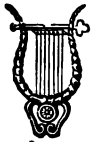
Lymph (lĭmf), *n.* Water; a pure, transparent fluid like water; an alkaline colorless fluid in animal bodies. — **Lym-phat'ic** (lĭm-făt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or conveying lymph. — *n.* An absorbent vessel for conveying lymph and discharging it into the veins.

Lynch (lĭnch), *v. t.* [LYNCHED (lĭncht); LYNCHING.] To punish, esp. to hang, without the forms of law.

Lynx (lĭnks), *n.* A nocturnal, carnivorous, cat-like animal, having a short tail, and usually a pencil of hair on the tip of the ears. — **Lynx'-eyed'** (lĭnks'īd'), *a.* Having acute sight.

Lynx.

Lyre (līr), *n.* A stringed instrument of music: a constellation. — **Lyre bird.** An Australian bird, the male of which has long tail feathers arranged like a lyre. — **Lyr'ic** (lĭr'ĭk), **Lyr'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to a lyre or harp; fitted to be sung to the lyre; appropriate for song. — **Lyr'ic,** *n.* A lyric poem; song; verse of the kind usually employed in lyric poetry. — **Lyr'ism,** *n.* Performance on the lyre or harp. — **Lyr'ist,** *n.* A musician who plays on the lyre; a writer of lyric poetry.



Lyre.

M.

M (ĕm). In printing, a quadrat, the face of which is a square (as was formerly the letter *m*) and used as the unit of measuring the amount of type in printed work.

Ma (mä), *n.* Mother; — abbreviation of *mamma.*

Ma'am (mäm *or* măm), *n.* Madam; — contraction of *madam.*

Mac-ad'am-ize (măk-ăd'ăm-īz), *v. t.* To cover (a road) with broken stones, forming a smooth surface.

Mac'a-ro'ni (măk'ä-rō'nĭ), *n.; pl.* MACARONIS (-nĭz), or MACARONIES. A food preparation of wheat paste made into long, slender tubes; a fop; a beau; an exquisite. — **Mac'a-ron'ic** (-rŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a macaroni; vain; affected; made by addition of Latin terminations to words or roots of a modern language. — *n.* Confused mixture; jumble.

Ma-caw' (mä-kä'), *n.* Large South American parrot.

Macaw.

Mac'ca-boy (măk'kä-boi), **Mac'co-boy** (-kŏ-boi), *n.* Rose-flavored snuff.

Mace (mās), *n.* Small Chinese weight and money.

Mace (mās), *n.* Club anciently used as a weapon; staff carried as an ensign of authority; rod used in billiards.

Mace (mās), *n.* Spice from the coat of the nutmeg.

Mac'er-ate (măs'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* To soften and separate the parts of by steeping, as in a fluid, or by the digestive process. — **Mac'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or operation of macerating.

Ma-chine' (mä-shēn'), *n.* Engine; mechanism used to transmit and modify force and motion, as a lever, pulley, wedge, screw, etc.; instrument or organization by which power is made effective, or a desired effect produced. — **Ma-chin'er-y** (-ēr-ĭ), *n.* Machines in general, or collectively; the working parts of a machine; means by which anything is kept in action. — **Ma-chin'ist** (-ĭst), *n.* Constructor of machines and engines. — **Mach'i-nate** (măk'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To plan; to form (a plot or scheme). — **Mach'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A contriving; a scheme; an artful design; a plot; a hostile or treacherous scheme. — **Mach'i-na'tor,** *n.*

Mack'er-el (măk'ĕr-ĕl), *n.* An Atlantic food fish. — **Mackerel sky.** Sky flecked with small white clouds.

Mack'in-tosh (măk'ĭn-tŏsh), *n.* A waterproof outer garment.

Mac'ro-cosm (măk'rō-kŏz'm), *n.* The great world; the universe; — opposed to *microcosm,* the little world constituted by man.

Ma-crom'e-ter (mä-krŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* Instrument for measuring inaccessible objects by reflectors.

‖**Mac'u-la** (măk'ū-lä), *n.; pl.* MACULÆ (-lē). A spot (on the skin, sun, etc.). — **Mac'u-late** (-lāt), *v. t.* To spot; to stain; to blur. — **Mac'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A spotting; blemish; stain. — **Mac'ule** (-ūl), *v. t.* To maculate. — *n.* Spot; blur.

Mad (măd), *a.* [MADDER; MADDEST.] Disordered in intellect; crazy; insane; excited by great fear, pain, rage, etc.; enraged; angry. — *v. t.* To make mad, furious, or angry. — **Mad'ly,** *adv.* — **Mad'ness,** *n.* — **Mad'den,** *v. t. & i.* [MADDENED (-d'nd); MADDENING.] To make or become mad. — **Mad'cap'** (-kăp'), *a.* Inclined to wild sports; reckless. — *n.* Excitable, rash, or violent person. — **Mad'house'** (-hous'), *n.* An insane asylum. — **Mad'man** (-măn), *n.* A crazy person; a lunatic.

Mad'am (măd'ăm), *n.* A gentlewoman; — form of address to a matron. — ‖**Ma-dame'** (mä-dăm'), *n.* My lady; — French title for a married lady.

Mad'cap, Mad'den. See under MAD, *a.*

Mad'der (măd'dĕr), *n.* A plant whose root is used in dyeing red.

Made, *imp. & p. p.* of MAKE, *v. t.*

Mad'e-fy (măd'ĕ-fī), *v. t.* [MADEFIED; MADEFYING.] To make wet; to moisten.

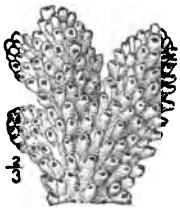
Ma-dei'ra (mä-dē'rä; *Pg.* mä-dā'ĕ-rä), *n.* Wine of the Isle of Madeira.

‖**Ma'de-moi'selle'** (mä'd'mwä-zĕl'), *n.; pl.* MESDEMOISELLES (mā'-). Young woman; miss; girl; — used esp. in address.

Mad'house' (măd'hous'), **Mad'ly**, **Mad'man**, **Mad'ness**. See under MAD, *a.*

Ma-don'na (mȧ-dŏn'ȧ), *n.* [It., my lady.] The Virgin Mary, or her picture.

Mad're-pore (măd'rē-pōr), *n.* A kind of reef coral, usually branched like shrubs.



Madrepore of Florida. End of a Branch.

Mad'ri-gal (măd'rĭ-*gal*), *n.* A little amorous poem; a song in four or more parts.

Mael'strom (māl'strŭm), *n.* A whirlpool on the coast of Norway; an irresistible attraction.

Ma-es'tro (mä-ās'trō), *n.* Master in any art, esp. in music; a composer.

Mag'a-zine' (măg'ȧ-zēn'), *n.* Warehouse; storehouse for military stores; room containing powder in a fort or ship; chamber in a gun, containing cartridges to be discharged one by one; repository; pamphlet periodically published, containing miscellaneous compositions.

Ma-gen'ta (mȧ-jĕn'tȧ), *n.* A red color; an aniline dye of this color.

Mag'got (măg'gŭt), *n.* Larval form of a fly; grub; worm. — **Mag'got-y** (-ĭ), *a.* Infested with maggots; full of whims; capricious.

‖**Ma'gi** (mā'jī), *n. pl.* Holy men or sages of the East. — **Ma'gi-an** (-jĭ-*an*), *a.* Pertaining to the Magi, a sect of philosophers in Persia. — *n.* One of the Magi; a Zoroastrian priest.

Mag'ic (măj'ĭk), *n.* General name for pretended supernatural arts; incantation; sorcery; witchcraft; necromancy; conjuration; enchantment. — **Mag'ic, Mag'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Relating to, or proceeding from, occult and superhuman agencies; imposing or startling in performance. — **Mag'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Ma-gi'cian** (mȧ-jĭsh'-*an*), *n.* One skilled in magic; an enchanter; a sorcerer.

‖**Mag'is-te'ri-al** (măj'ĭs-tē'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to a master; authoritative; august; pompous; lofty; imperious; haughty; domineering; despotic; dogmatical; arrogant. — **Mag'is-te'ri-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Mag'is-te'ri-al-ness**, *n.*

Mag'is-trate (măj'ĭs-trāt), *n.* A public civil officer; a justice of the peace. — **Mag'is-tra-cy** (-trȧ-sy), *n.* Office of a magistrate; the collective body of magistrates.

‖**Mag'na Char'ta** (măg'nȧ kär'tȧ). The Great Charter obtained by the English barons from King John, A. D. 1215; a fundamental constitution which guarantees rights and privileges.

Mag-nan'i-mous (măg-năn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* Great of mind; above what is low, mean, or ungenerous; liberal and honorable. — **Mag'na-nim'i-ty** (-nȧ-nĭm'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* — **Mag-nan'i-mous-ly**, *adv.*

Mag'nate (măg'nāt), *n.* A noble; grandee; person of distinction.

Mag-ne'si-a (măg-nē'zhĭ-ȧ *or* -shĭ-ȧ), *n.* A light earthy substance, used medicinally as a mild antacid laxative. — **Mag-ne'sian** (-zhan *or* -shan), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or resembling magnesia. — **Mag-ne'si-um** (-zhĭ-ŭm *or* -shĭ-ŭm), *n.* The indecomposable metallic base of magnesia, which burns with an intense white light.

Mag'net (măg'nĕt), *n.* Loadstone; iron ore, which attracts iron, and, when freely suspended, points to the pole; bar of steel or iron to which properties of the loadstone have been imparted. — **Mag-net'ic** (-nĕt'ĭk), **Mag-net'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to, or having the properties of, the magnet; attractive. — **Mag-net'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Mag-net'ic-al-ness**, *n.* — **Mag-net'ics**, *n.* Science of magnetism. — **Mag'net-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Property or state of being magnetic; science of magnetic phenomena; power of attraction or of exciting the feelings and gaining the affections. — **Mag'net-ist**, *n.* One versed in magnetics. — **Mag'net-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* & *i.* To give or receive magnetic properties; to attract. — **Mag'net-i'zer**, *n.*

Mag'ni-fi'a-ble (măg'nĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable or worthy of being magnified.

Mag-nif'ic (măg-nĭf'ĭk), *a.* Grand; magnificent.

Mag-nif'i-cent (măg-nĭf'ĭ-*sent*), *a.* On a grand scale; imposing; splendid. — **Mag-nif'i-cent-ly**, *adv.* — **Mag-nif'i-cence** (-*sens*), *n.*

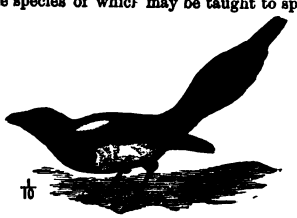
Mag'ni-fy (măg'nĭ-fī), *v. t.* [MAGNIFIED (-fīd); MAGNIFYING.] To make great or greater; to enlarge; to augment; to exaggerate; to extol; to praise. — *v. i.* To increase the apparent dimensions of objects. — **Mag'ni-fi'er** (-fī'ẽr), *n.*

Mag-nil'o-quent (măg-nĭl'ō-kwent), *a.* Speaking loftily or pompously; bombastic. — **Mag-nil'o-quence** (-kwens), *n.*

Mag'ni-tude (măg'nĭ-tūd), *n.* Extent of dimensions or parts; bulk; size; importance.

Mag-no'li-a (măg-nō'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* An American and Asiatic tree having aromatic bark and large fragrant flowers.

Mag'pie (măg'pī), *n.* A bird resembling the jay, some species of which may be taught to speak.



Magpie.

Mag'uey (măg'wā; *Sp.* mȧ-gā'ĕ), *n.* The century plant.

Mag'yar (măg'yär; *Hung.* mŏd'yŏr'), *a.* & *n.* Hungarian.

Ma-hog'a-ny (mȧ-hŏg'ȧ-nỹ), *n.* A South American tree, and its hard wood, of reddish-brown color, and susceptible of a fine polish.

Ma-hom'ed-an (mȧ-hŏm'ĕd-*an*), etc. See MOHAMMEDAN.

‖**Ma-hout'** (mȧ-hōōt'), *n.* The driver of an elephant.

Maid (mād), *n.* An unmarried woman; a virgin; a female servant. — **Maid'en** (mād''n), *n.* A maid. — *a.* Fresh; new; pure; virgin. — **Maid'en-ly**, *a.* Becoming in a maid; gentle; modest. — **Maid'en-hair'** (-hâr'), *n.* An American fern, having slender, graceful stalks, and sometimes used in medicine. — **Maid'en-head** (-hĕd), **Maid'en-hood** (-hŏŏd), *n.* State of being a maid

or virgin; freshness; uncontaminated state.— **Maid'serv'ant** (mād'sĕrv'ant), *n.* Female servant.

Mail (māl), *n.* Flexible fabric of steel rings or plates; armor; defensive covering. — *v. t.* [MAILED (māld); MAILING.] To arm or defend with mail.

Mail (māl), *n.* A bag; a pouch for holding letters and papers; the contents of such a bag; a person or conveyance transporting the mail. — *v. t.* [MAILED (māld); MAILING.] To send (letters, etc.) through the mail or post office; to post. — **Mail'a-ble** (māl'ā-b'l), *a.* Proper to be transmitted by mail.

Maim (mām), *v. t.* [MAIMED (māmd); MAIMING.] To mutilate; to cripple; to disable. — *n.* Privation of the use of a limb or member of the body; mutilation; injury.

Main (mān), *n.* Strength; force; chief or principal part; the great sea; a continent; a principal duct or pipe, as distinguished from lesser ones. — *a.* Principal; chief; leading; cardinal; capital. — **Main'ly**, *adv.* — **Main deck.** Deck next below the spar deck; principal deck of a ship. — **Main'land'** (mān'lănd'), *n.* The continent; principal land; — opposed to *island.* — **Main'mast'** (-măst'), *n.* Principal mast in a ship or other vessel. — **Main'sail'** (mān'sāl'; *among seamen* mān's'l), *n.* Principal sail of a vessel. — **Main'spring'** (-sprĭng'), *n.* Most important spring of a watch or other piece of mechanism; efficient cause; most powerful motive. — **Main'stay'** (-stā'), *n.* Ship's stay, extending from the foot of the foremast to the maintop; main support; principal dependence. — **Main'top'** (-tŏp'), *n.* Platform at the head of a mainmast.

Main-tain' (mān-tān'), *v. t.* [MAINTAINED (mān-tānd'); MAINTAINING.] To hold or keep; to keep possession of; to defend; to supply with what is needed; to support by assertion or argument; to vindicate; to allege. — *v. i.* To affirm a position; to assert. — **Main-tain'er**, *n.* — **Main'te-nance** (mān'tē-nans), *n.* A maintaining; support; vindication; means of sustenance; officious intermeddling in a legal cause depending between others.

Maize.

Maize (māz), *n.* A large American grass, cultivated as a forage and food plant; Indian corn.

Maj'es-ty (măj'ĕs-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* MAJESTIES (-tĭz). Grandeur; exalted dignity; title of a king or queen, an emperor or empress. — **Ma-jes'tic** (mā-jĕs'tĭk), *a.* Possessing majesty; august; grand; sublime; imperial; regal; royal; stately; lofty; elevated. — **Ma-jes'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Ma-jes'tic-al-ness**, *n.*

Ma-jol'i-ca (mā-jŏl'ĭ-kā), *n.* Fine pottery with painted figures.

Ma'jor (mā'jẽr), *a.* Greater in number, quantity, or extent; elder. — *n.* A military officer next in rank above a captain; a person of full age; a premise in logic which contains the major term. — **Ma'jor-do'mo** (-dō'mō), *n.* One empowered to act as master of the house; steward. — **Major general.** Military officer ranking above a brigadier general and below lieutenant general. — **Ma-jor'i-ty** (mā-jŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The greater number; more than half; full legal age; rank of a major.

Make (māk), *v. t.* [MADE (mād); MAKING.] To create; to produce; to bring about; to effect; to constitute; to compel; to force; to form; to become; to reach; to arrive at; to come near. — *v. i.* To tend; to proceed; to contribute; to increase; to accrue. — *n.* Structure; texture; construction; shape; form. — **Mak'er**, *n.* — **Make'-be-lieve'** (māk'bē-lēv'), *n.* A mere pretense; fiction; invention. — *a.* Feigned; insincere. — **Make'-up'** (-ŭp'), *n.* Way in which the parts of a thing are put together; costume of an actor; get-up. — **Make'shift'** (-shĭft'), *n.* A temporary expedient. — **Make'weight'** (-wāt'), *n.* That which is thrown into a scale to make weight; something added to fill a deficiency.

Mal'a-chite (măl'ā-kīt), *n.* Native carbonate of copper.

Mal'a-col'o-gy (măl'ā-kŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* Science of mollusks.

Mal'ad-min'is-tra'tion (măl'ăd-mĭn'ĭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* Faulty administration; bad management of business.

Mal'a-droit' (măl'ā-droit'), *a.* Clumsy; awkward; unskillful.

Mal'a-dy (măl'ā-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* MALADIES (-dĭz). Sickness or disease; ailment; illness.

Ma-laise' (mā-lāz'), *n.* Indefinite feeling of uneasiness or of being sick.

Mal'a-pert (măl'ā-pẽrt), *a.* Bold; saucy; pert.

Mal-ap'ro-pos' (măl-ăp'rŏ-pō'), *a.* & *adv.* Unseasonable or unseasonably; unsuitable or unsuitably.

Ma-la'ri-a (mā-lā'rĭ-ā), *n.* Air tainted by deleterious emanations; miasma; morbid condition caused by exhalations, giving rise to fever and ague, etc. — **Ma-la'ri-al** (*-al*), **Ma-la'ri-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or infected by, malaria.

Mal'con-tent' (măl'kŏn-tĕnt'), **Mal'con-tent'ed** (-tĕnt'ĕd), *a.* Discontented; uneasy. — *n.* One discontented, esp. with the government.

Male (māl), *a.* Pertaining to the sex that begets young; masculine. — *n.* Animal of the male sex; plant bearing only staminate flowers.

Mal'a-gas'y (măl'ā-găs'ĭ), *n.* A native of Madagascar; the language of Madagascar.

Mal'e-dic'tion (măl'ĕ-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* Denunciation of evil; curse; imprecation; execration.

Mal'e-fac'tor (măl'ĕ-făk'tẽr), *n.* One guilty of crime; a criminal; a culprit; felon; convict.

Ma-lev'o-lent (mā-lĕv'ō-lent), *a.* Wishing evil; ill-disposed; evil-minded; spiteful; malicious; malignant. — **Ma-lev'o-lent-ly**, *adv.* — **Ma-lev'o-lence** (-lens), *n.*

Mal-fea'sance (măl-fē'zans), *n.* Evil conduct; illegal deed.

Mal'for-ma'tion (măl'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* Irregular formation or structure of parts.

Mal'ice (măl'ĭs), *n.* Disposition to injure others; spite; ill will; bitterness; malignity; rancor. — **Ma-li'cious** (mā-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Indulging, exercising, or proceeding from, hatred or malice; ill-disposed; malevolent; invidious; spiteful;

bitter; malignant; rancorous. — **Ma-li'cious-ly** (mȧ-lĭsh'ŭs-lȳ), *adv.* — **Ma-li'cious-ness**, *n.*

Ma-lign' (mȧ-līn'), *a.* Having evil disposition toward others; malignant; pernicious; tending to injure. — *v. t.* [MALIGNED (-līnd'); MALIGNING.] To speak evil of; to traduce; to vilify. — **Ma-lign'ly**, *adv.* — **Ma-lign'er**, *n.* — **Ma-lig'nant** (-lĭg'nant), *a.* Malicious; heinous; virulent; tending to cause death. — *n.* One of evil intentions. — **Ma-lig'nant-ly**, *adv.* — **Ma-lig'nan-cy** (-nan-sȳ). **Ma-lig'ni-ty** (-nĭ-tȳ), *n.* Malice; rancor; animosity; deadly quality.

Ma-lin'ger (mȧ-lĭn'gẽr), *v. i.* [MALINGERED (-gẽrd); MALINGERING.] To feign illness or inability in order to avoid duty; to shirk. — **Ma-lin'ger-er**, *n.*

Mal'i-son (măl'ĭ-z'n), *n.* Malediction; curse; execration.

Mall (mąl), *n.* A heavy wooden beetle; maul; game played with mallets (*malls*) and balls; a place where this game is played; a shaded walk. — *v. t.* [MALLED (mąld); MALLING.] To beat with a mall.

Mal'lard (măl'lẽrd), *n.* A drake; a large American and European wild duck; the greenhead.

Mallard.

Mal'le-a-ble (măl'lē-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being drawn out and extended by beating or pressure. — **Mal'le-a-ble-ness**, **Mal'le-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Mal'let (măl'lĕt), *n.* A wooden hammer.

Mal'low (măl'lō), **Mal'lows** (-lōz), *n.* A plant having mucilaginous qualities.

Malm'sey (mäm'zȳ), *n.* Sweet grape from Crete, etc., and wine made from it.

Mal-prac'tice (măl-prăk'tĭs), *n.* Evil practice; immoral conduct; professional misconduct of a physician.

Malt (mąlt), *n.* Grain, steeped in water till it germinates, and dried in a kiln, thus evolving a saccharine principle. It is used in brewing. — *a.* Relating to, containing, or made with, malt. — *v. t.* To make into malt. — *v. i.* To become malt. — **Malt'man** (mąlt'man), **Malt'ster** (-stẽr), *n.* A maker of malt.

Mal-tese' (mąl-tēz' *or* -tēs'), *a.* Pertaining to Malta, an island in the Mediterranean Sea. — *n.* An inhabitant, or the people, of Malta. — **Maltese cat.** Mouse-colored variety of the domestic cat.

Mal-treat' (măl-trēt'), *v. t.* To treat ill; to abuse. — **Mal-treat'ment** (-ment), *n.* Ill usage; abuse.

Mal'ver-sa'tion (măl'vẽr-sā'shŭn), *n.* Evil conduct; corruption or extortion in office.

Mam-ma' (mȧ-mä' *or* mä'mȧ), *n.* Mother; — a word used by young children.

Mam'ma (măm'mȧ), *n.; pl.* **Mammæ** (măm'mē). Glandular organ secreting milk; breast; udder; bag. — **Mam'mal** (-mal), *n.* An animal of the highest class of vertebrates, in which the female suckles its young. — ‖**Mam-ma'li-a** (-mā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* Class of animals, comprehending the mammals. — **Mam'ma-ry** (-mȧ-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to the breasts or paps. — **Mam'mi-fer** (-mĭ-fẽr), *n.* A mammal. — **Mam-mif'er-ous** (-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Nourishing the young by milk secreted by the breasts. — **Mam'mil-la-ry** (măm'mĭl-lȧ-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, paps.

Mam'mon (măm'mŭn), *n.* Riches; wealth; the god of riches.

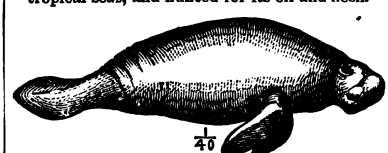
Mam'moth (măm'mŏth), *n.* An extinct elephant, of enormous size. — *a.* Very large; huge.

Man (măn), *n.; pl.* **Men** (mĕn). The human race; a human being; an adult male person; male servant; husband; piece with which a game is played. — *v. t.* [MANNED (mănd); MANNING.] To supply with men; to furnish with strength; to fortify. — **Man'ful** (măn'fụl), *a.* Bold; brave; resolute; noble. — **Man'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Man'ful-ness**, *n.* — **Man'hole'** (-hōl'), *n.* A hole through which a man may enter a drain, boiler, etc. — **Man'hood** (-hŏŏd), *n.* State of being a man; courage; bravery. — **Man'ly** (-lȳ), *a.* Becoming a man; not childish or womanish; brave; resolute. — *adv.* In a manly manner. — **Man'li-ness**, *n.* — **Man'like'** (-līk'), *a.* Like a man in form, nature, character, etc. — **Man'kind'** (măn'kīnd'), *n.* Human race; male portion of the human race. — **Man'nish**, *a.* Resembling a human being; manlike; masculine.

Man'a-cle (măn'ȧ-k'l), *n.* Handcuff; shackle. — *v. t.* [MANACLED (-k'ld); MANACLING (-klĭng).] To shackle.

Man'age (măn'ăj), *v. t.* [MANAGED (-ăjd); MANAGING (-ă-jĭng).] To direct; to control; to order; to contrive; to conduct; to transact. — *v. i.* To direct or conduct affairs. — **Man'a-ger**, *n.* — **Man'age-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being managed; tractable; docile. — **Man'age-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Man'age-ment** (-ment), *n.* Act of managing; conduct; administration; government; direction; guidance; care; intrigue.

Man'a-tee' (măn'ȧ-tē'), *n.* The sea cow, found in tropical seas, and hunted for its oil and flesh.



Manatee.

‖**Man-da'mus** (măn-dā'mŭs), *n.* Writ issued by a superior court, commanding the performance of some specified duty.

Man'da-rin' (măn'dȧ-rēn'), *n.* A Chinese public officer; a small kind of orange.

Man'date (măn'dāt), *n.* Official or authoritative

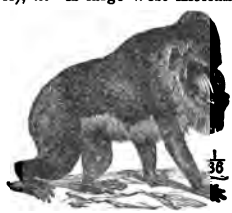
command. — **Man'da-ta-ry** (măn'dȧ-tȧ-rў), *n.* One to whom a command or charge is given. — **Man'da-to-ry** (-tō-rў), *a.* Containing a command. — *n.* Mandatary.

Man'di-ble (măn'dĭ-b'l), *n.* A jaw; the lower jaw. — **Man-dib'u-lar** (-dĭb'ū-lẽr), *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, the jaw, or mandible.

Man'drake (măn'drāk), *n.* A narcotic plant of Mediterranean countries; the May apple.

Man'drel (măn'drĕl), *n.* A bar of metal holding work in position in a lathe.

Man'drill (măn'drĭl), *n.* A large West African baboon, having large naked swellings beside the nose, striped with blue and red.



Mandrill.

Mane (mān), *n.* Long hair on the neck of the horse, lion, etc.

Ma-nege' (mȧ-nāzh'), *n.* Art of horsemanship; school for teaching horsemanship, and for training horses.

‖**Ma'nes** (mā'nēz), *n. pl.* Souls of the departed.

Ma-neu'ver (mȧ-nōō'vẽr), **Ma-neu'vre**, *n.* Management; dexterous movement; evolution among military or naval bodies; intrigue; stratagem. — *v. i.* & *t.* [MANEUVERED (-vẽrd) or MANŒUVRED; MANEUVERING (-vẽr-ĭng) or MANŒUVRING (-vrĭng).] To manage with address or art; to change position. — **Ma-neu'ver-er** (-vẽr-ẽr), **Ma-neu'vrer** (-vrẽr), *n.*

Man'ful, **Man'ful-ly**, etc. See under MAN, *n.*

Man'ga-nese' (măn'gȧ-nēs'), *n.* A chemical element, very difficult to fuse, but easily oxidized.

Mange (mānj), *n.* Scab or itch in cattle, dogs, etc. — **Man'gy** (mān'jў), *a.* Infected with mange; scabby. — **Man'gi-ness**, *n.*

Man'gel-wur'zel (măn'g'l-wûr'z'l), *n.* A large field beet, used as feed for cattle.

Man'ger (mān'jẽr), *n.* A trough to hold fodder for horses and cattle, in a stable.

Man'gi-ness, *n.* See under MANGE, *n.*

Man'gle (măn'g'l), *v. t.* [MANGLED (-g'ld); MANGLING (-glĭng).] To cut bunglingly; to hack; to mutilate. — **Man'gler**, *n.*

Man'gle (măn'g'l), *n.* Machine for smoothing linen or cotton cloth by roller pressure. — *v. t.* To smooth by a mangle. — **Man'gler** (-glẽr), *n.*

Man'go (măn'gō), *n.* Fruit of the mango tree, often pickled; green muskmelon pickled. — **Mango tree.** An East Indian tree, akin to the sumac.

Mangrove.

Man'grove (măn'grōv), *n.* A tropical tree, rooting in muddy shores.

Man'gy, *a.* See under MANGE, *n.*

Man'hood, *n.* See under MAN, *n.*

Ma'ni-a (mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* Violent derangement of mind; insanity; madness; delirium; frenzy; inordinate fondness. — **Ma'ni-ac** (mā'nĭ-ăk), *a.* Raving; mad. — *n.* Madman. — **Ma-ni'ac-al** (mȧ-nĭ'ȧ-kȧl), *a.* Affected with madness. — **Ma-ni'ac-al-ly**, *adv.*

Man'i-cure (măn'ĭ-kūr), *n.* One who cares for people's hands, beautifying the nails, etc.

Man'i-fest (măn'ĭ-fĕst), *a.* Clearly visible to the eye; obvious to the understanding; apparent; evident; plain; obvious. — *n.* List or invoice of a ship's cargo. — *v. t.* To disclose to the eye or to the understanding; to reveal; to make known; to display. — **Man'i-fest-ly**, *adv.* — **Man'i-fes-ta'tion** (-fĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* A manifesting or disclosing; exhibition; display; revelation. — **Man'i-fes'to** (-fĕs'tō), *n.*; *pl.* MANIFESTOS (-tōz). A public declaration (of a prince, etc.), proclaiming his opinions and motives in affairs of state.

Man'i-fold (măn'ĭ-fōld), *a.* Various in kind or quality; many; diverse; complicated. — *n.* A copy of a letter, etc., made mechanically on several sheets of paper at once; a pipe having many outlets or connections with other pipes; the third stomach of a ruminant animal. — *v. t.* To double or fold in many thicknesses; to take many copies of (a letter, etc.) by mechanical process. — **Man'i-fold-ly**, *adv.*

Manifold.

Man'i-kin (măn'ĭ-kĭn), *n.* A little man; dwarf; an artificial model exhibiting the parts of the human body.

Ma'ni-oc (mā'nĭ-ŏk), *n.* The tropical plant from which cassava and tapioca are prepared; cassava.

Man'i-ple (măn'ĭ-p'l), *n.* A handful; a small band of soldiers; the scarf about the arm of a Roman Catholic priest; a stole.

Ma-nip'u-late (mȧ-nĭp'ū-lāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To work with the hands; to handle. — **Ma-nip'u-la'tor**, *n.* — **Ma-nip'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A manipulating; skillful or artistic use of the hands, in science or art.

Man-kind', **Man'ly**, etc. See under MAN, *n.*

Manks, *a.* & *n.* See MANX, *a.* & *n.*

Man'na (măn'nȧ), *n.* Food miraculously furnished for the Israelites in the wilderness; divinely supplied food; sweetish secretion from many trees, used in medicine as a laxative.

Man'ner (măn'nẽr), *n.* Mode of action; form; way; habitual style of writing, thought, or behavior; kind; method; deportment; fashion; air; look; appearance. — **Man'ner-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Adherence to a peculiar style or manner; characteristic mode of action carried to excess. — **Man'ner-ist**, *n.* One addicted to mannerism. — **Man'ner-ly**, *a.* Showing good manners; civil. — **Man'ner-li-ness**, *n.*

Man'nish, *a.* See under MAN, *n.*

Ma-neu'vre, *n.* & *v.* See MANEUVER.

Man'-of-war' (măn'ŏv-wär'), *n.* A ship of war; a war vessel.

Man'or (măn'ẽr), *n.* Land belonging to a lord or nobleman. — **Manor house.** House belonging to a manor. — **Ma-no'ri-al** (mȧ-nō'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* Pertaining to a manor.

Man'sard roof' (măn'sȧrd rōōf'). A hipped curb roof, or roof having two slopes on every side, the lower being steeper than the upper.

Manse (măns), *n.* A dwelling house, with land attached; a parsonage.

Man'sion (măn'shŭn), *n.* House of some size or pretension.

Man'slaugh'ter (măn'slą'tĕr), *n.* Slaying of men; unlawful killing of a man without malice.

Man'tel (măn't'l), **Man'tel-piece'** (-pēs'), *n.* Shelf above a fireplace.

Man'tel-et (măn'tĕl-ĕt), *n.* Small cloak worn by women; shield for protection of men assailing fortifications.

Man-til'la (măn-tĭl'lą), *n.* A lady's cloak or vail covering head and shoulders.

Man'tis (măn'tĭs), *n.* A voracious insect of slender grotesque form, holding its anterior legs like hands folded in prayer.

Mantis.

Man'tle (măn't'l), *n.* A loose outer garment; cloak; concealing envelope. — *v. t.* & *i.* [MANTLED (-t'ld); MANTLING.] To cover; to hide; to disguise; to suffuse (with blushes).

Man'tu-a (măn'tụ-ą *or* măn'tū), *n.* A woman's gown. — **Man'tu-a-mak'er** (-māk'ĕr), *n.* A dressmaker.

Man'u-al (măn'ū-al), *a.* Pertaining to, performed by, or made by, the hand. — *n.* Small book, conveniently handled; handbook; service-book of the Roman Catholic Church; keyboard of an organ. — **Man'u-al-ly**, *adv.*

Man'u-fac'ture (măn'ū-făk'tūr), *n.* The operation of making wares by hand, by machinery, etc.; article made from raw materials. — *v. t.* To make or fabricate from raw materials; to work (raw materials) into suitable forms for use. — *v. i.* To be employed in manufacture. — **Man'u-fac'tur-er**, *n.* — **Man'u-fac'to-ry** (-tō-rў), *n.* Place where anything is manufactured; a factory.

Man'u-mit' (măn'ū-mĭt'), *v. t.* [MANUMITTED; MANUMITTING.] To release from slavery; to free (a slave). — **Man'u-mis'sion** (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A manumitting or liberating a slave from bondage.

Ma-nure' (mą-nūr'), *v. t.* [MANURED (-nūrd'); MANURING.] To enrich (land) by application of a fertilizing substance. — *n.* Fertilizing substance.

Man'u-script (măn'ū-skrĭpt), *a.* Written with the hand; not printed. — *n.* A book or paper written with the hand; — often abbreviated *MS.*, plural *MSS.*

Manx (măŋks), *a.* Pertaining to the Isle of Man. — *n.* Language of the Isle of Man, a Celtic dialect.

Man'y (mĕn'ў), *a.* [MORE (mōr); MOST (mōst), from a different root.] Numerous; various; sundry. — *n.* A multitude; a great number; crowd. — **The many.** The majority. — **Too many.** Too numerous; too powerful.

Ma'o-ri (mä'ō-rē), *n.* Aboriginal inhabitant of New Zealand; their language. — *a.* Pertaining to the Maoris.

Map (măp), *n.* A delineation of the earth or of a part of it; chart. — *v. t.* [MAPPED (măpt); MAPPING.] To draw or delineate.

Ma'ple (mā'p'l), *n.* A deciduous tree, of many species and regions. — **Maple honey, molasses,** *or* **syrup.** Sap of the maple thickened by boiling. — **Maple sugar.** Sugar obtained by evaporation from the sap of the sugar maple.

Mar (mär), *v. t.* [MARRED (märd); MARRING.] To injure by cutting or wounding; to damage; to spoil; to disfigure. — *n.* A mark; blemish; injury.

Mar'a-bou' (măr'ą-bōō'), *n.* A large stork, the African species of which furnishes plumes worn as ornaments.

Ma-ras'mus (mą-răz'mŭs), *n.* Wasting of flesh without apparent disease; atrophy; phthisis.

Ma-raud' (mą-rąd'), *v. i.* To rove in quest of plunder. — **Ma-raud'er**, *n.*

Mar'ble (mär'b'l), *n.* Massive limestone, compact, and susceptible of polish; thing made of marble; work of art in marble; little ball used as a plaything by children. — *a.* Made of, or like, marble; white; cold; hard; unfeeling. — *v. t.* [MARBLED (-b'ld); MARBLING (-blĭng).] To stain or vein like marble.

March (märch), *n.* Third month of the year.

March (märch), *v. i.* [MARCHED (märcht); MARCHING.] To move by steps and in order; to walk in a deliberate or stately manner. — *v. t.* To cause troops to march. — *n.* A marching; advance of troops; measured and regular advance; piece of music designed to guide the movement of troops; distance passed over.

March (märch), *n.* Frontier of a territory; border; confine.

Mar'chion-ess (mär'shŭn-ĕs), *n.* The wife or widow of a marquis.

‖**Mar'di gras'** (mär'dē' grä'). Last day of carnival; Shrove Tuesday.

Mare (mâr), *n.* The female of the horse kind. — **Mare's-nest,** *n.* A thing ludicrously impossible.

Mar'gay (mär'gā), *n.* A wild cat found from Mexico to Brazil.

Margay.

Mar'gin (mär'jĭn), *n.* Border; brink; verge; edge of a page not covered in writing or printing; difference between price of purchase and sale of an article. — *v. t.* [MARGINED (-jĭnd); MARGINING.] To furnish with, or enter in, a margin. — **Mar'gin-al** (-al), *a.* Pertaining to, or written or printed in, a margin. — ‖**Mar'gi-na'li-a** (-nā'lĭ-ą), *n. pl.* Marginal notes.

Mar'grave (mär'grāv), *n.* German nobleman of equal rank with an English marquis. — **Mar'gra-vine** (-grą-vēn), *n.* Wife of a margrave.

Mar'gue-rite (mär'ge-rēt), *n.* A daisy; an ox-eye daisy; a China aster.

Mar'i-gold (măr'ĭ-gōld), *n.* A plant, of several species, bearing yellow flowers.

Ma-rine' (mą-rēn'), *a.* Pertaining to the sea, the ocean, navigation, naval affairs, etc.; naval; nautical. — *n.* A soldier serving on shipboard; naval economy; collective shipping of a country. — **Mar'i-ner** (măr'ĭ-nĕr), *n.* A seaman; a sailor.

Ma'ri-ol'a-try (mā'rĭ-ŏl'ā-trĭ), *n.* Worship of the Virgin Mary.

Mar'i-o-nette' (măr'ĭ-ō-nĕt'), *n.* A puppet moved by strings; a kind of duck.

Mar'i-tal (măr'ĭ-tal), *a.* Pertaining to a husband.

Mar'i-time (măr'ĭ-tīm), *a.* Bordering on the ocean; marine; relating to navigation, naval affairs, commerce, etc.

Mar'jo-ram (mär'jō-ram), *n.* A mintlike plant of many species, the sweet marjoram being aromatic and fragrant, and used in cookery.

Mark (märk), *n.* An obsolete English weight and coin; a German silver coin and monetary unit, equal to 23.8 cents.

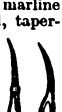
Mark (märk), *n.* A visible sign, as a line, point, stamp, figure, etc., made upon anything; token; trace; preëminence; thing aimed at; badge; indication; symptom. — *v. t.* [Marked (märkt); Marking.] To make a visible sign upon; to note; to observe; to heed; to indicate; to denote; to stamp; to impress; to brand. — *v. i.* To take notice; to note. — **Mark'er**, *n.*

Mar'ket (mär'kĕt), *n.* Meeting, or place of meeting, for traffic; region, country, etc., where an article may be disposed of; demand and sale, or exchange. — *v. i.* To buy or sell; to make bargains. — *v. t.* [Marketed; Marketing.] To offer (goods) for sale; to traffic in; to sell. — **Mar'ket-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Fit for sale; salable.

Marks'man (märks'man), *n.* One skillful in hitting a mark; one who shoots well. — **Marks'man-ship**, *n.* Skill in shooting.

Marl (märl), *n.* Mixed earthy substance, consisting of carbonate of lime, clay, and sand. — *v. t.* To manure with marl. — **Marl'y** (-ĭ), **Mar-la'ceous** (mär-lā'shŭs), *a.* Like or containing marl.

Marl (märl), *v. t.* To wind or cover (rope) with marline. — **Mar'line** (mär'lĭn), *n.* Small line composed of two strands a little twisted, used for winding round ropes and cables, to prevent their being fretted. — *v. t.* To wind marline around. — **Marline spike.** Iron tool, tapering to a point, used to separate strands of rope, in splicing.



Marline Spike.

Marl'y, *a.* See under Marl, *n.*

Mar'ma-lade (mär'mā-lād), *n.* Preserve made of pulp of fruits (quince, pear, orange, etc.), boiled with sugar.

Mar-mo're-al (mär-mō'rē-al), **Mar-mo're-an** (-an), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or made of, marble.

Mar'mo-set' (mär'mō-zĕt'), *n.* A small South American monkey, having soft fur, and a long, thick tail, and resembling a squirrel.

Marmoset.

Mar'mot (mär'mŏt), *n.* Rabbit-like rodent, of the Alps and Pyrenees; the American woodchuck; also, the prairie dog, gopher, ground squirrel, etc.

Ma-roon' (mā-rōōn'), *n.* A fugitive slave in the West Indies, etc. — *v. t.* To put (an offender) on shore and leave (him) to his fate.

Ma-roon' (mā-rōōn'), *a.* Brownish-crimson. — *n.* A claret color.

Mar'plot' (mär'plŏt'), *n.* One who defeats a design or plot by officious interference.

Marque (märk), *n.* A license to pass the limits of a jurisdiction, in order to make reprisals; a ship commissioned to make reprisals.

Mar-quee' (mär-kē'), *n.* A large field tent.

Mar'quess (mär'kwĕs), *n.* A marquis.

Mar'quet-ry (mär'kĕt-rĭ), *n.* Inlaid work of divers colored fine wood, shells, etc.

Mar'quis (mär'kwĭs), *n.* A nobleman in England, France, and Germany, next below a duke in rank. — ‖**Mar'quise'** (mär'kēz'), *n.* Wife of a marquis; marchioness. — **Mar'quis-ate** (mär'kwĭz-āt *or* -kwĭs-āt), *n.* Dignity of a marquis.

Mar'riage, etc. See under Marry, *v.*

Mar-roon', *n.* & *a.* Same as Maroon, fugitive slave, etc.

Mar'row (măr'rō), *n.* Soft substance in cavities of bones; essence; best part. — **Mar'row-y** (-ĭ), *a.* Full of marrow; pithy. — **Mar'row-less**, *a.* Without marrow. — **Mar'row-bone'** (-bōn'), *n.* Bone containing marrow; (*pl.*) bone of the knee; knees. — **Mar'row-fat** (-făt), *n.* A rich but late variety of pea.

Mar'ry (măr'rĭ), *v. t.* & *i.* [Married (-rĭd); Marrying.] To join in wedlock. — **Mar'riage** (-rĭj), *n.* Act or state of being married; matrimony; wedlock; wedding. — **Mar'riage-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Fit for, capable of, or of proper age for, marriage. — **Mar'riage-a-ble-ness**, **Mar'riage-a-bil'i-ty** (-ā-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Mars (märz), *n.* The mythical son of Jupiter and Juno, and god of war; a planet of the solar system next beyond the earth, conspicuous for its red light.

‖**Mar'sel'lais'** (mär'sĕ'lyā'), *a. m.*, ‖**Mar'sel'laise'** (-yāz'), *a. f.* Pertaining to Marseilles, in France, or to its inhabitants. — *n.* Citizen of Marseilles. — **Mar-seilles'** (-sālz'), *n.* Double cloth, made of two series of interlacing threads.

Marsh (märsh), *n.* Low, wet ground; fen; swamp; morass. — **Marsh'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Swampy. — **Marsh'i-ness**, *n.*

Mar'shal (mär'shal), *n.* Chief military commander; a civil officer, charged with direction of ceremonials, execution of court processes, etc. — *v. t.* [Marshaled (-shald) or Marshalled; Marshaling or Marshalling.] To dispose in order; to arrange; to array; to usher; to lead as a harbinger. — **Mar'shal-er**, *n.* — **Mar'shal-ship**, *n.* Office of a marshal.

Marsh'y, *a.* See under Marsh, *n.*

Mar-su'pi-al (mär-sū'pĭ-al), *a.* Having a *marsupium*, or pouch for carrying the immature young. — *n.* One of the *Marsupialia*, or mammals having such a pouch, as the kangaroos and most of the other mammals of Australia, the opossums of America, etc. — **Mar-su'pi-ate** (-āt), *a.* Related to the marsupial animals; furnished with a pouch for the young.

Mart (märt), *n.* A place of sale or traffic; a market; an emporium.

Marten.

Mar'ten, *n.* See Martin.

Mar'ten (mär'tĕn), *n.* A fur-yielding carnivorous animal allied to the weasel.

Mar'tial (mär'shal), *a.* Pertaining or suited to war; military; brave; belonging to army or navy; — opposed to *civil*. —

Martial law (mär'shal lą'). Arbitrary law, proclaimed in times of war, insurrection, etc., and quite distinct from *military law*.

Mar'tin (mär'tĭn), **Mar'ten** (-tĕn), *n.* A bird of the swallow kind, which forms its nest about buildings.

Mar'ti-net' (mär'tĭ-nĕt'), *n.* Strict disciplinarian. — **Mar'ti-net'ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* Rigid or pedantic adherence to forms of discipline and fixed methods.

Mar'tin-gale (mär'tĭn-gāl), **Mar'tin-gal** (-gal), *n.* Strap connecting a horse's girth with the bit, to hold down the head, and prevent him from rearing; a short, perpendicular spar, under a ship's bowsprit end, used for reeving the stays.

Mar'tin-mas (mär'tĭn-*mas*), *n.* Feast of St. Martin, November 11.

Mar'tyr (mär'tẽr), *n.* One who suffers death for the truth, or makes very great sacrifice for any principle or cause. — *v. t.* [MARTYRED (-tẽrd); MARTYRING.] To make a martyr of; to sacrifice or persecute; to torture. — **Mar'tyr-dom** (-dŭm), *n.* Condition, death, or sufferings, of a martyr. — **Mar'tyr-ol'o-gy** (-ŏl'ŏ-jy), *n.* History or register of martyrs.

Mar'vel (mär'vĕl), *n.* That which causes admiration or wonder; a prodigy; miracle. — *v. i.* [MARVELED (-vĕld) or MARVELLED; MARVELING or MARVELLING.] To be struck with surprise, astonishment, or admiration; to wonder. — **Mar'vel-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Exciting wonder; prodigious; surpassing belief; wonderful; strange; astonishing; incredible. — **Mar'vel-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Mar'vel-ous-ness**, *n.*

Mas'coot, Mas'cotte (măs'kŏt), *n.* A person supposed to bring good luck to a household.

Mas'cu-line (măs'kū-lĭn), *a.* Of the male sex; not female, feminine, or effeminate; strong; robust; having the grammatical form of words pertaining to male beings, as distinguished from feminine and neuter. — **Mas'cu-line-ly**, *adv.* — **Mas'cu-line-ness**, *n.*

Mash (măsh), *n.* A mixture or mass of ingredients, beaten together into a pulpy state; mixture of ground malt and warm water. — *v. t.* [MASHED (măsht); MASHING.] To crush; to bruise; to reduce to pulp. — **Mash'er**, *n.* — **Mash'y** (măsh'ў), *a.* Produced by crushing; resembling, or consisting of, a mash.

Mask (másk), *n.* A cover for the face; visor; disguise; pretext; subterfuge; a festive entertainment in which the company wear masks; masquerade; revel; a dramatic performance in a tragic style, the actors wherein wore masks. — *v. t. & i.* [MASKED (másk't); MASKING.] To disguise; to conceal. — **Mask'er**, *n.*

Ma'son (mā's'n), *n.* One who lays bricks and stones in structures; a member of the fraternity of Freemasons. — **Ma-son'ic** (má-sŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the Freemasons. — **Ma'son-ry** (mā's'n-rў), *n.* Art, occupation, or performance of a mason; craft of Freemasons.

Masque (másk), *n.* A mask; masquerade. — **Mas'quer-ade'** (măs'kẽr-ād'), *n.* An assembly of persons wearing masks, for dancing, conversation, etc.; a hiding under a false show. — *v. i. & t.* To disguise. — **Mas'quer-ad'er**, *n.*

Mass (más), *n.* The service of the sacrament of the Eucharist, or consecration and oblation of the Host; a musical composition adapted to this service.

Mass (más), *n.* A body of matter formed into a lump; heap; assemblage; bulk; magnitude; size; principal part; main body; quantity of matter contained in a body, irrespective of its bulk or volume. — *v. t.* [MASSED (mást); MASSING.] To form into a mass; to assemble. — **The masses.** The people in general; the populace. — **Mass meeting.** A large gathering of people, usually for a political purpose. — **Mass'y** (-ў), **Mass'ive** (-Iv), *a.* Weighty; bulky; ponderous; heavy. — **Mass'i-ness, Mass'ive-ness**, *n.*

Mas'sa-cre (măs'sá-kẽr), *n.* The killing of human beings by indiscriminate slaughter; cold-blooded destruction of life; butchery; carnage. — *v. t.* [MASSACRED (-kẽrd); MASSACRING (-krĭng).] To murder barbarously; to butcher; to slaughter.

Mas'sage (măs'sáj), *n.* Rubbing or kneading of the body, as a remedial measure; shampooing. — ‖**Mas'seur'** (má-sẽr'), *n. m.*, ‖**Mas'seuse'** (-sẽz'), *n. f.* One who performs massage.

Mas'se-ter (măs'sē-tẽr; *L.* măs-sē'tẽr), *n.* The large muscle which raises the under jaw, and assists in chewing.

Mass'ive, Mass'y, etc. See under MASS, body of matter.

Mast (mást), *n.* An upright pole or spar in a vessel, to sustain the sails, yards, rigging, etc.

Mast (mást), *n.* Fruit of the oak and beech, or other forest tree; nuts; acorns.

Mas'ter (más'tẽr), *n.* Superior; chief; [illegible]er; manager; proprietor; teacher; instructor; commander of a merchant ship; one adept in any occupation, art, or science. — *v. t.* [MASTERED (-tẽrd); MASTERING.] To become master of; to conquer; to overpower; to become an adept in. — **Mas'ter-ly** (-lў), *a.* Befitting a master; skillful; imperious; arbitrary. — *adv.* With the skill of a master. — **Mas'ter-ful** (-fụl), *a.* Domineering; imperious. — **Mas'ter-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Master key.** Key that opens many locks; general clew to lead out of many difficulties. — **Mas'ter-piece'** (-pēs'), *n.* A capital performance; a chef-d'œuvre. — **Mas'ter-ship**, *n.* State or office of a master; mastery; superiority. — **Mas'ter-y** (-ў), *n.* A mastering; authority of a master; supremacy; superiority in competition; victory in war; eminent skill.

Mast'head' (mást'hĕd'), *n.* The top or head of a mast; part of a mast above the hounds. — *v. t.* To send to the masthead, as punishment.

Mas'tic (más'tĭk), *n.* A shrubby tree growing about the Mediterranean; resin exuding from the mastic tree, used as an ingredient in drying varnishes; cement for plastering walls, etc.

Mas'ti-cate (más'tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To grind with the teeth; to chew. — **Mas'ti-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A masticating or chewing of solid food. — **Mas'ti-ca-to-ry** (-kā-tŏ-rў), *a.* Adapted to perform the office of chewing food. — *n.* A substance to be chewed to increase the saliva.

Mas'tiff (más'tĭf), *n.* A large variety of dog, of great strength and courage.

Mas'to-don (más'tŏ-dŏn), *n.* An extinct mammal resembling the elephant.

Mas'toid (más'toid), *a.* Resembling the nipple or breast.

Mas-tol'o-gy (más-tŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* Natural history of animals which suckle their young.

Mat (mát), *n.* A texture of sedge, rushes, etc., to be laid on a floor; anything growing thickly,

or closely interwoven; ornamental border surrounding a framed picture. — *v. t. & i.* [MATTED; MATTING.] To twist; to twine together; to entangle.

Mat'a-dore (măt'ȧ-dōr), **Mat'a-dor**, *n.* The man appointed to kill the bull in bullfights.

Match (măch), *n.* Combustible substance used for lighting a fire, firing artillery, etc. — **Match'-lock'** (măch'lŏk'), *n.* An old kind of gunlock containing a match for firing the priming; a musket fired by a match.

Match (măch), *n.* A person or thing equal or similar to another; an equal; mate; companion; a contest to try strength or skill; marriage; candidate for matrimony; suitable combination. — *v. t.* [MATCHED (măcht); MATCHING.] To pair; to put in competition; to suit; to marry. — *v. i.* To be united in marriage; to be of equal size, figure, or quality; to tally; to correspond. — **Match'less** (-lĕs), *a.* Having no equal; unequaled; unsuited. — **Match'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Match'less-ness**, *n.* — **Match'mak'er**, *n.* One who contrives a marriage. — **Match'mak'ing**, *a.* Busy in bringing about a marriage. — *n.* Endeavor to bring about a marriage.

Mate, ♔. Checkmate, — the winning move in chess. — *v. t.* To checkmate.

Mate (māt), *n.* One who customarily associates with another; companion; husband or wife; a ship's officer ranking next below the captain; an assistant; a suitable companion; a match. — *v. t. & i.* [MATED; MATING.] To match; to pair. — **Mate'less**, *a.* Having no mate or companion.

Ma-te'ri-al (mȧ-tē'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Consisting of matter; physical; bodily; of solid character; of consequence; not to be dispensed with; important; weighty; essential. — *n.* Substance or matter of which anything is made or to be made. — **Ma-te'ri-al-ly**, *adv.* In the state of matter; substantially; essentially. — **Ma-te'ri-al-ness**, *n.* — **Ma-te'ri-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Doctrine of materialists; tendency to give undue importance to material interests. — **Ma-te'ri-al-ist**, *n.* One who denies the existence of spiritual substances, and maintains that spiritual phenomena result from particular organization of matter. — **Ma-te'ri-al-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to materialism or materialists. — **Ma-te'ri-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being material; material existence; importance. — **Ma-te'ri-al-ize** (-tē'rĭ-*a*l-ĭz), *v. t. & i.* To reduce to a state of matter; to occupy with material instead of moral or religious interests.

‖**Ma'te-ri'el'** (mȧ'tȧ-rē'ăl'), *n.* Whatever constitutes the *materials* (of an army, organization, etc.) in distinction from the *personnel*, or men.

Ma-ter'nal (mȧ-tĕr'*n*al), *a.* Pertaining to, or becoming, a mother; motherly. — **Ma-ter'nal-ly**, *adv.* — **Ma-ter'ni-ty** (-nĭ-tȳ), *n.* State, character, or relation of a mother.

Math'e-mat'ic (măth'ē-măt'ĭk), **Math'e-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-k*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to, or according to the principles of, mathematics; theoretically precise. — **Math'e-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Math'e-ma-ti'cian** (-mȧ-tĭsh'*a*n), *n.* One versed in mathematics. — **Math'e-mat'ics** (-măt'ĭks), *n.* Science of the relations between quantities or magnitudes.

Mat'in (măt'ĭn), *a.* Pertaining to, or used in, the morning. — *n.* Morning worship or service; first canonical hour in the Roman Catholic Church.

‖**Mat'i-née'** (măt'ĭ-nā'; *F.* mȧ'tē'nā'), *n.* A reception or entertainment in the early part of the day.

Ma-trass' (mȧ-trăs' *or* măt'rȧs), *n.* A round-bottomed, long-necked glass flask, used by chemists for digestion, evaporation, etc.

Mat'tress, *n.* See MATTRESS.

Mat'ri-cide (măt'rĭ-sīd), *n.* The killing, also the killer or murderer, of one's mother. — **Mat'ri-ci'dal** (-sī'*d*al), *a.* Pertaining to matricide.

Ma-tric'u-late (mȧ-trĭk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To enter or admit to membership (in a society, college, etc.). — *n.* One matriculated. — **Ma-tric'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A matriculating.

Mat'ri-mo-ny (măt'rĭ-mō-nȳ), *n.* Union of a man and woman as husband and wife; marriage; wedlock. — **Mat'ri-mo'ni-al** (-mō'nĭ-*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, marriage; connubial; conjugal; nuptial; hymeneal. — **Mat'ri-mo'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

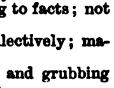
Ma'trix (mā'trĭks), *n.*; *pl.* MATRICES (măt'rĭ-sēz). The womb; a die; a mold.

Ma'tron (mā'trŭn), *n.* A wife or widow; a housekeeper; a female head of a household; a nurse in a hospital. — **Mat'ron-age** (măt'rŭn-ăj *or* mā'trŭn-), *n.* State of a matron; collective body of matrons. — **Mat'ron-al** (-*a*l), **Ma'tron-like'** (-līk'), **Ma'tron-ly**, *a.* Pertaining to, or befitting, a matron; motherly; sedate; grave. — **Ma'tron-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* To superintend; to chaperone.

Mat'ter (măt'tĕr), *n.* Substance of which the sensible universe and all existent bodies are composed; body; material; concern; affair; theme; business; importance; moment; cause or occasion; pus; purulent substance. — *v. i.* [MATTERED (măt'tĕrd); MATTERING.] To be of importance; to import, to signify. — **Mat'ter-of-fact'** (-ŏv-făkt'), *a.* Adhering to facts; not fanciful or imaginative; dry.

Mat'ting (măt'tĭng), *n.* Mats collectively; materials for mats.

Mat'tock (măt'tŭk), *n.* A digging and grubbing implement, having one blade like an adz, the other like a pickax.



Mattock.

Mat'tress (măt'trĕs), *n.* Bed stuffed with hair, moss, etc., and quilted.

Mat'u-rate (măt'ū-rāt), *v. t. & i.* To ripen; to suppurate. — **Mat'u-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Process of coming to maturity; suppuration; forming of pus.

Ma-ture' (mȧ-tūr'), *a.* Brought to completeness of growth or development; fully digested; ripe; prepared; ready. — *v. t.* [MATURED (-tūrd'); MATURING.] To bring to perfection or maturity; to make ready for use. — *v. i.* To become ripe; to become due, as a note. — **Ma-ture'ly**, *adv.* In a mature manner; completely. — **Ma-ture'ness**, *n.* — **Ma-tu'ri-ty** (-tū'rĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being mature; ripeness; termination of the period a note has to run.

Mat'u-ti'nal (măt'ū-tī'*n*al), *a.* Pertaining to the morning; early.

Maud'lin (mȧd'lĭn), *a.* Drunk; fuddled; sickly sentimental.

Mau'ger (mȧ'gĕr), **Mau'gre**, *prep.* In spite of; in opposition to; notwithstanding.

Maul (mȧl), *n.* A heavy wooden hammer. — *v. t.*

[MAULED (mąld); MAULING.] To beat; to bruise.

Maul'-stick' (mąl'stĭk'), *n.* A painter's stick to steady the hand in working.

Maund (mănd *or* mąnd), **Maund'er** (-ẽr), *v. i.* To mutter; to beg; to talk incoherently or idly. — **Maund'er-er**, *n.* A grumbler.

Maun'dy Thurs'day (mąn'dy thûrz'dā). Thursday in Passion-week, or next before Good Friday.

Mau'so-le'um (mą'sō-lē'ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. MAUSOLEUMS (-ŭmz), L. -LEA (-ā). [L., fr. *Mausolus*, king of Caria, to whom Artemisia, his widow, erected a monument.] A magnificent tomb; sepulchral monument.

Mausoleum.

Mauve (mōv), *n.* A delicate purple or lilac color.

Ma'vis (mā'vĭs), *n.* The throstle; song-thrush.

Maw (mą), *n.* The stomach of a beast; the craw of a bird.

Mawk'ish (mąk'ĭsh), *a.* Apt to cause satiety or loathing; nauseous; disgusting.

Maw'worm' (mą'wûrm'), *n.* An intestinal worm; a bot.

Max'il-lar (măks'ĭl-lẽr), **Max'il-la-ry** (-lă-rў), *a.* Pertaining to the jaw.

Max'im (măks'ĭm), *n.* An established principle or proposition; adage; proverb.

Max'i-mum (măks'ĭ-mŭm), *n.*; *pl.* MAXIMA (-mă). The greatest quantity or value attainable in a given case; highest point or degree. — *a.* Greatest; highest; extreme.

May (mā), *v. aux.* [*imp.* MIGHT (mīt).] To be possible or able; to have license. — **May'be** (mā'bē), *adv.* Perhaps; possibly.

May (mā), *n.* Fifth month of the year; early part of life; flowers of the hawthorn, which bloom in May. — *v. i.* To gather flowers on May morning. — **May apple.** Fruit of the mandrake. — **May day.** First day of May. — **May'flow'er**, *n.* In England, the hawthorn; in New England, the trailing arbutus.

May'hem (mā'hĕm), *n.* The maiming of a person.

Ma'yon'naise' (mā'yŏn'nāz'), *n.* Sauce made from raw eggs beaten up with olive oil, vinegar, pepper, salt, etc., for dressing salads, fish, etc.; a dish thus dressed.

May'or (mā'ẽr), *n.* Chief magistrate of a city or municipal corporation. — **May'or-al-ty** (-ăl-tў), *n.* Office of a mayor. — **May'or-ess** (-ĕs), *n.* Wife of a mayor.

Maze (māz), *n.* Confusing network of paths or passages; perplexity; intricacy. — *v. t.* [MAZED (māzd); MAZING.] To confound with intricacy; to amaze; to bewilder. — **Ma'zy** (mā'zў), *a.* Winding; intricate; perplexing.

Me (mē), *pron.* Myself; the person speaking; — objective case of *I*.

Mead (mēd), *n.* Drink made of honey and water; also, of a sirup of sarsaparilla, etc.

Mead (mēd), **Mead'ow** (mĕd'ō), *n.* A tract of low or level grass land.

Mea'ger (mē'gẽr), **Mea'gre**, *a.* Having little flesh; thin; lean; poor in quality; scanty; barren. — **Mea'ger-ly, Mea'gre-ly**, *adv.* — **Mea'ger-ness, Mea'gre-ness**, *n.*

Meal (mēl), *n.* A portion of food taken at one time; a repast. — **Meal'time'** (mēl'tīm'), *n.* Usual hour of taking a meal.

Meal (mēl), *n.* Ground and unbolted grain (maize, rye, oats, etc.); flour from beans, pease, etc.; any substance coarsely pulverized, but not granulated. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with meal; to pulverize. — **Meal'y** (-ў), *a.* Like meal; soft, dry, and friable; overspread with something like meal. — **Meal'i-ness**, *n.* — **Meal'y-mouthed'** (-mouthd'), *a.* Having a soft mouth; unwilling to tell the truth in plain language; plausible; affected.

Mean (mēn), *v. t.* [MEANT (mĕnt); MEANING.] To intend; to design; to purpose; to signify; to denote. — *v. i.* To have a purpose or intention. — **Mean'ing**, *n.* Intent; purpose; aim; sense; import. — **Mean'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Mean'ing-less**, *a.*

Mean (mēn), *a.* Destitute of distinction, eminence, honor, or account; base; humble; poor; vile; servile; spiritless; paltry; sordid; niggardly. — **Mean'ly**, *adv.* — **Mean'ness**, *n.*

Mean (mēn), *a.* Occupying a middle position; midway; intervening; intermediate; average; having an intermediate value between two extremes. — *n.* That which is intermediate between two extremes; middle point, place, rate, or degree; medium; quantity having an intermediate value between others; average; *pl.* resources; property; instrumentality. — **Mean'time'** (mēn'tīm'), **Mean'while'** (-hwīl'), *n.* Intervening time. — *adv.* During the interval.

Me-an'der (mē-ăn'dẽr), *n.* A winding course; intricate or tortuous movement. — *v. t.* & *i.* [MEANDERED (-dẽrd); MEANDERING.] To wind, turn, or flow round.

Mean'ing, *n.* See under MEAN, *v. t.*

Mean'ly, Mean'ness. See under MEAN, base.

Meant (mĕnt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of MEAN, *v. t.*

Mean'time', Mean'while', *adv.* See under MEAN, middle.

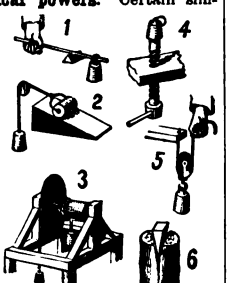
Mea'sles (mē'z'lz), *n.* A contagious febrile disorder, with an eruption of distinct red circular spots; a disease of swine and cattle; the larvæ of tapeworms. — **Mea'sly** (mē'zlў), *a.* Infected with measles.

Meas'ure (mĕzh'ûr), *n.* Dimensions of anything; limit; extent; moderation; due standard of dimension or quantity; extent; degree; division of time in music or dancing; poetic meter; rhythm; a foot; *pl.* geological beds or strata. — *v. t.* [MEASURED (-ûrd); MEASURING.] To ascertain the extent or quantity of; to estimate; to value; to adjust; to proportion; to distribute by measure. — *v. i.* To have a certain length, breadth, or thickness. — **Meas'ur-er**, *n.* — **Meas'ur-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being measured; moderate; in small quantity or extent. — **Meas'ur-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Meas'ur-a-bly**, *adv.* — **Meas'ure-less** (-lĕs), *a.* Without

measure; limitless; vast; infinite. — **Meas'ure-ment** (mĕzh'ŭr-ment), *n.* A measuring; mensuration; quantity ascertained by measuring; area.

Meat (mēt), *n.* Food; flesh of animals used as food. — **Meat'y** (mēt'ȳ), *a.* Abounding in meat; fleshy.

Me-chan'ic (mĕ-kăn'ĭk), *n.* A mechanician; an artisan; one who shapes materials by tools. — **Me-chan'ic, Me-chan'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, governed by, or in accordance with, mechanics, or the laws of motion; depending upon mechanism or machinery; done as if by a machine, or without conscious exertion of will; made by mechanical means, and not by chemical action. — **Mechanical powers.** Certain simple instruments, such as the lever and its modifications (the wheel and axle and the pulley), the inclined plane with its modifications (the screw and the wedge), which convert a small force acting through a great space into a great force acting through a small space, or *vice versa*. — **Me-chan'ics,** *n.* Science, or branch of applied mathematics, which treats of the action of forces on bodies. — **Me-chan'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Me-chan'ic-al-ness,** *n.* — **Mech'a-ni'cian** (mĕk'ă-nĭsh'an), *n.* One skilled in mechanics; a machinist. — **Mech'an-ism** (mĕk'an-ĭz'm), *n.* Construction of a machine; parts of a machine collectively. — **Mech'an-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* A maker of machines; one skilled in mechanics.



Mechanical Powers.
1 Lever; 2 Inclined Plane; 3 Wheel and Axle; 4 Screw; 5 Pulley; 6 Wedge.

Med'al (mĕd'al), *n.* A disk of metal struck with a device. — **Med'al-ist,** *n.* One skilled in medals; one who has received a medal as the reward of merit.

Me-dal'lion (mĕ-dăl'yŭn), *n.* A large medal or memorial coin; tablet bearing figures in relief.

Med'dle (mĕd'd'l), *v. i.* [MEDDLED (-d'ld); MEDDLING (-dlĭng).] To mix one's self needlessly or impertinently in others' affairs; to interpose officiously; to interfere. — **Med'dler** (-dlĕr), *n.* — **Med'dle-some** (-d'l-sŭm), *a.* Given to meddling; intrusive. — **Med'dle-some-ness,** *n.*

Me'di-æ'val (mē'dĭ-ē'val), *a.* Of or relating to the Middle Ages.

Me'di-al (mē'dĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to a mean or average; mean.

Me'di-an (mē'dĭ-an), *a.* Being in, or running through, the middle. — *n.* Median line or point.

Me'di-ate (mē'dĭ-āt), *a.* Being between the extremes; middle; acting by means, or by an intervening cause or instrument.

Me'di-ate (mē'dĭ-āt), *v. i.* To interpose between parties; to arbitrate; to intercede. — *v. t.* To effect by interposition. — **Me'di-ate-ly,** *adv.* In a mediate manner; by a secondary cause. — **Me'di-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A mediating; action as a necessary condition or instrument; interposition; reconciliation of parties at variance. — **Me'di-a'tor** (mē'dĭ-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who mediates; an intercessor; advocate; an arbitrator; umpire. — **Me'di-a'tor-ship,** *n.* Office of a mediator. — **Me'di-a-to-ry** (-ā-tō-rȳ), **Me'di-a-to'ri-al** (-ā-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* Belonging to a mediator or his office.

Med'ic-al (mĕd'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to medicine, or the art of healing; medicinal. — **Med'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Med'i-ca-ment** (-ĭ-kā-ment), *n.* Medicine; a healing application. — **Med'i-cate** (-kāt), *v. t.* To tincture or impregnate with medicine; to heal; to cure. — **Med'i-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A medicating; use of medicine. — **Med'i-ca-tive** (-kā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to cure. — **Med'i-ca-ble** (-kā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being cured. — **Me-dic'i-nal** (mĕ-dĭs'ĭ-nal), *a.* Healing; curative. — **Me-dic'i-nal-ly,** *adv.* — **Med'i-cine** (mĕd'ĭ-sĭn), *n.* Anything used in treatment of disease; remedy; science of preventing, curing, or alleviating disease.

Me'di-e'val, *a.* See MEDIÆVAL.

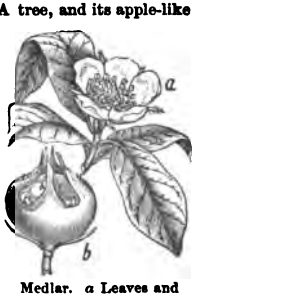
Me'di-o'cre (mē'dĭ-ō'kĕr), *a.* Of middle quality; ordinary; commonplace. — **Me'di-oc'ri-ty** (-ŏk'rĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being mediocre; moderate degree or rate.

Med'i-tate (mĕd'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.* & *t.* To dwell (on anything) in thought; to contemplate; to study. — **Med'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A meditating; continued thought; reflection; a musing. — **Med'i-ta-tive** (mĕd'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Addicted or appropriate to meditation or design.

Med'i-ter-ra'ne-an (mĕd'ĭ-tĕr-rā'nē-an), *a.* Inclosed, or nearly inclosed, with land.

Me'di-um (mē'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. **Media** (-ȧ), E. **Mediums** (-ŭmz). That which lies in the middle; middle place or degree; mean; instrumentality; agency; printing paper of middle size.

Med'lar (mĕd'lĕr), *n.* A tree, and its apple-like fruit, eaten only in a state of decay.



Medlar. *a* Leaves and Flower; *b* Fruit. Reduced.

Med'ley (mĕd'lȳ), *n.* A mixture; a jumble; a hodge-podge.

Me-dul'lar (mĕ-dŭl'lĕr), **Med'ul-la-ry** (mĕd'ŭl-lă-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, marrow; pithy.

Meed (mēd), *n.* Reward; recompense.

Meek (mēk), *a.* Not easily provoked or irritated; mild; yielding; humble. — **Meek'ly** (mēk'lȳ), *adv.* — **Meek'ness,** *n.*

Meer'schaum (mēr'shăm), *n.* A fine white clay-like mineral, soft, and so light as to float on water; a tobacco pipe made of this mineral.

Meet (mēt), *v. t.* & *i.* [MET (mĕt); MEETING.] To come together; to join. — *n.* Assemblage; gathering of huntsmen for a hunt; place of meeting. — **Meet'ing,** *n.* A coming together; interview; congregation; collection of people; a religious assembly; an auditory; junction; union. — **Meet'ing-house** (-hous), *n.* A place

of worship; in England, a place of worship for Dissenters.

Meet (mēt), *a.* Adapted; fit; suitable; proper; convenient. — **Meet'ly**, *adv.* — **Meet'ness**, *n.*

Me'grim (mē'grĭm), *n.* Vehement pain in one side of the head; a whim; a freak.

Mel'an-chol-y (mĕl'ăn-kŏl-ў), *n.* Gloomy state of mind; dejection of spirits. — *a.* Depressed in spirits; sad; unhappy; doleful; dismal; calamitous; afflictive. — **Mel'an-chol'ic** (-kŏl'-ĭk), *a.* Given to melancholy; depressed.

‖**Mé'lange'** (mā'läNzh'), *n.* A mixture; medley.

‖**Mê'lée'** (mā'lā'), *n.* A fight in which the combatants mingle in one confused mass; hand-to-hand conflict.

Mel'io-rate (mēl'yō-rāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To make or grow better; to improve. — **Mel'io-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Improvement.

Mel-lif'lu-ent (mĕl-lĭf'lŭ-ĕnt), **Mel-lif'lu-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Flowing as with honey; smooth; sweetly flowing. — **Mel-lif'lu-ence** (-ens), *n.* A flow of sweetness; sweet, smooth flow.

Mel'low (mĕl'lō), *a.* Soft; ripe; rich; delicate; genial; jovial; slightly intoxicated; fuddled. — *v. t.* & *i.* [MELLOWED (-lōd); MELLOWING.] To ripen; to soften. — **Mel'low-ness**, *n.*

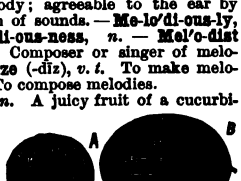
Me-lo'de-on (mē-lō'dē-ŭn), *n.* A small reed organ; a music hall.

Me-lo'di-ous, etc. See under MELODY, *n.*

Mel'o-dra'ma (mĕl'ō-drä'má *or* -drā'má), *n.* Dramatic performance abounding in startling or unnatural sentiment or situation. — **Mel'o-dra-mat'ic** (-drà-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of the nature of melodrama; done for effect merely; overstrained.

Mel'o-dy (mĕl'ō-dў), *n.*; *pl.* MELODIES (-dĭz). Rhythmical succession of single tones; tune of a musical piece. — **Me-lo'di-ous** (mē-lō'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* Containing melody; agreeable to the ear by sweet succession of sounds. — **Me-lo'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Me-lo'di-ous-ness**, *n.* — **Mel'o-dist** (mĕl'ō-dĭst), *n.* Composer or singer of melodies. — **Mel'o-dize** (-dīz), *v. i.* To make melodious. — *v. i.* To compose melodies.

Mel'on (mĕl'ŭn), *n.* A juicy fruit of a cucurbitaceous plant, eaten raw.



A Muskmelon. *B* Watermelon.

Malt (mĕlt), *v. t.* & *i.* To dissolve; to fuse; to thaw; to soften; to subdue.

Mel'ton (mĕl'tŭn), *n.* Woolen cloth with unfinished face and no raised nap.

Mem'ber (mĕm'bĕr), *n.* Part of an animal body; limb; clause; subordinate part of a building; one of the persons composing a society, community, etc.; one of the parts of an algebraic equation, connected by the sign of equality. — **Mem'ber-ship**, *n.* State of being a member; collective body of members.

Mem'brane (mĕm'brān), *n.* Thin tissue covering part of the body. — **Mem'bra-nous** (-brā-nŭs), **Mem'bra-na'ceous** (-brā-nā'shŭs), **Mem-bra'-ne-ous** (-brā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Belonging to, resembling, or consisting of, membranes.

Me-men'to (mē-mĕn'tō), *n.*; *pl.* MEMENTOES (-tōz). Hint; suggestion; memorial; reminder; souvenir.

Mem'oir (mĕm'wŏr *or* mĕm'wŏr), *n.* Written account; familiar history composed from personal memory; record of investigations; proceedings of a society.

Mem'o-ry (mĕm'ŏ-rў), *n.* Faculty by which the mind retains knowledge of thoughts or events; time within which past events can be remembered; recollection; reminiscence. — **Mem'o-ra-ble** (-rà-b'l), *a.* Worthy to be remembered; celebrated; extraordinary; famous; remarkable. — **Mem'o-ra-bly**, *adv.* — **Mem'o-ran'dum** (-răn'dŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. MEMORANDUMS (-dŭmz), L. MEMORANDA (-dà). Record of something which should be remembered; written note of some transaction. — **Me-mo'ri-al** (mē-mō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Preservative of, or contained in, memory. — *n.* Thing intended to preserve the memory of a person, an occurrence, etc.; written representation of facts made to a legislative or other body. — **Me-mo'ri-al-ist**, *n.* One who writes or presents a memorial. — **Me-mo'ri-al-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* To petition by memorial. — **Mem'o-rize** (mĕm'ŏ-rīz), *v. t.* To cause to be remembered; to commit to memory; to learn by heart. — ‖**Me-mor'i-ter** (mē-mŏr'ĭ-tĕr), *adv.* By, or from, memory.

Men (mĕn), *n.*, *pl.* of MAN.

Men'ace (mĕn'ăs), *n.* Threat; show or indication of coming evil. — *v. t.* & *i.* [MENACED (-ăst); MENACING (-ă-sĭng).] To threaten; to inspire with apprehension.

Men-ag'er-ie (mĕn-ăzh'ĕr-ў *or* mē-năj'ĕr-ў), *n.* A place where animals are trained; a collection of wild animals for exhibition.

Mend (mĕnd), *v. t.* & *i.* To repair; to improve; to better; to correct; to reform. — **Mend'er**, *n.* — **Mend'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being mended.

Men-da'cious (mĕn-dā'shŭs), *a.* Given to deception; lying; false. — **Men-dac'i-ty** (-dăs'ĭ-tў), *n.* Falsehood; deceit; untruth.

Men'di-cant (mĕn'dĭ-*kant*), *a.* Begging; living on alms. — *n.* A beggar. — **Men'di-can-cy** (-*kan*-sў), **Men-dic'i-ty** (-dĭs'ĭ-tў), *n.* State of begging; life of a beggar.

Men-ha'den (mĕn-hā'd'n), *n.* An American sea fish of the herring kind.

Men'ial (mēn'*yal or* mē'nĭ-*al*), *a.* Servile; low; mean. — *n.* A domestic servant; a person of servile character or disposition.

Men'in-gi'tis (mĕn'ĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* Inflammation of the *meninges*, or membranes enveloping the brain and spinal cord.

Me-nis'cus (mē-nĭs'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. MENISCI (-sī), E. MENISCUSES (-kŭs-ĕz). A crescent; a lens convex on one side and concave on the other.

Men'sal (mĕn'*sal*), *a.* Occurring once in a month; monthly.

Men'stru-al (mĕn'strụ-*al*), *a.* Recurring once a month; monthly.

Men'stru-um (mĕn'strụ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. MENSTRUUMS (-ŭmz), L. MENSTRUA (-à). A fluid or subtilized substance which dissolves a solid body; a solvent.

Men'su-ra-ble (mĕn'shụ-rà-b'l), *a.* Capable of being measured; measurable. — **Men'su-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality of being mensurable. — **Men'su-ral** (-*ral*), *a.* Pertaining to measure. — **Men'su-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* A measuring; the branch of geometry which determines dimension of objects from data of lines and angles.

Men'tal (mĕn't*al*), *a.* Pertaining to the mind;

intellectual. — **Men'tal-ly**, *adv.* In the mind; in idea.

Men'thol (mĕn'thōl), *n.* A substance like camphor, extracted from oil of peppermint.

Men'tion (mĕn'shŭn), *n.* Notice; remark. — *v. t.* [MENTIONED (-shŭnd); MENTIONING.] To speak briefly of; to name. — **Men'tion-a-ble**, *a.* Fit to be mentioned.

Men'tor (mĕn'tôr), *n.* A wise and faithful counselor.

‖**Me-nu'** (*me-nụ'*), *n.* Details of a banquet; a bill of fare.

Me-phi'tis (mĕ-fī'tĭs), **Meph'i-tism** (mĕf'ĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* Foul exhalations from decomposing substances, etc. — **Me-phit'ic** (mĕ-fĭt'ĭk), **Me-phit'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Offensive to the smell; poisonous; noxious.

Mer'can-tile (mĕr'kăn-tĭl), *a.* Pertaining to merchants or business; commercial.

Mer'ce-na-ry (mĕr'sĕ-nă-rў), *a.* Acting for reward; serving for pay; venal; sordid; selfish. — *n.*; *pl.* MERCENARIES (-rĭz). A hireling; a soldier hired into foreign service. — **Mer'ce-na-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **Mer'ce-na-ri-ness**, *n.*

Mer'cer (mĕr'sĕr), *n.* A dealer in silks and woolen cloths. — **Mer'cer-y** (-ў), *n.* Trade of mercers; goods in which a mercer deals.

Mer'chant (mĕr'chant), *n.* One who traffics; a trader. — *a.* Pertaining to, or employed in, trade or merchandise. — **Mer'chant-a-ble** (-chant-ă-b'l), *a.* Fit for market; such as is sold in market, or will bring the ordinary price. — **Mer'chant-man** (-man), *n.* Trading vessel. — **Mer'chan-dise** (-chan-diz), *n.* A trading; trade; traffic; wares; goods; commodities. — *v. i.* To trade; to carry on commerce.

Mer'ci-ful, **Mer'ci-less**, etc. See under MERCY.

Mer'cu-ry (mĕr'kŭ-rў), *n.* In Roman mythology, the son of Jupiter and Maia, messenger of the gods, and god of eloquence and of commerce; the planet of the solar system, nearest the sun; messenger; a metal, white like silver, liquid at common temperatures; quicksilver. — **Mer-cu'ri-al** (mĕr-kū'rĭ-al), *a.* Resembling the god Mercury; active; sprightly; volatile; fickle; crafty; containing, consisting of, or caused by, the mineral mercury.

Mer'cy (mĕr'sў), *n.* Tenderness to an offender; clemency; pity; mildness. — **Mer'ci-ful** (-sĭ-fụl), *a.* Full of, or exercising, mercy; unwilling to give pain; compassionate; humane; gracious; benignant. — **Mer'ci-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Mer'ci-ful-ness**, *n.* — **Mer'ci-less** (-lĕs), *a.* Without mercy; relentless; cruel; ruthless; savage. — **Mer'ci-less-ly**, *adv.* — **Mer'ci-less-ness**, *n.*

Mere (mēr), *a.* [*Comp.* not used; *superl.* MEREST.] Unmixed; pure; only this, and nothing else; simple; bare. — **Mere'ly**, *adv.*

Mere (mēr), *n.* A pool; a lake.

Mere (mēr), *n.* A boundary.

Mer'e-tri'cious (mĕr'ĕ-trĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Like or pertaining to harlots; wanton; tawdry; showy. — **Mer'e-tri'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Mer'e-tri'cious-ness**, *n.*

Merge (mĕrj), *v. t.* & *i.* [MERGED (mĕrjd); MERGING (mĕr'jĭng).] To swallow up; to immerse; to sink. — **Mer'ger** (mĕr'jĕr), *n.* One that merges; legal absorption of an estate or contract in another, or of a minor offense in a greater.

Me-rid'i-an (mĕ-rĭd'ĭ-an), *a.* At or pertaining to midday; pertaining to the highest point attained by the sun, or the highest point of prosperity, success, etc. — *n.* Midday; noon; culmination; a great circle on the surface of the earth, passing through the poles and any given place. — **Me-rid'i-o-nal** (-ō-nal), *a.* Pertaining to the meridian; having a southern aspect; southerly.

‖**Me'ringue'** (*F.* mĕ' răN'g'; *E.* mĕ-răng'), *n.* Pastry of powdered sugar and whipped white of eggs, with jam, cream, etc.

Me-ri'no (mĕ-rē'nō), *a.* Pertaining to a Spanish breed of sheep of very fine wool; made of the wool of the merino sheep. — *n.*; *pl.* MERINOS (-nōz). Sheep of a breed originally from Spain; a thin fabric, of merino wool, for ladies' wear.

Merino Sheep.

Mer'it (mĕr'ĭt), *n.* A deserving well or ill; desert; excellence entitling to honor or reward; worth; worthiness; reward deserved. — *v. t.* [MERITED; MERITING.] To earn; to be entitled to; to deserve; to incur. — **Mer'i-to'ri-ous** (-ĭ-tō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Possessing merit or desert; deserving honor; valuable. — **Mer'i-to'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Mer'i-to'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Merle (mĕrl), *n.* A blackbird.

Mer'lin (mĕr'lĭn), *n.* A species of small hawk.

Mer'lon (mĕr'lŏn), *n.* That part of a parapet between two embrasures.

Mer'maid (mĕr'mād), *n.* A fabled sea nymph, having a woman's body, but a fish's tail, instead of legs. — **Mer'man**, *n.* A sea man.

Mermaid.

Mer'ry (mer'rў), *a.* [MERRIER; MERRIEST.] Brisk; noisily gay; lively; sprightly; joyous; sportive. — **Mer'ry-an'drew** (-ăn'drụ), *n.* A buffoon; zany. — **Mer'ri-ly** (-rĭ-lў), *adv.* — **Mer'ri-ness**, *n.* — **Mer'ri-ment** (-ment), *n.* Mirth; hilarity; frolic; jollity. — **Mer'ry-mak'ing** (-māk'ĭng), *a.* Jolly. — *n.* Merriment. — **Mer'ry-thought'** (-thạt'), *n.* Forked bone of a fowl's breast; wishbone.

‖**Mé'sal'li'ance'** (mā'zà'lē'ăNs'), *n.* Marriage with one of inferior social position.

Mes'dames' (*F.* mā'dàm', *E.* mĕz'dạmz), *n.*, *pl.* of MADAME, *n.*

Mes'en-ter-y (mĕs'ĕn-tĕr-ў), *n.* A membrane in the abdomen, which retains the intestines, etc. in position. — **Mes'en-ter'ic** (-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the mesentery.

Mesh (mĕsh), *n.* Space between threads of a net; network. — *v. t.* [MESHED (mĕsht); MESHING.] To catch in a mesh; to insnare.

Mes-mer'ic (mĕz-mĕr'ĭk), **Mes-mer'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or under the influence of, mesmerism. — **Mes'mer-ism** (mĕz'mĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* Art of inducing an abnormal state of the nervous

system, in which the actor claims to control the mind of the recipient. — **Mes'mer-ist** (mĕz'mĕr-Ist), *n.* One who practices, or believes in, mesmerism. — **Mes'mer-ize** (-iz), *v. t.* To bring into a state of mesmeric sleep.

Mess (mĕs), *n.* Food set on a table at one time; a number of persons who eat together; a medley; a mixed mass; confusion; a blunder. — *v. i.* [MESSED (mĕst); MESSING.] To belong to, or take meals with, a mess or company. — *v. t.* To supply with a mess. — **Mess'mate'** (mĕs'-māt'), *n.* Companion at table.

Mes'sage (mĕs'sĕj), *n.* Notice sent from one person to another; official communication. — **Mes'sen-ger** (-sĕn-jĕr), *n.* Bearer of a message or errand.

Mes-si'ah (mĕs-si'ȧ), *n.* Christ, the anointed; the Savior. — **Mes-si'ah-ship**, *n.* State or office of the Savior. — **Mes'si-an'ic** (mĕs'sĭ-ăn'-Ik), *a.* Relating to the Messiah.

Mes'sieurs (*E.* mĕsh'yẽrz; *F.* mĕ'syẽ'), *n. pl.* Sirs; gentlemen; — abbr. to *Messrs.*, and used as plural of *Mr.*

Mess'mate, *n.* See under MESS, *n.*

Mes'suage (mĕs'swĕj), *n.* A dwelling house, with adjoining lands.

Met (mĕt), *imp. & p. p.* of MEET.

Met'al (mĕt'*al or* mĕt'l), *n.* An elementary substance having peculiar luster, insoluble in water, and usually solid at ordinary temperatures; the effective power of guns carried by a vessel of war; material; character; temper. — **Me-tal'lic** (mĕ-tăl'lĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, resembling, or of the nature of, metals. — **Met'al-lif'er-ous** (mĕt'*al*-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Producing metals. — **Met'al-line** (mĕt'*al*-lin), *a.* Pertaining to, or impregnated with, metal. — **Met'al-list** (-lĭst), *n.* One skilled in metals. — **Met'al-lize** (-liz), *v. t.* To form into metal; to give proper metallic properties to. — **Met'al-loid** (-loid), *n.* An inflammable, non-metallic body. — *a.* Like metal; nonmetallic; acid; negative. — **Met'al-lur'gy** (-lûr'jy), *n.* Art of working metals; operation of obtaining metals from their ores. — **Met'al-lur'gic** (-lûr'jĭk), **Met'al-lur'gic-al** (-jĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to metallurgy. — **Met'al-lur'gist** (-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in metallurgy.

Met'a-mor'phose (mĕt'ȧ-môr'fŏs), *v. t.* To change into a different form; to transform; to transmute. — **Met'a-mor'phose, Met'a-mor'pho-sis** (-fŏ-sĭs), *n.* Transformation; change in the form or function of a living organism by natural growth or development, as of a tadpole into a frog, a bud into a blossom, etc. — **Met'a-mor'-phic** (-fĭk), *a.* Subject to change; changeable; relating to changes which rocks have undergone since their deposition. — **Met'a-mor'phism** (-fĭz'm), *n.* State or quality of being metamorphic.

Met'a-phor (mĕt'ȧ-fẽr), *n.* A short similitude; a compressed simile or comparison; a trope. — **Met'a-phor'ic** (-fŏr'ĭk), **Met'a-phor'ic-al** (-I-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to, or comprising, a metaphor; figurative. — **Met'a-phor'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Met'a-phrase (mĕt'ȧ-frāz), *n.* A verbal translation; phrase in reply to another phrase; repartee. — **Met'a-phras'tic** (-frăs'tĭk), **Met'a-phras'tic-al** (-tĭ-*kal*), *a.* Close, or literal, in translation.

Met'a-phys'ics (mĕt'ȧ-fĭz'ĭks), *n.* Science of mental phenomena; mental philosophy; psychology. — **Met'a-phys'ic-al** (-fĭz'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining, relating to, or according to the principles of, metaphysics. — **Met'a-phys'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Met'a-phy-si'cian** (-zĭsh'*an*), *n.* One versed in metaphysics.

Mete (mēt), *v. t.* [METED (mēt'ĕd); METING.] To ascertain the quantity or capacity of; to measure. — *n.* Measure; limit; boundary.

Me-temp'sy-cho'sis (mē-tĕm'sĭ-kō'sĭs), *n.* Passing of the human soul after death into some other animal body; transmigration.

Me'te-or (mē'tē-ẽr), *n.* Phenomenon or appearance in the atmosphere (clouds, rain, hail, snow, etc.); a transient luminous body seen in the atmosphere. — **Me'te-or'ic** (-ŏr'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or proceeding from, meteors; atmospheric; influenced by the weather; brilliant; transient; like a meteor. — **Me'te-or-ite** (-it), **Me'te-or'o-lite** (-ŏr'ō-līt), *n.* A meteoric stone; aërolite. — **Me'te-or-ol'o-gy** (-ŏr-ŏl'ō-jy), *n.* Science of the atmosphere and its phenomena, heat, moisture, etc. — **Me'te-or-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in meteorology. — **Me'te-or'o-log'ic** (-tē-ŏr'ō-lŏj'ĭk), **Me'te-or'o-log'ic-al** (-I-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to the atmosphere or to meteorology.

Me'ter (mē'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, metes or measures; an instrument for measuring (and usually for recording) quantity (of water or gas consumed, etc.). — **Me'ter-age** (-ĕj), *n.* Act or cost of measuring.

Me'ter (mē'tẽr), **Me'tre**, *n.* Rhythmical arrangement of syllables into verses, stanzas, etc.; rhythm; measure; verse; a measure of length, equal to 39.37 inches, the standard of linear measure in the metric system of weights and measures.

Me-theg'lin (mē-thĕg'lĭn), *n.* Fermented liquor made of honey and water; mead.

Me-thinks' (mē-thĭnks'), *v. impers.* [*imp.* METHOUGHT (-thąt').] It seems or appears to me; I think.

Meth'od (mĕth'ŭd), *n.* Orderly procedure or arrangement; mode; manner; system; rule; regularity; process. — **Me-thod'ic** (mē-thŏd'-Ik), **Me-thod'ic-al** (-I-*kal*), *a.* Arranged in a convenient or natural manner; systematic. — **Me-thod'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Meth'od-ize** (mĕth'-ŭd-iz), *v. t.* To reduce to method; to regulate. — **Meth'od-iz'er**, *n.*

Meth'o-dist (mĕth'ō-dĭst), *n.* One of a Christian sect, founded by John Wesley. — **Meth'o-dism** (-dĭz'm), *n.* Doctrines and system of the Methodists. — **Meth'o-dis'tic** (-dĭs'tĭk), *a.* Resembling the Methodists; rigid; strict.

Meth'od-ize, etc. See under METHOD, *n.*

Me-thought' (mē-thąt'), *imp.* of METHINKS.

Me-ton'y-my (mē-tŏn'ĭ-mỹ), *n.* Figure of speech in which one word is put for another. — **Met'o-nym'ic** (mĕt'ō-nĭm'ĭk), **Met'o-nym'ic-al** (-I-*kal*), *a.* Used by way of metonymy. — **Met'o-nym'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Me'tre, *n.* See METER (rhythmic arrangement), *n.*

Met'ric (mĕt'rĭk), *a.* Relating to measurement; pertaining to the meter, or to the decimal system of measurement of which the meter is the unit. — **Met'ric-al** (-rĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to measure or combination of syllables; consisting of verses; poetically measured; employed in, or obtained by, measurement.

Me-trop'o-lis (mē-trŏp'ŏ-lĭs), *n.* Mother city; chief city or capital. — **Met'ro-pol'i-tan** (mĕt'rŏ-pŏl'ĭ-tăn), *a.* Belonging to a metropolis. — *n.* A bishop who presides over the other bishops of a province; an archbishop.

Met'tle (mĕt't'l), *n.* Quality of temperament; constitutional ardor; spirit; disposition. — **Met'tled** (-t'ld), **Met'tle-some** (-t'l-sŭm), *a.* Full of spirit; easily excited; fiery.

Mew (mū), *n.* A sea gull.

Mew (mū), *v. t.* [MEWED (mūd); MEWING.] To shed; to cast (feathers); to shut up; to confine (in a cage, as molting hawks). — *v. i.* To molt; to change; to put on a new appearance. — *n.* A cage for hawks while mewing; a place of confinement; a place for horses; a stable.

Mew (mū), *v. i.* [MEWED (mūd); MEWING.] To cry as a cat. — *n.* The cry of a cat.

Mewl (mūl), *v. i.* [MEWLED (mūld); MEWLING.] To cry, as a child; to squall.

Mews (mūz), *n. sing. & pl.* Inclosure; stable.

‖**Mez'zo** (mĕt'zō), *a.* Middle; mean.

Mez'zo-tint (mĕz'zō-tĭnt), **Mez'zo-tin'to** (-tĭn'tō), *n.* An engraving on copper, in imitation of painting in India ink.

Mi (mē), *n.* The syllable indicating the third tone of the musical scale.

Mi'asm (mī'ăz'm), **Mi-as'ma** (mĭ-ăz'mȧ), *n.; pl.* MIASMATA (-mȧ-tȧ). Infection floating in the air; noxious effluvia. — **Mi-as'mal** (-mal), **Mi'as-mat'ic** (mī'ăz-măt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, miasma.

Mi'ca (mī'kȧ), *n.* A mineral cleaving into elastic plates of extreme thinness, more or less transparent, and used like glass, in lanterns, doors of stoves, etc.; isinglass. — **Mi-ca'ceous** (mĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, mica; splitting into leaves.

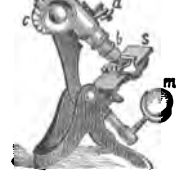
Mice (mīs), *n., pl.* of MOUSE.

Mich'ael-mas (mĭk'ĕl-mas), *n.* Feast of St. Michael, September 29th; autumn.

Mi'crobe (mī'krōb *or* mĭk'rōb), ‖**Mi-cro'bi-on** (mĭ-krō'bĭ-ŏn *or* mĭ-), *n.* A microscopic organism; germ; disease germ.

Mi'cro-cosm (mī'krŏ-kŏz'm *or* mĭk'rŏ-), *n.* A little world; miniature society; man, as an epitome of the universe or *macrocosm*.

Mi-crom'e-ter (mĭ-krŏm'ĕ-tĕr *or* mĭ-), *n.* An instrument, used with a telescope or microscope, for measuring very small distances, or the apparent diameters of objects subtending very small angles.



Microscope. *a* Eyepiece; *b* Objective; *c* Rack and Pinion for coarse adjustment of focus; *d* Screw for fine adjustment; *m* Mirror; *s* Stage.

Mi'cro-scope (mī'krŏ-skōp *or* mĭk'rŏ-), *n.* An optical instrument, for examining objects too minute for the naked eye. — **Mi'cro-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), **Mi'cro-scop'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Made by aid of a microscope; capable of seeing very minute objects; visible only by aid of a microscope. — **Mi-cros'co-py** (mĭ-krŏs'kŏ-pĭ), *n.* Use of the microscope; investigations with the microscope.

Mid (mĭd), *a.* [*Compar.* wanting; *superl.* MIDMOST.] Middle; intervening. — **Mid'day'** (mĭd'dā'), *n.* Middle of the day; noon. — *a.* Pertaining to noon; meridional.

Mid'dle (mĭd'd'l), *a.* Equally distant from the extremes; mean; mid; intervening. — *n.* Point or part equally distant from the extremities; midst; central portion; waist. — **Mid'dling** (-dlĭng), *a.* Of middle rank, size, or quality; moderate; mediocre; ordinary. — **Mid'dling-ly**, *adv.* — **Mid'dle-aged'** (-ājd'), *a.* Being about the middle of the ordinary age of man; between 30 and 50 years old. — **Mid'dle-ground'** (-ground'), *n.* Part of a picture between foreground and background. — **Mid'dle-man** (-man), *n.; pl.* MIDDLEMEN. Agent between two parties; broker; go-between; man holding a central position in a file of soldiers. — **Mid'dle-most'** (-mōst'), *a.* In, or nearest, the middle; midmost.

Midge (mĭj), *n.* A very delicate fly having a short proboscis and long legs; also, a small, biting American fly.

Mid'land (mĭd'land), *a.* In the interior country; distant from the coast; mediterranean. — *n.* Central region.

Mid'night' (mĭd'nīt'), *n.* Middle of the night; 12 o'clock at night. — *a.* Being in the middle of the night; very dark.

Mid'rib' (mĭd'rĭb'), *n.* The middle rib or vein in a leaf.

Midrib.

Mid'riff (mĭd'rĭf), *n.* The diaphragm, or respiratory muscle separating thorax and abdomen.

Mid'ship'man (mĭd'shĭp'man), *n.* The lowest grade of officer in a ship of war.

Mid'ships (mĭd'shĭps), *adv.* In the middle of a ship; properly, *amidships*.

Midst (mĭdst), *n.* The interior or central part; middle. — *adv.* In the middle.

Mid'sum'mer (mĭd'sŭm'mĕr), *n.* The middle of summer; summer solstice.

Mid'way' (mĭd'wā'), *n.* Middle of the way or distance. — *a. & adv.* Halfway.

Mid'wife' (mĭd'wīf'), *n.* A woman that assists other women in childbirth. — **Mid'wife'ry** (-wīf'rĭ *or* -wĭf-rĭ), *n.* Assistance of women in childbirth; obstetrics.

Mid'win'ter (mĭd'wĭn'tĕr), *n.* Middle of winter; the winter solstice; severe winter weather.

Mien (mēn), *n.* External appearance; look; air; demeanor; deportment; manner.

Miff (mĭf), *n.* Slight resentment; a tiff. — *v. t.* To offend.

Might (mīt), *imp.* of MAY.

Might (mīt), *n.* Force, or power, of body or mind; strength; ability; capacity. — **Might'y** (mīt'ĭ), *a.* Having great strength; forcible; valiant; wonderful. — *adv.* Very. [*Colloq.*] — **Might'i-ly** (mīt'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **Might'i-ness**, *n.*

Mign'on-ette' (mĭn'yŭn-ĕt'), *n.* A plant bearing flowers of delicate fragrance.

Mi'grate (mī'grāt), *v. i.* To change one's residence; to pass periodically from a colder to a warmer climate, etc. — **Mi-gra'tion** (mī-grā'shŭn), *n.* A migrating. — **Mi'gra-to-ry** (mī'grȧ-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Removing, or accustomed to remove, from one place to another.

Mi-ka'do (mĭ-kä'dō), *n.* The hereditary sovereign of Japan.

Mil'age, *n.* See under MILE, *n.*

Milch (mĭlch), *a.* Giving milk; — applied only to beasts.

Mild (mīld), *a.* Tender and gentle; bland; calm; soothing; placid; merciful; clement; mollifying; lenitive; assuasive. — **Mild′ly,** *adv.* — **Mild′ness,** *n.*

Mil′dew (mĭl′dū), *n.* A growth of whitish, powdery fungi on diseased or decaying substances. — *v. t.* & *i.* [MILDEWED (-dūd); MILDEWING.] To taint or become tainted with mildew; to decay.

Mile (mīl), *n.* A measure of distance, of 320 rods, or 5,280 feet. — **Mil′age** (mīl′ăj), **Mile′age,** *n.* Allowance for traveling, as so much by the mile. — **Mile′post′** (-pōst′), **Mile′stone′** (-stōn′), *n.* A post or stone set to mark the distance of a mile.

Mil′i-tant (mĭl′ĭ-tant), *a.* Engaged in warfare; combating.

Mil′i-ta-ry (mĭl′ĭ-tā-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to soldiers, to arms, or to war; warlike; becoming a soldier. — *n.* Soldiery; the army.

Mil′i-tate (mĭl′ĭ-tāt), *v. i.* To oppose; to be hostile or inconsistent; to fight.

Mi-li′tia (mĭ-lĭsh′ȧ), *n.* A body of soldiers in a state enrolled for discipline, but engaged in actual service only in emergencies.

Milk (mĭlk), *a.* White fluid secreted by female mammals for nourishment of their young; juice of certain plants; emulsion made by bruising seeds. — *v. t.* [MILKED (mĭlkt); MILKING.] To draw milk from. — **Milk′er,** *n.* — **Milk′y** (-ȳ), *a.* Made of, resembling, or yielding, milk. — **Milky Way.** A luminous zone in the heavens, supposed to be the blended light of innumerable stars not distinguishable with telescopes; the galaxy. — **Milk′i-ness,** *n.* — **Milk′maid′** (-mād′), *n.* Woman employed in the dairy. — **Milk′sop′** (-sŏp′), *n.* Bread sopped in milk; a soft, effeminate man.

Mill (mĭl), *n.* An imaginary money of account of the United States, worth one tenth of a cent.

Mill (mĭl), *n.* A machine for grinding any substance, as grain, etc.; building with machinery, where manufacturing is carried on; a fight with the fists. — *v. t.* [MILLED (mĭld); MILLING.] To reduce to fine particles; to grind; to comminute; to pass through a machine; to shape or finish by passing through a machine; to make a raised border around the edges of; to stamp in a coining press; to full cloth; to beat with the fists. — **Mill′er** (mĭl′ẽr), *n.* One who owns or tends a mill; a milling machine; a moth having feathers on its wings resembling the dust on a miller's clothes. — **Mill pond.** A pond that supplies water to drive a mill. — **Mill race.** A canal conveying water to a mill wheel. — **Mill tail.** Water flowing from a mill wheel after having turned it; a channel in which the water flows. — **Mill wheel.** A water wheel that drives the machinery of a mill. — **Mill′dam,** *n.* A dam to obstruct a water course and raise the water to a height sufficient to turn a mill wheel. — **Mill′ing,** *n.* Act or employment of grinding or passing through a mill; process of fulling cloth, of edging coin, of dressing surfaces, etc. — **Mill′stone′,** *n.* One of two circular stones used in grinding grain, etc. — **Mill′work′,** *n.* Machinery and fittings of a mill; business of setting up machinery for a mill. — **Mill′wright′,** *n.* A builder of mills or machinery for them.

Mil′le-na-ry (mĭl′lē-nā-rȳ), *a.* Consisting of a thousand. — *n.* Space of a thousand years. — **Mil′le-na′ri-an** (-nā′rĭ-an), *a.* Consisting of a thousand years; pertaining to the millennium. — *n.* One who believes that Christ will reign on earth a thousand years. — **Mil-len′ni-al** (-lĕn′nĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to the millennium, or to a thousand years. — **Mil-len′ni-um** (-ŭm), *n.* A thousand years; the thousand years of Christ's expected reign on earth.

Mil′le-ped (mĭl′lē-pĕd), *n.* An insect having many feet; a myriapod.

Mil′le-pore (mĭl′lē-pōr), *n.* A kind of coral, perforated with minute cells. — **Mil′le-po-rite** (-pō-rīt), *n.* A fossil millepore.

Mill′er, *n.* See under MILL, *n.*

Mil-les′i-mal (mĭl-lĕs′ĭ-mal), *a.* Thousandth; consisting of a thousand parts.

Mil′let (mĭl′lĕt), *n.* A cereal or forage grass bearing numerous small roundish grains.

Millet.

‖**Mil′liard′** (*F.* mē′lyȧr′; *E.* mĭl′lĭ-ärd), *n.* A thousand millions; a billion.

‖**Mil′lier′** (mē′lyā′), *n.* A weight of the metric system; one million grams; a metric ton.

Mil′li-gram (mĭl′lĭ-grăm), **Mil′li-gramme,** *n.* A metric measure of weight, being the thousandth part of a gram, equal to .0154 of a grain avoirdupois.

Mil′li-li′ter (mĭl′lĭ-lē′tẽr *or* mĭl-lĭl′ĭ-tẽr), **Mil′li-li′tre,** *n.* A metric measure of capacity, the thousandth part of a liter, equal to .061 of an English cubic inch.

Mil′li-me′ter (mĭl′lĭ-mē′tẽr *or* mĭl-lĭm′ē-tẽr), **Mil′li-me′tre,** *n.* A metric lineal measure, the thousandth part of a meter, equal to .03937 of an inch.

Mil′li-ner (mĭl′lĭ-nẽr), *n.* A maker of, or dealer in, women's headdresses, hats, ribbons, etc. — **Mil′li-ner-y** (-nẽr-ȳ), *n.* Articles made or sold by milliners; business or work of a milliner.

Mil′lion (mĭl′yŭn), *n.* Number of ten hundred thousand, written 1,000,000; an indefinitely large number. — **Mil′lion-aire′** (-âr′), *n.* One worth millions; a very rich person. — **Mil′lionth** (-yŭnth), *a.* Last of a million units; constituting one of a million. — *n.* One of a million equal parts.

Mill′stone′, Mill tail, etc. See under MILL, a machine.

Milt (mĭlt), *n.* The spleen.

Milt (mĭlt), *n.* The testes or spermatic glands of male fish; soft roe; sperm of the male fish. — *v. t.* To impregnate (roe of female fish).

Mime (mīm), *n.* Farce depicting real characters; actor in such representations. — **Mi-met′ic** (mĭ-mĕt′ĭk), **Mi-met′ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), **Mim′ic** (mĭm′ĭk), *a.* Inclined to imitate; imitative; formed in imitation. — *n.* One who mimics; a servile imitator. — *v. t.* & *i.* [MIMICKED (-ĭkt); MIMICKING.] To mimic; to ape; to mock. — **Mim′ick-er,** *n.* — **Mim′ic-ry** (-rȳ), *n.* Imitation.

‖**Mi-mo′sa** (mĭ-mō′sȧ), *n.* A leguminous plant of many species, including the sensitive plant.

Min′a-ret (mĭn′ȧ-rĕt), *n.* Slender, lofty turret on a Mohammedan mosque, surrounded by balconies, from which the muezzin summons people to prayer.

Min'a-to-ry (mĭn'ȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Threatening; menacing.

Mince (mĭns), *v. t.* [MINCED (mĭnst); MINCING (mĭn'sĭng).] To cut into very small pieces; to hash; to suppress; to weaken; to extenuate; to clip (words or expressions). — *v. i.* To walk with short steps; to speak softly, or with affected nicety. — **Mince'meat'** (mĭns'mēt'), *n.* Meat chopped very fine, often seasoned with fruit and spices, etc. — **Mince pie** (pī). A pie made with mincemeat baked in paste. — **Min'cing-ly** (mĭn'sĭng-lў), *adv.* In a mincing manner; not fully; with affected delicacy.

Mind (mīnd), *n.* Intellectual or rational faculty in man; understanding; spiritual nature; state of the faculties at any given time; opinion; judgment; belief; desire; intent; purpose; courage; spirit; remembrance; recollection. — *v. t.* To attend to; to mark; to note; to observe; to obey. — *v. i.* To be inclined, or disposed to incline. — **Mind'ed**, *a.* Disposed; inclined. — **Mind'ful** (mīnd'fụl), *a.* Attentive; heedful; observant. — **Mind'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Mind'ful-ness**, *n.*

Mine (mīn), *a.* & *pron.* Belonging to me; my.

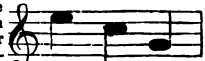
Mine (mĭn), *n.* A subterranean cavity, from which minerals are dug, or a passage formed under a fortification and filled with explosives, to destroy it; source of wealth or other good. — *v. i.* [MINED (mīnd); MINING.] To dig a mine or pit; to burrow in the earth. — *v. t.* To dig away the foundation of; to lay a mine under; to sap; to ruin by slow degrees or secret means. — **Min'er**, *n.*

Min'er-al (mĭn'ẽr-*al*), *n.* Any inorganic species of definite chemical composition; anything neither animal nor vegetable. — *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or impregnated with, minerals. — **Min'er-al-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* One versed in minerals. — **Min'er-al-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* To make mineral; to communicate the properties of a mineral to. — *v. i.* To observe and collect minerals. — **Min'er-al-iz'er** (-ī'zẽr), *n.* Substance which mineralizes another, or combines with it in an ore. — **Min'er-al'i-za'tion** (mĭn'ẽr-ȧl'ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Process of mineralizing or impregnating (water, etc.) with a mineral. — **Min'er-al'o-gy** (-ȧl'ŏ-jў), *n.* Science of minerals. — **Min'er-al'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* One versed in minerals. — **Min'er-al-og'ic-al** (-ŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to mineralogy.

Min'gle (mĭn'g'l), *v. t.* & *i.* [MINGLED (-g'ld); MINGLING (-glĭng).] To unite in one body; to blend; to mix.

Min'i-a-ture (mĭn'ĭ-ȧ-tūr *or* mĭn'ĭ-tūr), *n.* Originally, a painting in colors; now, a painting or representation on a reduced scale; greatly diminished style or form. — *a.* On a small scale.

Min'im (mĭn'ĭm), *n.* Anything very minute; single drop; half note (in music), equal in time to two quarter notes, or crotchets. — **Min'i-mize** (-ĭ-mīz), *v. t.* To reduce to the smallest part or proportion possible. — **Min'i-mum** (-mŭm), *n.*; *pl.* MINIMA (-mȧ). Least quantity assignable in a given case; thing of small consequence; a trifle.



Minims.

Min'ion (mĭn'yŭn), *n.* A favorite; one who gains favors by flattery; a small kind of printing type, in size between brevier and nonpareil.

☞ This line is in *minion* type.

Min'is-ter (mĭn'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* A servant; subordinate; officer charged with the direction of affairs of state; representative of a sovereign or government at a foreign court; one who serves at the altar; pastor of a church; clergyman; parson; priest. — *v. t.* [MINISTERED (-tẽrd); MINISTERING.] To furnish; to afford; to supply; to administer. — *v. i.* To act as a servant or agent; to afford supplies; to officiate; to contribute. — **Min'is-te'ri-al** (-tē'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to ministry, or to the performance of service, or to the office of a minister; executive, ambassadorial, or sacerdotal; official; clerical; priestly; ecclesiastical. — **Min'is-te'ri-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Min'is-trant** (mĭn'ĭs-*trant*), *a.* Performing service as a minister; acting under command. — **Min'is-try** (-trў), *n.* A ministering; ministration; functions of a minister; body of ministers; clergy; ministers of state; business; employment. — **Min'is-tra'tion** (-trā'shŭn), *n.* A performing service as a subordinate agent; ministry; agency; ecclesiastical function.

Mink (mĭnk), *n.* A carnivorous quadruped of the weasel kind, yielding valuable fur.

Mink.

Min'now (mĭn'nō), *n.* A very small fish, of several species.

Mi'nor (mī'nẽr), *a.* Inferior in bulk, degree, importance, etc.; less; smaller; in music, lower by a semitone. — *n.* One under legal age; in England and the United States, one not yet twenty-one years of age. — **Mi-nor'i-ty** (mĭ-nŏr'ĭ-tў), *n.* State of being a minor, or under age; the smaller number.

Min'o-taur (mĭn'ŏ-tạr), *n.* A mythological monster, half man and half bull.

Min'ster (mĭn'stẽr), *n.* A church of a monastery; a cathedral church.

Min'strel (mĭn'strĕl), *n.* A bard; a singer and harper. — **Min'strel-sy** (-sў), *n.* Art and occupation of minstrels; collective body of minstrels or of songs.

Mint (mĭnt), *n.* An aromatic plant, yielding odoriferous essential oil.

Mint (mĭnt), *n.* A place where money is coined; an unlimited supply. — *v. t.* To stamp (money); to coin; to invent; to fabricate; to fashion. — **Mint'er**, *n.* — **Mint'age** (mĭnt'ĭj), *n.* That which is minted or coined; duty paid to the mint for coining.

Min'u-end (mĭn'ū-ĕnd), *n.* A number from which another is to be subtracted.

Min'u-et (mĭn'ū-ĕt), *n.* A slow, graceful dance; a tune to regulate this dance.

Mi'nus (mī'nŭs), *a.* Less; requiring to be subtracted; negative.

Mi-nute' (mĪ-nūt'), *a.* Very small, little, or slender; attentive to small things; critical; exact; circumstantial; detailed. — **Mi-nute'ly**, *adv.* — **Mi-nute'ness**, *n.* — ‖**Mi-nu'ti-æ** (-nū'shĪ-ē), *n. pl.* Minute particulars; smallest details.

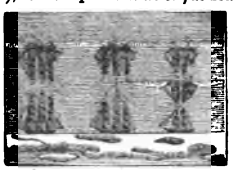
Min'ute (mĭn'Ĭt), *n.* Sixtieth part of an hour (abbr. *m.*) or of a degree (marked [′]); moment; memorandum; record. — *v. t.* To make a note of; to jot down. — **Min'ute-ly**, *adv.* Every minute; in rapid succession. — **Minute book.** A book of short hints or memoranda. — **Minute glass.** A glass containing sand which measures a minute in running out. — **Minute gun.** A gun discharged every minute, as a signal of distress or mourning. — **Minute hand.** Hand of a clock or watch pointing to the minutes on the dial.

Mi-nu'ti-æ, *n. pl.* See under MINUTE, *a.*

Minx (mĭnks), *n.* A pert girl.

Mir'a-cle (mĭr'ȧ-k'l), *n.* A wonder; a wonderful thing; an event contrary to the established course of things; a supernatural event; a dramatic representation of the lives of the saints. — **Mi-rac'u-lous** (mĪ-răk'ū-lŭs), *a.* Wonderful. — **Mi-rac'u-lous-ly**, *adv.*

Mi'rage' (mē'rȧzh'), *n.* An optical illusion, at sea or in deserts, whereby unequal refraction of light causes remote objects to be seen double, or appear suspended in the air.



Mirage.

Mire (mĪr), *n.* Deep mud. — *v. t.* [MIRED (mĪrd); MIRING.] To plunge and fix in mire; to soil with mud. — **Mir'y** (mĪr'ў), *a.* Full, or consisting, of mud. — **Mir'i-ness**, *n.*

Mirk (mĕrk), *a.* Dark; murky. — *n.* Darkness; gloom. — **Mirk'y** (mĕrk'ў), *a.* Dark; obscure.

Mir'ror (mĭr'rẽr), *n.* A looking-glass; a pattern; an exemplar. — *v. t.* [MIRRORED (-rẽrd); MIRRORING.] To reflect.

Mirth (mĕrth), *n.* Noisy gayety; joyousness; fun; hilarity; jollity. — **Mirth'ful** (mĕrth'ful), *a.* Full of mirth; jovial; festive. — **Mirth'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Mirth'ful-ness**, *n.* — **Mirth'less**, *a.* Without mirth; glum. — **Mirth'less-ness**, *n.*

Mir'y, *a.* See under MIRE, *n.*

Mir'za (mĕr'zȧ), *Per.* mēr'zä), *n.* Style of honor in Persia, prefixed to a surname. When appended to a name, it signifies *prince*.

Mis'ad-ven'ture (mĭs'ȧd-vĕn'tûr), *n.* An unlucky accident; a mishap; disaster; calamity.

Mis'al-li'ance (mĭs'ȧl-li'ȧns), *n.* Improper association; degrading connection by marriage.

Mis'an-thrope (mĭs'ȧn-thrōp), **Mis-an'thro-pist** (mĭs-ăn'thrō-pĭst), *n.* A hater of mankind. — **Mis-an'thro-py** (-pў), *n.* Dislike to mankind. — **Mis'an-throp'ic** (mĭs'ȧn-thrŏp'Ĭk), **Mis'an-throp'ic-al** (-Ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Hating mankind.

Mis'ap-ply' (mĭs'ȧp-plĪ'), *v. t.* [MISAPPLIED (-plĪd'); MISAPPLYING.] To apply wrongly. — **Mis-ap'pli-ca'tion**, *n.* A wrong application.

Mis-ap'pre-hend' (mĭs-ȧp'prē-hĕnd'), *v. t.* To take in a wrong sense; to misunderstand. — **Mis-ap'pre-hen'sion** (-hĕn'shŭn), *n.* Misconception; mistake.

Mis'ap-pro'pri-ate (mĭs'ȧp-prō'prĭ-āt), *v. t.* To appropriate or use wrongly or fraudulently. — **Mis'ap-pro'pri-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Wrong appropriation; wrongful use.

Mis'be-got'ten (mĭs'bē-gŏt't'n), *a.* Unlawfully begotten; pernicious.

Mis'be-have' (mĭs'bē-hāv'), *v. i.* [MISBEHAVED (-hāvd'); MISBEHAVING.] To behave ill; to conduct one's self improperly. — **Mis'be-hav'ior** (-hāv'yẽr), *n.* Improper or uncivil behavior.

Mis'be-lief' (mĭs'bē-lēf'), *n.* Erroneous belief; false religion. — **Mis'be-liev'er** (-lēv'ẽr), *n.* One who holds a false religion.

Mis-cal'cu-late (mĭs-kăl'kū-lāt), *v. t.* To calculate erroneously; to mistake in judging. — **Mis-cal'cu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Erroneous calculation; a false judgment.

Mis-call' (mĭs-kąl'), *v. t.* [MISCALLED (-kąld'); MISCALLING.] To call by a wrong name; to abuse.

Mis-car'ry (mĭs-kăr'rў), *v. i.* [MISCARRIED (-rĭd); MISCARRYING.] To fail of success; to have an abortion. — **Mis-car'riage** (-rĭj), *n.* Unfortunate event of an undertaking; failure; improper behavior; premature birth.

Mis'cel-la-ny (mĭs'sĕl-lā-nў), *n.*; *pl.* MISCELLANIES (-nĭz). A mass or mixture of various kinds; medley; collection of compositions on various subjects. — **Mis'cel-la'ne-ous** (-lā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Mixed; mingled; consisting of several kinds. — **Mis'cel-la'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Mis'cel-la'ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

Mis-chance' (mĭs-chȧns'), *n.* Ill luck; misfortune; disaster. — *v. i.* To happen amiss.

Mis-charge' (mĭs-chärj'), *v. t.* To mistake in charging. — *n.* Mistake (in an account).

Mis'chief (mĭs'chĭf), *n.* Evil, whether intended or not; damage; harm. — **Mis'chief-mak'er**, (-māk'ẽr), *n.* One who makes mischief. — **Mis'chief-mak'ing**, *a.* Causing harm or mischief. — *n.* Act or practice of inciting quarrels, etc. — **Mis'chie-vous** (-chē-vŭs), *a.* Making mischief; injurious; noxious; destructive. — **Mis'chie-vous-ly**, *adv.* — **Mis'chie-vous-ness**, *n.*

Mis-choose' (mĭs-chōōz'), *v. t.* [*imp.* MISCHOSE (-chōz'); *p. p.* MISCHOSEN (-chō'z'n); *p. pr.* MISCHOOSING.] To choose wrongly.

Mis-cite' (mĭs-sit'), *v. t.* To cite erroneously or inappropriately. — **Mis'ci-ta'tion** (mĭs'sĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* Erroneous quotation.

Mis'con-ceive' (mĭs'kŏn-sēv'), *v. t.* & *i.* [MISCONCEIVED (-sēvd'); MISCONCEIVING.] To conceive or interpret wrongly; to misapprehend; to mistake. — **Mis'con-cep'tion** (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* Erroneous conception; false opinion; misunderstanding.

Mis-con'duct (mĭs-kŏn'dŭkt), *n.* Wrong conduct; ill behavior; mismanagement; misdeed; delinquency; offense. — **Mis'con-duct'** (mĭs'kŏn-dŭkt'), *v. t.* & *i.* To conduct amiss; to mismanage.

Mis'con-jec'ture (mĭs'kŏn-jĕk'tûr), *n.* Wrong conjecture. — *v. t.* & *i.* To guess wrongly.

Mis'con-struc'tion (mĭs'kŏn-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* Erroneous construction; wrong interpretation.

Mis-con'strue (mĭs-kŏn'strų), *v. t.* [MISCONSTRUED (-kŏn'strųd); MISCONSTRUING.] To construe or interpret erroneously.

Mis-count' (mĭs-kount'), *v. t.* & *i.* To mistake in counting. — *n.* Erroneous counting or numbering.

Mis'cre-ant (mĭs'krē-ant), *n.* An infidel; a misbeliever; a vile wretch; an unprincipled fellow. — *a.* Unscrupulous; rascally.

Mis-date' (mĭs-dāt'), *n.* A wrong date. — *v. t.* To date erroneously.

Mis-deed' (mĭs-dēd'), *n.* An evil action; fault; transgression; crime.

Mis'de-mean' (mĭs'dē-mēn'), *v. t.* To behave ill. — **Mis'de-mean'or** (-mēn'ẽr), *n.* Ill behavior; evil conduct; a crime less than a felony.

Mis'di-rect' (mĭs'dĭ-rĕkt'), *v. t.* To give a wrong direction to; to direct to a wrong person or place; to send astray. — **Mis'di-rec'tion** (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* A directing wrongly; error of a judge in charging the jury.

Mis-do' (mĭs-dōō'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* MISDID (-dĭd'); *p. p.* MISDONE (-dŭn'); *p. pr.* MISDOING.] To do wrongly; to commit a fault or crime. — **Mis-do'er** (-dōō'ẽr), *n.* — **Mis-do'ing**, *n.* Wrong done; fault; offense.

Mis'em-ploy' (mĭs'ĕm-ploi'), *v. t.* To employ to no purpose, or to a bad purpose; to use amiss. — **Mis'em-ploy'ment** (-ploi'ment), *n.* Ill employment.

Mi'ser (mī'zẽr), *n.* A covetous person; a niggard. — **Mi'ser-ly** (-lў), *a.* Sordid; niggardly; stingy; mean.

Mis'er-y (mĭz'ẽr-ў), *n.; pl.* MISERIES (mĭz'ẽr-Iz). Great unhappiness; extreme pain; torture; agony; distress; calamity; misfortune. — **Mis'er-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* In a state of misery or distress; causing misery; worthless; despicable; forlorn; wretched. — **Mis'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

Mis-fit' (mĭs-fĭt'), *n.* A bad fit.

Mis-for'tune (mĭs-fôr'tŭn), *n.* Ill fortune; ill luck; calamity; mishap; harm; disaster.

Mis-give' (mĭs-gĭv'), *v. t.* [*imp.* MISGAVE (-gāv'); *p. p.* MISGIVEN (-gĭv''n); *p. pr.* MISGIVING.] To fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence; to fail. — **Mis-giv'ing** (-gĭv'Ing), *n.* Distrust.

Mis-got'ten (mĭs-gŏt't'n), *a.* Unjustly obtained.

Mis-gov'ern (mĭs-gŭv'ẽrn), *v. t.* To govern ill. — **Mis-gov'ern-ment**, *n.* Ill administration of affairs; disorder.

Mis-guide' (mĭs-gīd'), *v. t.* To direct ill; to lead into error. — **Mis-guid'ance** (-gīd'ans), *n.* Wrong direction or guidance.

Mis-hap' (mĭs-hăp'), *n.* Accident; ill luck; mischance; disaster.

Mis'im-prove' (mĭs'Im-prōōv'), *v. t.* To use for a bad purpose; to abuse; to misuse. — **Mis'im-prove'ment**, *n.* Ill use or employment.

Mis'in-form' (mĭs'In-fôrm'), *v. t.* To give erroneous information to. — **Mis'in-form'er**, *n.* — **Mis-in'for-ma'tion** (mĭs-In'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* Wrong information.

Mis'in-struct' (mĭs'In-strŭkt'), *v. t.* To instruct amiss.

Mis'in-ter'pret (mĭs'In-tẽr'prĕt), *v. t.* To interpret erroneously; to understand or explain amiss. — **Mis'in-ter'pre-ta'tion** (-tẽr'prẽ-tā'shŭn), *n.* Mistaken interpretation.

Mis-judge' (mĭs-jŭj'), *v. t. & i.* To judge erroneously or unjustly; to misconstrue. — **Mis-judg'ment** (mĭs-jŭj'ment), *n.* Wrong or unjust determination.

Mis-lay' (mĭs-lā'), *v. t.* [MISLAID (-lād'); MISLAYING.] To lay in a wrong place, or in a place not recollected; to lose.

Mi'sle (mĭz''l), *v. i.* To rain in fine drops. — *n.* A fine rain; a thick mist.

Mis-lead' (mĭs-lēd'), *v. t.* [MISLED (-lĕd'); MISLEADING.] To lead into a wrong way or into error; to lead astray; to deceive; to delude.

Mis'le-toe, *n.* See MISTLETOE.

Mis-man'age (mĭs-măn'ăj), *v. i. & t.* To manage ill; to administer improperly. — **Mis-man'age-ment** (-ment), *n.* Improper management.

Mis-match' (mĭs-măch'), *v. t.* To match unsuitably.

Mis-name' (mĭs-nām'), *v. t.* To call by the wrong name.

Mis-no'mer (mĭs-nō'mẽr), *n.* A wrong or inapplicable name or title.

Mi-sog'a-my (mĭ-sŏg'ă-mў), *n.* Hatred of marriage. — **Mi-sog'a-mist** (-mĭst), *n.* A hater of marriage.

Mi-sog'y-ny (mĭ-sŏj'Ĭ-nў), *n.* Hatred of the female sex. — **Mi-sog'y-nist** (-nĭst), *n.* A woman-hater.

Mis-pell', **Mis-pend'**, etc. See MISSPELL, MISSPEND, etc.

Mis-place' (mĭs-plās'), *v. t.* To put in a wrong place. — **Mis-place'ment**, *n.* A putting in the wrong place; state of being misplaced.

Mis-print' (mĭs-prĭnt'), *v. t.* To print wrongly. — *n.* Mistake or error in printing.

Mis-pri'sion (mĭs-prĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Neglect or contempt; as, *misprision of treason* or *felony* is a neglect to reveal it to the proper authority.

Mis'pro-nounce' (mĭs'prŏ-nouns'), *v. t. & i.* To pronounce incorrectly. — **Mis'pro-nun'ci-a'tion** (-nŭn'sĭ-ā'shŭn *or* -nŭn'shĭ-), *n.* Wrong pronunciation.

Mis-quote' (mĭs-kwōt'), *v. t.* To quote incorrectly. — **Mis'quo-ta'tion** (mĭs'kwō-tā'shŭn), *n.* Erroneous quotation.

Mis're-port' (mĭs'rẽ-pōrt'), *v. t. & i.* To report erroneously. — *n.* Erroneous report; false account.

Mis-rep're-sent' (mĭs-rĕp'rẽ-zĕnt'), *v. t. & i.* To represent falsely or incorrectly. — **Mis-rep're-sen-ta'tion** (-zĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* A giving a false representation; an incorrect account given.

Mis-rule' (mĭs-rụl'), *v. t. & i.* To rule badly; to misgovern. — *n.* Disorder; confusion; insubordination; unjust domination.

Miss (mĭs), *n.* Young woman or girl; — a title prefixed to the name of an unmarried woman.

Miss (mĭs), *v. t.* [MISSED (mĭst); MISSING.] To fail to hit, reach, or find; to do without; to forego; to omit; to discover the absence or feel the want of. — *v. i.* To fail to hit, obtain, learn, or find; to mistake; to err. — *n.* Loss; error.

Mis'sal (mĭs'*sal*), *n.* Roman Catholic mass book. — *a.* Pertaining to the Mass.

Mis'sel-toe, *n.* See MISTLETOE.

Mis-send' (mĭs-sĕnd'), *v. t.* To send amiss or incorrectly.

Mis-shape' (mĭs-shāp'), *v. t.* To shape ill; to deform. — **Mis-shap'en** (-shāp''n), *a.* Having a bad shape; deformed.

Mis'sile (mĭs'sĭl), *a.* Capable of being thrown. — *n.* A weapon to be thrown, as a lance, arrow, or bullet.

Mis'sion (mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of sending, or state of being sent; commission; errand; duty on which one is sent; persons sent; delegation; embassy; station, residence, or organization of missionaries. — **Mis'sion-a-ry** (-ă-rў), *n.* One sent upon a mission; esp., one sent to propagate religion. — *a.* Pertaining to missions.

Mis'sive (mĭs'sĭv), *a.* Intended to be sent, or to be thrown or hurled; missile. — *n.* A thing sent; a message; a letter.

Mis-spell' (mĭs-spĕl'), *v. t. & i.* [MISSPELLED (-spĕld') or MISSPELT (-spĕlt'); MISSPELLING.] To spell wrongly; to write with wrong letters. — **Mis-spell'ing**, *n.* Wrong spelling; false orthography.

Mis-spend' (mĭs-spĕnd'), *v. t.* [MISSPENT; MISSPENDING.] To spend amiss; to squander.

Mis-state' (mĭs-stāt'), *v. t.* To state wrongly; to falsify. — **Mis-state'ment**, *n.* Incorrect statement.

Mist (mĭst), *n.* Rain in very fine drops; fog; anything which dims or darkens. — *v. t.* To cloud. — *v. i.* To rain in very fine drops. — **Mist'y** (mĭst'ĭ), *a.* Overspread or obscured by mist; clouded; dim. — **Mist'i-ness**, *n.*

Mis-take' (mĭs-tāk'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MISTOOK (-tōōk'); *p. p.* MISTAKEN (-tāk''n); *p. pr.* MISTAKING.] To misunderstand; to err in opinion or judgment. — *n.* A taking or apprehending wrongly; fault in opinion or conduct; blunder; error. — **Mis-tak'en** (-tāk''n), *p. a.* Guilty of a mistake; in error; erroneous; incorrect; wrong. — **Mis-tak'en-ly**, *adv.*

Mis'ter (mĭs'tĕr), *n.* Sir; master; — title of any adult male, generally written *Mr.*

Mis-time' (mĭs-tīm'), *v. t. & i.* To time wrongly.

Mist'i-ness, *n.* See under MIST, *n.*

Mis'tle (mĭz''l), *v. i.* To fall in very fine drops, as rain.

Mis'tle-toe (mĭz''l-tō), **Mis'le-toe**, **Mis'sel-toe**, *n.* A parasitic evergreen plant, bearing a glutinous fruit.

Mis'trans-late' (mĭs'trăns-lāt'), *v. t.* To translate erroneously. — **Mis'trans-la'tion** (-lā'-shŭn), *n.* Erroneous translation.

Mis'tress (mĭs'trĕs), *n.* A woman who exercises authority; female head of a family, school, etc.; woman well skilled in anything; Madam; — a title now superseded by the contracted form *Mrs.*, pronounced *mĭs'ĭz*.

Mis-trust' (mĭs-trŭst'), *n.* Want of confidence or trust; suspicion. — *v. t.* To regard with jealousy or suspicion; to doubt; to surmise. — **Mis-trust'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Suspicious; wanting confidence. — **Mis-trust'ful-ly**, *adv.*

Mist'y, *a.* See under MIST, *n.*

Mis-un'der-stand' (mĭs-ŭn'dĕr-stănd'), *v. t. & i.* To misconceive; to mistake; to take in a wrong sense. — **Mis-un'der-stand'ing**, *n.* Mistake of meaning; an error; a misconception; disagreement; a slight quarrel.

Mis-use' (mĭs-ūz'), *v. t.* To treat or use improperly; to maltreat; to abuse; to misapply. — **Mis-use'** (-ūs'), *n.* Wrong use; misapplication; abuse. — **Mis-us'age** (-ūz'ăj), *n.* Ill usage; abuse.

Mite (mīt), *n.* Anything very small; a minute spider, of several varieties; a very small piece of money; a small weight. — **Mit'y** (mīt'ĭ), *a.* Having, or abounding with, mites.

Mi'ter (mī'tĕr), **Mi'tre**, *n.* A covering worn on the head by bishops, cardinals, etc.; joint formed by the ends of two pieces cut off at an angle. — *v. t.* [MITERED (-tĕrd) or MITRED; MITERING (-tĕr-ĭng) or MITRING (-trĭng).] To meet and match together, as two pieces of molding. — *v. t.* To adorn with a miter; to unite at an angle of 45°.

Mit'i-gate (mĭt'ĭ-gāt), *v. t.* To alleviate; to make less rigorous; to temper; to assuage. — **Mit'i-ga'tor** (-gā'tĕr), *n.* — **Mit'i-ga-ble** (-gā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being alleviated. — **Mit'i-gant** (-gant), *a.* Tending to mitigate; lenitive. — **Mit'i-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* A mitigating; alleviation; relief. — **Mit'i-ga-tive** (mĭt'ĭ-gā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to mitigate; relieving; lenitive.

‖**Mi'tra'illeuse'** (mē'trà'yĕz'), *n.* A breech-loading machine gun of many barrels, which may be fired at once or in quick succession. — ‖**Mi'tra'illeur'** (-yĕr'), *n.* One who serves a mitrailleuse.

Mi'tre, *n. & v.* See MITER.

Mitt (mĭt), *n.* A mitten; a thin, fingerless cover for wrist and hand. — **Mit'ten** (mĭt'tĕn), *n.* A cover for the hand, without separated fingers.

‖**Mit'ti-mus** (mĭt'tĭ-mŭs), *n.* A warrant of commitment to prison; a writ for removing records from one court to another.

Mit'y (mĭt'ĭ), *a.* See under MITE, *n.*

Mix (mĭks), *v. t. & i.* [MIXED (mĭkst) (less properly MIXT); MIXING.] To unite; to blend; to join. — **Mix'er**, *n.* — **Mix'ture** (mĭks'tŭr), *n.* A mixing; matter mixed or mingled; mass; admixture; intermixture; medley.

Miz'zen (mĭz'z'n), *a.* Hindmost; at the stern. — *n.* Hindmost of the fore-and-aft sails of a vessel; the spanker sail. — **Miz'zen-mast** (-măst), *n.* The hindmost mast of a three-masted vessel.

Miz'zle (mĭz'z'l), *v. i.* [MIZZLED (-z'ld); MIZZLING (-zlĭng).] To rain in very fine drops; to take one's self off; to go [*Colloq.*]. — *n.* Mist; fine rain.

Mne-mon'ic (nē-mŏn'ĭk), **Mne-mon'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Assisting the memory. — **Mne-mon'ics** (-ĭks), *n.* A system of rules to assist the memory.

Moan (mōn), *v. t. & i.* [MOANED (mōnd); MOANING.] To bewail; to lament; to deplore. — *n.* Audible expression of sorrow or suffering; lamentation; a low, dull sound.

Moat (mōt), *n.* A trench round a fortified place; a ditch. — *v. t.* To defend with a ditch.

Mob (mŏb), *n.* A disorderly crowd; riotous assemblage; rabble. — *v. t.* [MOBBED (mŏbd); MOBBING.] To crowd upon and attack.

Mo'bile (mō'bĭl), *a.* Capable of being moved or excited; movable; fluid; excitable; fickle. — **Mo-bil'i-ty** (mō-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being mobile; susceptibility of being aroused, excited, etc.; readiness to move; fickleness. — **Mob'i-lize** (mŏb'ĭ-līz), *v. t.* To make (an army, etc.) ready for active service. — **Mob'i-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A mobilizing.

Moc'ca-sin (mŏk'ka-sĭn), *n.* An Indian shoe, made of soft leather, without a sole; a poisonous snake of the Southern United States.

Mo'cha (mō'kà), *n.* Coffee from the Arabian seaport *Mocha*, on the Red Sea.

Mock (mŏk), *v. t. & i.* [MOCKED (mŏkt); MOCKING.] To imitate in derision; to ridicule; to tantalize; to disappoint. — *n.* Ridicule; sneer; mockery. — *a.* Imitating reality, but not real; false. — **Mock'er**, *n.* — **Mock'er-y** (mŏk'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* A mocking or deriding; sportive insult; ridicule; subject of laughter; sport; vain imitation or effort. — **Mocking bird.** A North American singing bird remarkable for its exact imitations of the notes of other birds.

Mode (mōd), *n.* Manner of existing or being; prevailing custom; manner of action or being, as expressed by change of form in inflecting a verb. — **Mo'dal** (mō'dal), *a.* Pertaining to a mode or mood; consisting in mode or form only. — **Mo'dal-ly**, *adv.* — **Mo-dal'i-ty** (mō-dăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being modal, or in form only.

Mod'el (mŏd'ĕl), *n.* Thing to be imitated; standard; pattern; example; representation; facsimile; representation of a structure on a reduced scale. — *v. t.* [MODELED (-ĕld) or MODELLED; MODELING or MODELLING.] To form after a pattern; to propose a model for. — *v. i.* To make a pattern from which some work is to be executed. — **Mod'el-er, Mod'el-ler**, *n.*

Mod'er-ate (mŏd'ĕr-ăt), *a.* Kept within due bounds; observing reasonable limits; not excessive, extreme, violent, or rigorous; restrained. — **Mod'er-ate** (-āt), *v. t.* To restrain from excess of any kind; to keep within bounds; to lessen; to allay; to temper; to qualify. — *v. t.* To become less violent or intense; to abate; to lessen; to quiet. — **Mod'er-ate-ly** (-ăt-lȳ), *adv.* — **Mod'er-ate-ness**, *n.* — **Mod'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A moderating or imposing due restraint; state or quality of being moderate; equanimity. — **Mod'er-a'tor** (mŏd'ĕr-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, moderates or restrains; presiding officer of an assembly; mechanical arrangement to regulate motion in a machine.

Mod'ern (mŏd'ĕrn), *a.* Pertaining to the present time, or time not long past; recent; new; novel; late. — *n.* A person of modern times. — **Mod'ern-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* Modern practice; thing of recent date; origin not remote. — **Mod'ern-ize** (-iz), *v. t.* & *i.* To conform to present usage.

Mod'est (mŏd'ĕst), *a.* Restrained within due limits of propriety or decency; reserved; diffident; bashful; coy; shy; chaste; virtuous. — **Mod'est-ly**, *adv.* — **Mod'es-ty** (-ĕs-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being modest.

Mod'i-cum (mŏd'ĭ-kŭm), *n.* A little; a small quantity.

Mod'i-fy (mŏd'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [MODIFIED (-fīd); MODIFYING.] To change the form or qualities of; to give new form to; to vary. — **Mod'i-fi'er**, *n.* — **Mod'i-fi'a-ble** (-fī'ă-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being modified. — **Mod'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A modifying; particular form or manner; modified condition.

Mod'ish (mōd'ĭsh), *a.* According to the mode or extreme fashion; fashionable. — **Mod'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Mod'ish-ness**, *n.* — **Mod'ist** (-ĭst), *n.* One who follows the fashion. — ‖**Mo'diste'** (mō'dēst'), *n.* A woman who makes or deals in articles of dress.

Mod'u-late (mŏd'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To form (sound) to a certain key, or to a certain proportion; to vary or inflect in a natural or musical manner. — *v. i.* To pass from one musical key into another. — **Mod'u-la'tor**, *n.* — **Mod'u-la'tion** (mŏd'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* A modulating; melody; change from one key to another.

Mo-gul' (mō-gŭl'), *n.* A person of Mongolian race; a heavy freight locomotive. — **Grand** *or* **Great Mogul.** The emperor of Delhi; an important personage.

Mo'hair (mō'hâr), *n.* Silky hair of the Angora goat; a fabric made from, or in imitation of, this material.

Mo-ham'med-an (mō-hăm'mĕd-an), *a.* Pertaining to Mohammed or Mahomet, or to the religion or institutions founded by him. — *n.* A follower of Mohammed. — **Mo-ham'med-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), **Mo-ham'med-ism**, *n.* Religion or doctrines of Mohammed, contained in the Koran; Islamism. [Written also *Mahometan*, *Mahomedan*, *Muhammadan*, etc.]

Moi'e-ty (moi'ē-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* MOIETIES (-tĭz). One of two equal parts; the half.

Moil (moil), *v. t.* [MOILED (moild); MOILING.] To daub; to soil; to defile. — *v. i.* To work with painful effort; to toil; to drudge. — *n.* Defilement; spot.

Moist (moist), *a.* Moderately wet; damp; humid. — **Moist'ness**, *n.* — **Moist'en** (mois''n), *v. t.* [MOISTENED (-'nd); MOISTENING.] To make damp; to wet slightly; to soften. — **Mois'ture** (mois'tūr), *n.* Moderate wetness; whatever makes damp or wet.

Mo'lar (mō'lĕr), *a.* Having power to grind; grinding. — *n.* A grinding tooth; a double tooth. — **Mo'la-ry** (-lă-rȳ), *a.* Molar.

Mo-las'ses (mō-lăs'ĕz), *n.* Viscid, uncrystallizable sirup which drains from sugar; treacle.

Mold (mōld), **Mould**, *n.* Fine, soft earth, or earth easily pulverized; matter of which anything is formed. — *v. t.* To cover with mold or soil.

Mold (mōld), **Mould**, *n.* Growth of minute fungi on bodies that lie long in warm and damp air. — *v. t.* & *i.* To render or become moldy. — **Mold'y** (mōld'ȳ), **Mould'y**, *a.* Overgrown with, or containing, mold. — **Mold'i-ness, Mould'i-ness**, *n.*

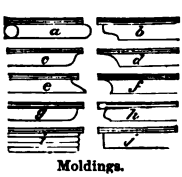
Mold (mōld), **Mould**, *n.* Matrix in which anything is cast; anything which regulates the size, form, etc.; cast; shape; character. — *v. t.* To form into a particular shape; to model; to fashion. — **Mold'er, Mould'er**, *n.* — **Mold'a-ble** (mōld'ă-b'l), **Mould'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being molded or formed. — **Mold'ing, Mould'ing**, *n.* A thing cast in a mold; an architectural trimming, sunk or projecting.

Mold'er (mōld'ĕr), **Mould'er**, *v. i.* & *t.* To become mold; to turn to dust by natural decay; to crumble; to perish; to waste away gradually.

Mold'i-ness, Mould'i-ness, *n.* See under MOLD, fine earth.

Mold'ing, Mould'ing, *n.* See under MOLD, matrix.

Mold'y, Mould'y, *a.* See under MOLD, growth of fungi.



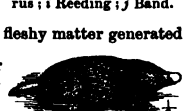
Moldings.

a Astragal; *b* Ogee; *c* Cymatium; *d* Cavetto; *e* Scotia, or Casement; *f* Apophyges; *g* Ovolo, or Quarter Round; *h* Torus; *i* Reeding; *j* Band.

Mole (mōl), *n.* Spot, mark, or small protuberance on the human body.

Mole (mōl), *n.* Mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus.

Mole (mōl), *n.* Mound or massive work of stones laid in the sea, defending a port from violence of waves; a harbor.



Mole.

Mole (mōl), *n.* Small insect-eating, burrowing quadruped, with minute eyes and very soft fur; a plow for forming un-

derground drains. — *v. t.* To form holes in; to burrow; to excavate. — **Mole'cast'** (mōl'kȧst'), **Mole'hill'** (-hĬl'), *n.* Hillock of earth thrown up by moles working under ground; insignificant obstacle. — **Mole'skin'** (-skĬn'), *n.* Cloth having a thick soft shag, like a mole's skin; twilled fustian.

Mol'e-cule (mŏl'ē-kūl), *n.* One of the very small invisible particles supposed to constitute matter of any kind. — **Mo-lec'u-lar** (mō-lĕk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Belonging to, or consisting of, molecules.

Mole'hill', **Mole'skin'**. See under MOLE, a small quadruped.

Mo-lest' (mō-lĕst'), *v. t.* To trouble; to disturb; to annoy; to vex; to tease. — **Mo-lest'er**, *n.* — **Mol'es-ta'tion** (mŏl'ĕs- *or* mō'lĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* A molesting; disturbance; annoyance.

Mol'li-fy (mŏl'lĬ-fī), *v. t.* [MOLLIFIED (-fīd); MOLLIFYING.] To make soft or tender; to assuage (pain or irritation); to appease (excited feeling or passion); to pacify. — **Mol'li-fi'er** (-fī'ẽr), *n.* — **Mol'lient** (mŏl'yent *or* -lĬ-ĕnt), *a.* Serving to soften; assuaging; emollient. — **Mol'li-fi'a-ble** (-lĬ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being mollified. — **Mol'li-fi-ca'tion** (-fĬ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A mollifying; mitigation.

Mol'lusk (mŏl'lŭsk), *n.* An invertebrate animal, having a soft, fleshy body, which is inarticulate, and not radiate internally. — **Mol-lus'can** (-lŭs'kan), *n.* A mollusk. — **Mol-lus'can**, **Mol-lus'cous** (-kŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or having properties of, the mollusks.

Molt (mōlt), **Moult**, *v. i. & t.* To shed or cast (hair, feathers, skin, horns, etc.).

Molt'en (mōl't'n), *a. & p. p.* of MELT, *v. t.* Melted; made of melted metal.

Mo'ment (mō'ment), *n.* Minute portion of time; instant; impulsive power; momentum; importance in influence or effect; deciding fact or consideration. — **Mo'men-ta-ry** (-men-tȧ-rў), *a.* Done in a moment; continuing only a moment. — **Mo'men-ta-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **Mo'men-ta-ri-ness**, *n.* — **Mo'ment-ly**, *adv.* For or in a moment; every moment. — **Mo-men'tous** (mō-mĕn'tŭs), *a.* Of moment or consequence; important; weighty. — **Mo-men'tous-ly**, *adv.* — **Mo-men'tous-ness**, *n.* — **Mo-men'tum** (-tŭm), *n.; pl.* L. MOMENTA (-tȧ), E. MOMENTUMS (-tŭmz). Quantity of motion in a moving body; impetus.

Mon'a-chism (mŏn'ȧ-kĬz'm), *n.* Monastic life.

Mon'ad (mŏn'ȧd), *n.* An ultimate atom; simplest kind of minute animalcule. — **Mo-nad'ic** (mō-nȧd'Ĭk), **Mo-nad'ic-al** (-Ĭ-kal), *a.* Relating to, or of the nature of, monads.

Mon'arch (mŏn'ȧrk), *n.* A sole ruler; an autocrat; a sovereign, emperor, king, prince, or chief. — **Mo-nar'chal** (mō-när'kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or suiting, a monarch; sovereign; regal; imperial. — **Mo-nar'chi-al** (-när'kĬ-*al*), **Mo-nar'chic** (-när'kĬk), **Mo-nar'chic-al** (-kĬ-*kal*), *a.* Vested in a single ruler; pertaining to monarchy or a monarch. — **Mon'arch-ism** (mŏn'ȧrk-Ĭz'm)), *n.* Principles of monarchy. — **Mon'arch-ist**, *n.* Advocate of monarchy. — **Mon'arch-y** (-ў), *n.; pl.* MONARCHIES (-Ĭz). Government in which a monarch has supreme power; territory ruled by a monarch; kingdom; empire.

Mon'as-ter-y (mŏn'ȧs-tĕr-ў), *n.; pl.* MONASTERIES (-Ĭz). House of religious retirement, especially for monks; convent; abbey; priory. — **Mon'as-te'ri-al** (-tē'rĬ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to a monastery. — **Mo-nas'tic** (mō-nȧs'tĬk), *n.* A monk. — **Mo-nas'tic**, **Mo-nas'tic-al** (-tĬ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to monasteries, or to monks and nuns; secluded from life; recluse. — **Mo-nas'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Mo-nas'ti-cism** (-tĬ-sĬz'm), *n.* Monkish life.

Mon'day (mŭn'dā), *n.* Second day of the week; the day following Sunday.

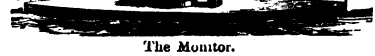
Mon'ey (mŭn'ў), *n.; pl.* MONEYS (-Ĭz). Coin; stamped metal as the medium of commerce; currency. — **Money broker**, **Money changer.** Broker who deals in money or exchanges. — **Money order.** Order for the payment of money; esp., a government order issued at one post office and payable at another. — **Mon'eyed** (mŭn'Ĭd), *a.* Rich in money; composed of money. — **Mon'ey-less**, *a.* Destitute of money; penniless. — **Mon'e-ta-ry** (-ē-tā-rў), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, money; pecuniary. — **Mon'e-tize** (-tīz), *v. t.* To convert into money; to adopt as current money. — **Mon'e-ti-za'tion** (-tĬ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Conversion into money; an adopting as money.

Mon'ger (mŭn'gẽr), *n.* A trader; a dealer; — used chiefly in composition. — *v. t.* To deal or traffic in.

Mon'gol (mŏn'gŏl), **Mon-go'li-an** (-gō'lĬ-*an*), *n. & a.* Chinese.

Mon'grel (mŭn'grĕl), *a.* Of mixed breed; hybrid. — *n.* An animal of a mixed breed.

Mo-ni'tion (mō-nĬsh'ŭn), *n.* Instruction by way of caution; admonition; warning; notice. — **Mon'i-tive** (mŏn'Ĭ-tĬv), *a.* Conveying admonition; admonitory. — **Mon'i-tor** (-tẽr), *n.* One who admonishes; a pupil appointed to instruct or preserve order, in the absence of a teacher; an ironclad war vessel, carrying heavy guns in



The Monitor.

revolving turrets. — **Mon'i-tress** (-trĕs), *n.* A female monitor. — **Mon'i-to-ry** (-tō-rў), *a.* Giving admonition; warning. — **Mon'i-to'ri-al** (-tō'rĬ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, or performed, conducted, or communicated, by monitors.

Monk (mŭnk), *n.* A man bound by vows to a life of celibacy in a monastery. — **Monk'er-y** (mŭnk'ẽr-ў), *n.* Life of monks; monastic usage or customs. — **Monk'ish**, *a.* Like or pertaining to monks or monasteries.

Mon'key (mŭn'kў), *n.* An animal of the ape or

Heads of Monkeys.
a Simiadæ; *b* Cebidæ; *c* Lemuroidea.

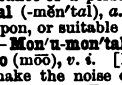
baboon kind; a term of contempt, or of slight kindness; weight of a pile driver. — *v. i. & t.* To ape; to meddle. — **Monkey wrench.** A wrench or spanner having a movable jaw.

Monk'ish, *a.* See under MONK, *n.*

Mon'o-dy (mŏn'ō-dȳ), *n.*; *pl.* MONODIES (-dīz). A poem in which a single mourner expresses lamentation; a song for one voice.

Mo-nog'a-my (mō-nŏg'ā-mȳ), *n.* Marriage to but one husband or wife.

Mon'o-gram (mŏn'ō-grăm), *n.* A character or cipher composed of interwoven letters.



Monogram.

Mon'o-graph (mŏn'ō-grăf), *n.* A written account of a single thing, or class of things.

Mon'o-lith (mŏn'ō-lĭth), *n.* A column consisting of a single stone.

Mon'o-logue (mŏn'ō-lŏg), *n.* A speech uttered by a person alone; soliloquy.

Mon'o-ma'ni-a (mŏn'ō-mā'nĭ-ā), *n.* Derangement of a single faculty of the mind, or on one subject only. — **Mon'o-ma'ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.* One affected by monomania.

Mon'o-pet'al-ous (mŏn'ō-pĕt'al-ŭs), *a.* Having only one petal, or the corolla in one piece.

Mon'oph-thong (mŏn'ŏf-thŏng), *n.* A single uncompounded vowel sound.

Mo-nop'o-ly (mō-nŏp'ō-lȳ), *n.* Exclusive right to deal in some commodity or market. — **Mo-nop'o-list** (-lĭst), **Mo-nop'o-liz'er** (-lĭz'ẽr), *n.* One who monopolizes. — **Mo-nop'o-lize** (-lĭz), *v. t.* [MONOPOLIZED (-lizd); MONOPOLIZING.] To obtain possession of the whole of, as a commodity, in order to appropriate or control the exclusive sale; to engross or obtain the whole of.

Mon'o-syl'la-ble (mŏn'ō-sĭl'lă-b'l), *n.* A word of one syllable. — **Mon'o-syl-lab'ic** (-sĭl-lăb'ĭk), *a.* Consisting of one syllable, or of words of one syllable.

Mon'o-the'ism (mŏn'ō-thē-ĭz'm), *n.* Belief that there is but one God.

Mon'o-tone (mŏn'ō-tōn), *n.* A single unvaried tone or sound; utterance of successive syllables on one unvaried key. — **Mo-not'o-nous** (mō-nŏt'ō-nŭs), *a.* Uttered in one unvarying key; continued with dull uniformity; wearisome. — **Mo-not'o-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **Mo-not'o-nous-ness**, *n.* — **Mo-not'o-ny** (-ō-nȳ), *n.* Absence of variety; irksome sameness.

‖**Mon'sei'gneur'** (*F.* môN'sā'nyẽr'; *E.* mŏn-sēn'yẽr), *n.*; *pl.* MESSEIGNEURS (*F.* mā'sā'nyẽr'; *E.* mĕs-sēn'yẽrz). My lord; your highness; — a French title of a person of high rank.

‖**Mon'sieur'** (*F.* mə'syẽ'; *E.* mə-sēr'), *n.*; *pl.* MESSIEURS (*F.* mā'syẽ'; *E.* mĕsh'yẽrz). Sir; Mr.; — a French title of civility in address.

Mon-soon' (mŏn-sōōn'), *n.* A periodical wind, esp. in the Indian Ocean.

Mon'ster (mŏn'stẽr), *n.* Something of unnatural size, shape, or quality; prodigy; marvel; thing horrible from ugliness, deformity, or wickedness. — **Mon'strous** (-strŭs), *a.* Abnormal; enormous; extraordinary; horrible; dreadful. — *adv.* Exceedingly; very much. — **Mon'strous-ly**, *adv.* — **Mon'strous-ness**, *n.* — **Mon-stros'i-ty** (-strŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being monstrous; an unnatural production.

Month (mŭnth), *n.* One of the twelve divisions of the year. — **Month'ly** (mŭnth'lȳ), *a.* Continued, performed in, or happening, once a month, or every month. — *n.* A publication appearing once a month. — *adv.* Once a month; in every month.

Mon'u-ment (mŏn'ū-ment), *n.* Anything intended to remind; a building, etc., to preserve remembrance of a person, event, etc. — **Mon'u-men'tal** (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Of, pertaining to, inscribed upon, or suitable for, a monument; memorial. — **Mon'u-mon'tal-ly**, *adv.*

Moo (mōō), *v. i.* [MOOED (mōōd); MOOING.] To make the noise of a cow; to low; — a child's word. — *n.* The lowing of a cow.

Mood (mōōd), *n.* Manner; style; mode; logical or grammatical form.

Mood (mōōd), *n.* Temper of mind; state of passion or feeling. — **Mood'y** (mōōd'ȳ), *a.* [MOODIER; MOODIEST.] Indulging moods, or varying and capricious frames of mind; peevish; angry; sad; fretful. — **Mood'i-ly** (-ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* — **Mood'i-ness**, *n.*

Moon (mōōn), *n.* A satellite revolving about the earth, or about certain planets; the period in which the earth's moon revolves; a month. — **Moon'beam'** (mōōn'bēm'), *n.* A ray of light from the moon. — **Moon'light'** (-līt'), *n.* Light afforded by the moon. — *a.* Illuminated by the moon; occurring by moonlight. — **Moon'shine'** (-shīn'), *n.* Moonlight; show without substance or reality. — **Moon'struck'** (-strŭk'), *a.* Affected by the influence of the moon; lunatic.

Moor (mōōr), *n.* Waste land covered with heath or marsh; heath; fen. — **Moor'ish** (mōōr'ĭsh), **Moor'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Like moors; marsh; fenny. — **Moor'land** (-lănd), *n.* Moorish land.

Moor (mōōr), *n.* One of a North African race inhabiting Morocco, Tunis, Algiers, and Tripoli; a Mohammedan. — **Moor'ish**, *a.* Of or pertaining to Morocco or the Moors.

Moor (mōōr), *v. t.* [MOORED (mōōrd); MOORING.] To confine (a ship) by anchors; to secure; to fix firmly. — **Moor'age** (mōōr'ăj), *n.* Place for mooring. — **Moor'ing**, *n.* A confining a ship by anchors, etc.; an implement (cable, anchor, etc.) which confines a ship; the place or condition of a ship thus confined.

Moor'ish, *a.* See under MOOR, waste land, also under MOOR, a North African.

Moor'land, **Moor'y**. See under MOOR, waste land.

Moose (mōōs), *n.* A large North American animal, akin to the elk, the males having large palmate antlers.

Moot (mōōt), *v. t.* To argue; to debate; to discuss in a mock court. — *v. i.* To argue on a supposed cause. — *a.* Subject to argument; debatable. — *n.* Debate; discussion of fictitious causes by way of practice. — **Moot case** *or* **point**. A disputable case; an unsettled question.

Mop (mŏp), *n.* A grimace. — *v. i.* [MOPPED (mŏpt); MOPPING.] To make a wry face.

Mop (mŏp), *n.* An implement for washing floors, being a cloth or bunch of thrums at the end of a handle. — *v. t.* [MOPPED (mŏpt); MOPPING.] To rub or wipe with a mop. — **Mop'board'** (mŏp'bōrd'), *n.* A narrow board against a wall next to the floor; baseboard.

Mope (mōp), *v. i.* [MOPED (mōpt); MOPING.] To be very dull, spiritless, or gloomy. — *n.* A dull, stupid person; a drone. — **Mop'ish**, *a.* Dull; dejected. — **Mop'ish-ness**, *n.*

Mor'al (mŏr'al), *a.* Pertaining to conduct in respect to right and wrong, virtue and vice, etc., or to rules by which action ought to be directed; virtuous; just. — *n.* Manners, conduct, or be-

havior (usually in *pl.*); inner significance of a fable, narrative, experience, etc. — **Mor'al-ly** (mŏr'ăl-lȳ), *adv.* In a moral sense; honestly; probably. — **Mor'al-ist**, *n.* One who moralizes or teaches morality, or who practices moral duties. — **Mo-ral'i-ty** (mŏ-răl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* MORALITIES (-tĭz). Doctrine or system of moral duties; ethics; external virtue.—**Mor'al-ize** (mŏr'ăl-īz), *v. t.* & *i.* [MORALIZED (-īzd); MORALIZING.] To apply to a moral purpose; to render virtuous; to make moral reflections.— **Mor'al-i'zer**, *n.*

Mo-rass' (mŏ-răs'), *n.* Tract of soft, wet ground; marsh; fen.

Mor'bid (môr'bĭd), *a.* Not sound and healthful; diseased; sickly; sick. — **Mor'bid-ly**, *adv.* — **Mor'bid-ness**, *n.* — **Mor-bif'ic** (-bĭf'ĭk), *a.* Causing disease. — **Mor-bose'** (-bōs'), *a.* Unsound; unhealthy.

Mor-da'cious (môr-dā'shŭs), *a.* Biting; sarcastic; severe; scathing. — **Mor-da'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Mor-dac'i-ty** (-dăs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Mor'dant (môr'dănt), *a.* Biting; caustic; serving to fix colors (in dyeing and printing cloth, etc.). — *n.* A corroding substance; an ingredient which fixes dyes, gold leaf, etc.

More (mōr), *a.*, *compar.* Greater in amount, degree, quality, number, etc.; superior; additional. — *n.* Greater quantity, amount, or number; something other and further. — *adv.* In a greater quantity, extent, or degree; rather; further; besides; again.

Mo-reen' (mŏ-rēn'), *n.* Stout woolen stuff, for curtains, etc.

More-o'ver (mōr-ō'vẽr), *adv.* Beyond what has been said; further; also; likewise.

Mo-resque' (mŏ-rĕsk'), *a.* Done after the manner of the Moors.

Morgue (môrg), *n.* A place for exposing bodies of persons found dead, for identification; a deadhouse.

Mor'i-bund (mŏr'ĭ-bŭnd), *a.* At the point of death; dying.

Mor'mon (môr'mŭn), *n.* One of a sect in the United States, who believe in polygamy. — *a.* Pertaining to this sect or their doctrine. — **Mor'mon-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Doctrine of Mormons.

Morn (môrn), *n.* Morning. — **Morn'ing** (môrn'ĭng), *n.* Early part of the day; first or early part. — *a.* Pertaining to, or being in, the early part of the day. — **Morn'ing-glo'ry** (-glō'rȳ), *n.* A climbing plant, having funnel-shaped flowers.

Mo-roc'co (mŏ-rŏk'kō), *n.* A fine leather, tanned with sumach, — said to have been first prepared by the Moors.

Mo-rose' (mŏ-rōs'), *a.* Of a sour temper; sullen; gruff; crabbed; surly; ill-natured. — **Mo-rose'-ly**, *adv.* — **Mo-rose'ness**, *n.*

Mor'phi-a (môr'fĭ-ă), **Mor'phine** (-fĭn *or* -fēn), *n.* A narcotic vegetable alkaloid extracted from opium, and used in medicine as an anodyne.

Mor'row (mŏr'rō), *n.* Morning; day following the present; to-morrow.

Morse (môrs), *n.* The sea horse; the walrus.

Mor'sel (môr'sĕl), *n.* A bite; fragment.

Mor'tal (môr'tăl), *a.* Subject to, causing, or occasioning death; affecting as if with power to kill; extreme; belonging to man. — *n.* A being subject to death; man. — **Mor'tal-ly**, *adv.* In a mortal manner; irrecoverably; inveterately. — **Mor-tal'i-ty** (-tăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Condition or quality of being mortal; death; destruction; whole number of deaths in a given time or community; the human race; humanity.

Mortar.

Mor'tar (môr'tẽr), *n.* A wide-mouthed vessel, in which substances are pounded with a pestle; short piece of ordnance, for throwing bombs.

Mor'tar (môr'tẽr), *n.* Mixture of lime and sand with water, used as cement for uniting stones and bricks in walls.

Mort'gage (môr'găj), *n.* A conveyance of property, as security for payment of a debt, etc. — *v. t.* To grant or convey (property) for security of a debt; to pledge; to make liable to payment of a debt.— **Mort'ga-gee'** (môr'gă-jē'), *n.* One to whom a mortgage is given. — **Mort'gage-or** (môr'gă-jẽr *or* -jôr'), **Mort'ga-gor**, *n.* One who conveys property as security for debt.

Mor'ti-fy (môr'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* [MORTIFIED (-fīd); MORTIFYING.] To destroy the organic texture of; to deaden (carnal affections, bodily appetites, etc.) by religious discipline; to abase; to humiliate; to humble. — *v. i.* To lose vitality; to decay. — **Mor'ti-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A mortifying; death of one part of an animal body, while the rest continues to live; subjection of the passions and appetites; humiliation.

Mor'tise (môr'tĭs), *n.* A cavity cut into a timber, etc., to receive a piece made to fit it, called a *tenon*. — *v. t.* [MORTISED (-tĭst); MORTISING.] To make a mortise in; to join by a tenon and mortise.

Mortise and Tenon.

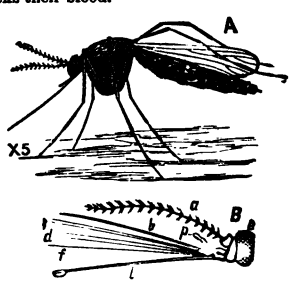
Mo-sa'ic (mŏ-zā'ĭk), *n.* Inlaid work, of pieces of stone, glass, etc., fitted together in patterns. — *a.* Variegated; tessellated; composed of various materials or ingredients.

Mo-sa'ic (mŏ-zā'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to Moses, leader of the Israelites.

Mos'lem (mŏz'lĕm), *n.* & *a.* A Mohammedan.

Mosque (mŏsk), *n.* A Mohammedan place of worship.

Mos-qui'to (mŏs-kē'tō), *n.*; *pl.* MOSQUITOES (-tōz). A small insect or gnat, having a sharp proboscis, by which it punctures skins of animals and sucks their blood.



Mosquito. *A* Position when alighting. *B* Side view of Head, much enlarged: *a* Antenna; *e* Eye; *b* Labrum; *c* Mandibles; *d* Maxillæ; *f* Epistome; *l* Labium; *p* Labial Palpus.

Moss (mŏs), *n.* A cellular plant, growing on the earth, rocks, trees, etc., and in water; a lichen; a bog; a morass; a place containing peat. — *v. t.* [MOSSED (mŏst); MOSSING.] To cover with moss. — **Moss'y** (mŏs'ȳ), *a.* Abounding or overgrown with moss; resembling moss. — **Moss'i-ness**, *n.*

Most (mōst), *a.; superl.* of MORE. Consisting of the greatest number or quantity; greatest. — *adv.* In the greatest or highest degree. — **Most'ly** (mōst'lȳ), *adv.* For the greatest part; chiefly; in the main.

‖**Mot** (mŏ), *n.* A witty saying; a witticism.

Mote (mōt), *n.* Small particle; a spot; a speck.

Moth (mŏth), *n.* A lepidopterous insect, chiefly of nocturnal habits, many species of which feed upon grain, cloth, etc.; whatever gradually consumes or wastes anything.

Moth'er (mŭth'ĕr), *n.* Film or membrane concreted in liquors, particularly in vinegar. — *v. i.* To become like, or full of, mother.

Moth'er (mŭth'ĕr), *n.* The female parent; that which has produced anything; source of birth or origin; female head of a religious community. — *a.* Inborn; native; natural; having the place of a mother. — **Moth'er-ly**, *a.* Pertaining to, or becoming, a mother; maternal; loving; tender. — *adv.* In the manner of a mother. — **Moth'er-less**, *a.* Having no mother. — **Moth'er-hood**, *n.* State of a mother; maternity. — **Moth'er-in-law'**, *n.* Mother of one's husband or wife.

Mo'tion (mō'shŭn), *n.* A changing place; movement; port; gait; proposition made in a deliberative assembly. — *v. i.* & *t.* [MOTIONED (-shŭnd); MOTIONING.] To indicate by motion or gesture; to beckon. — **Mo'tion-less**, *a.* Wanting motion; being at rest.

Mo'tive (mō'tĭv), *n.* That which incites to action; incentive; inducement; reason; cause. — *a.* Causing motion; tending to move.

Mot'ley (mŏt'lȳ), *a.* Variegated in color; party-colored. — *n.* Combination of discordant colors; dress of a professional fool.

Mo'tor (mō'tĕr), *n.* Imparter of motion; machine by which a mechanical power (steam, water, electricity, etc.) does mechanical work. — **Mo'tor, Mo'to-ry** (-tō-rȳ), **Mo-to'ri-al** (-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* Giving motion; pertaining to organs of motion.

Mot'tle (mŏt't'l), *v. t.* [MOTTLED (-t'ld); MOTTLING.] To mark with spots of different color.

Mot'to (mŏt'tō), *n.; pl.* MOTTOES (-tōz). Sentence or phrase prefixed to an essay, poem, etc., and apposite to the subject of it; maxim.

Mould, Mould'er, etc. See MOLD, etc.

Moult, *v.* & *n.* See MOLT.

Mound (mound), *n.* Raised bank; bulwark; rampart; hillock; knoll. — *v. t.* To fortify with a mound.

Mount (mount), *n.* A mass of earth or rock; hill; mountain; means for mounting; a horse and equipments for a horseman. — *v. i.* To rise on high; to go up; to ascend; to get on horseback; to leap upon anything; to amount; to count up. — *v. t.* To get upon; to ascend; to climb; to put on horseback; to furnish with horses, or with anything that fits for use. — **Mount'ing**, *n.* A preparing for use; embellishment; equipment; setting.

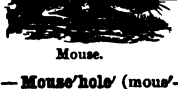
Moun'tain (moun'tĭn), *n.* A large mass rising above the level of the adjacent land; a mount; something very large. — *a.* Pertaining to, or found on, mountains; of mountain size; vast. — **Moun'tain-eer'** (-tĭn-ēr'), *n.* Inhabitant of a mountain. — *v. i.* To live among or climb mountains. — **Moun'tain-ous** (-tĭn-ŭs), *a.* Full of mountains; huge.

Mount'e-bank (mount'ē-bank), *n.* A quack doctor; a boastful pretender; a charlatan. — *a.* Quack.

Mount'ing, *n.* See under MOUNT, *n.*

Mourn (mōrn), *v. i.* & *t.* [MOURNED (mōrnd); MOURNING.] To grieve; to lament; to deplore; to bewail. — **Mourn'er** (mōrn'ĕr), *n.* — **Mourn'ful**, *a.* Full of, expressing, or causing sorrow; sad; doleful; afflictive; grievous; calamitous. — **Mourn'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Mourn'ful-ness**, *n.* — **Mourn'ing**, *n.* A sorrowing; lamentation; dress worn by mourners.

Mouse (mous), *n.; pl.* MICE (mīs). A small rodent quadruped inhabiting houses, fields, etc.; discolored swelling caused by a blow. — **Mouse** (mouz), *v. i.* To watch for and catch mice; to pursue slyly. — **Mous'er** (mouz'ĕr), *n.* A cat good at catching mice. — **Mouse'hole'** (mous'hōl'), *n.* A hole through which mice pass; a very small entrance. — **Mouse'trap'** (-trăp'), *n.* Trap for catching mice.


Mouse.

Mous-tache', *n.* Mustache.

Mouth (mouth), *n.; pl.* MOUTHS (mouthz). Opening through which an animal receives food; aperture between the lips; opening of a cave, bottle, gun, etc., or through which flow the waters of a river or stream. — **Mouth** (mouth), *v. t.* [MOUTHED (mouthd); MOUTHING.] To take into the mouth; to chew; to lick; to utter (words, etc.) in a pompous voice. — *v. i.* To vociferate; to rant. — **Mouth'ful**, *n.; pl.* MOUTHFULS (-fulz). As much as the mouth contains at once; a small quantity. — **Mouth'piece'** (-pēs'), *n.* Part of a musical or other instrument to which the mouth is applied; one who delivers the opinions of others.

Move (mōov), *v. t.* [MOVED (mōovd); MOVING.] To put in motion; to excite to action; to affect (the mind, will, or passions); to arouse the feelings of; to offer formally for consideration in a public assembly. — *v. i.* To change place; to act; to change residence; to bring forward a motion in an assembly; to make a proposal. — *n.* A moving; movement; a moving one of the pieces in a game, as chess; step toward executing a plan or scheme. — **Mov'er**, *n.* — **Mov'a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being moved; not fixed; changing from one time to another. — *n.* Article of goods; (generally in *pl.*) goods; wares; furniture. — **Mov'a-bly**, *adv.* — **Mov'a-ble-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being movable. — **Mov'ing**, *a.* Changing place or posture; causing action; touching; pathetic; affecting. — **Move'ment** (-ment), *n.* A moving; change of place or posture; emotion; style of moving; that which moves or imparts motion; rhythm, single strain or part of a musical composition having the same measure or time.

Mow (mou), *n.* A wry face. — *v. i.* [MOWED (moud); MOWING.] To make mouths.

Mow (mou), *n.* Pile of hay or sheaves of grain; place in a barn where hay or grain is stowed. — *v. t.* To pile and stow away (hay or grain).

Mow (mō), *v. t.* [*imp.* Mowed (mōd); *p. p.* Mowed or Mown; *p. pr.* Mowing.] To cut down (grass, etc.) with a scythe or machine; to cut the grass from; to cut down in great numbers or quantity. — *v. i.* To cut grass; to perform the business of mowing. — **Mow'er** (mō'ẽr), *n.* One who mows; a mowing machine. — **Mown**, *p. p. & a.* Cut by mowing; deprived of grass.

Mr. (mĭs'tẽr). Abbreviation of Mister. — **Mrs.** (mĭs'ĭz). Abbreviation of Mistress.

Much (mŭch), *a.* [*Compar. & superl. wanting, but supplied by* More (mōr) *and* Most (mōst), *from another root.*] Great in quantity or amount; abundant; plenteous. — *n.* Great quantity; thing uncommon or noticeable. — *adv.* To a great degree; greatly; far; often; long; almost; nearly.

Mu'ci-lage (mū'sĭ-lĭj), *n.* Gummy substance produced by action of water on cells of certain plants; aqueous solution of gum, often used as an adhesive. — **Mu'ci-lag'i-nous** (-lăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Of the nature of mucilage; moist, soft, and lubricous; slimy; pertaining to, or secreting, mucilage. — **Mu'ci-lag'i-nous-ness**, *n.*

Muck (mŭk), *n.* Dung in a moist state; decaying vegetable matter; something mean or filthy. — *v. t.* To manure with muck. — **Muck'er** (mŭk'ẽr), *a.* Vulgar. — *n.* A vulgar person. — **Muck'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Filthy; miry; vile. — **Muck'i-ness**, *n.* — **Muck'worm'** (-wûrm'), *n.* A worm that lives in muck; a miser.

Mu'cous (mū'kŭs), *n.* A viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane, which it moistens and defends; any animal fluid of a viscid quality; slimy substance in certain plants. — **Mu'cous** (-kŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, mucus; slimy. — **Mu'cous-ness**, *n.*

Mud (mŭd), *n.* Earth wet, soft, moist, and adhesive; mire. — *v. t.* To make turbid, or foul, with dirt; to muddy. — **Mud'dy** (mŭd'dĭ), *a.* [*Comp.* Muddier (-dĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Muddiest.] Foul; dirty; turbid; dull; stupid. — *v. t.* [Muddied (-dĭd); Muddying (-dĭ-ĭng).] To soil; to make dull or heavy. — **Mud'di-ly**, *adv.* — **Mud'di-ness**, *n.* — **Mud'dle** (-d'l), *v. t.* To make turbid or muddy; to cloud or stupefy; to intoxicate partially. — *n.* State of being turbid or confused; dullness.

Mu-ez'zin (mū-ĕz'zĭn), *n.* Mohammedan crier of the hour of prayer.

Muff (mŭf), *n.* A warm cover for the hands or for a steam pipe, etc.; a stupid fellow; a bungler; a failure to hold a ball once caught. — *v. t. & i.* [Muffed (mŭft); Muffing.] To handle awkwardly; to fumble.

Muf'fin (mŭf'fĭn), *n.* Spongy, circular, flat cake.

Muf'fle (mŭf'f'l), *n.* Bare end of an animal's nose, between the nostrils.

Muf'fle (mŭf'f'l), *v. t.* [Muffled (-f'ld); Muffling (-flĭng).] To wrap up closely, so as to disguise or to render sound inaudible. — *v. i.* To speak indistinctly. — *n.* A wrap; a cover; oven for heating ore, pottery, etc. — **Muf'fler** (-flẽr), *n.* Cover for the face, head, or neck.

Muf'ti (mŭf'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* Muftis (-tĭz). An official expounder of Mohammedan law in Turkey; citizen's dress worn by a soldier or sailor in India.

Mug (mŭg), *n.* A cup with a handle; the face or mouth [*Colloq.*].

Mug'gy (mŭg'gĭ), *a.* [*Comp.* Muggier (-gĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Muggiest.] Moist; damp; close.

Mu-lat'to (mū-lăt'tō), *n.*; *pl.* Mulattoes (-tōz). Offspring of a negro and a white person.

Mul'ber-ry (mŭl'bĕr-rĭ), *n.* The berry or fruit of a tree; a dark purple color.

Black Mulberry.

Mulch (mŭlch), *n.* Half-rotten straw, decayed leaves, etc., spread over roots of plants, to protect from heat or cold, keep them moist, etc. — *v. t.* [Mulched (mŭlcht); Mulching.] To protect with mulch.

Mulct (mŭlkt), *n.* A fine; forfeit; penalty. — *v. t.* To punish by fine.

Mule (mūl), *n.* An animal or plant of mongrel breed; offspring of an ass and a mare; a hybrid; a stubborn person; a machine used in spinning cotton. — **Mu'le-teer'** (mū'lĕ-tēr'), *n.* One who drives mules. — **Mul'ish** (mūl'ĭsh), *a.* Like a mule; stubborn; perverse.

Mull (mŭl), *v. t.* [Mulled (mŭld); Mulling.] To heat, sweeten, and spice (wine).

Mull (mŭl), *n.* Thin, soft muslin.

Mul'lein (mŭl'lĭn), *n.* A tall herb, with coarse leaves and spikes of flowers, growing in roads and neglected fields.

Mul'let (mŭl'lĕt), *n.* A food fish of many species.

Mul'lion (mŭl'yŭn), *n.* Slender pier dividing the lights of windows, screens, etc.

Mullions.

aa aa Mullions; *bbb* Transom.

Mul-tan'gu-lar (mŭl-tăn'gŭ-lẽr), *a.* Having many angles; polygonal.

Mul'ti-fa'ri-ous (mŭl'tĭ-fā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Having various kinds; diversified. — **Mul'ti-fa'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Mul'ti-fa'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Mul'ti-fid (mŭl'tĭ-fĭd), *a.* Having many divisions.

Mul'ti-form (mŭl'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having many forms, shapes, or appearances. — **Mul'ti-form'i-ty** (-fôrm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Diversity of forms; variety of appearances in the same thing.

Mul'ti-lat'er-al (mŭl'tĭ-lăt'ẽr-al), *a.* Having many sides.

Mul-tip'a-rous (mŭl-tĭp'ā-rŭs), *a.* Producing many at a birth.

Mul-tip'ar-tite (mŭl-tĭp'ār-tīt *or* mŭl'tĭ-pär'tīt), *a.* Divided into many parts.

Mul'ti-ped (mŭl'tĭ-pĕd), *n.* An insect having many feet. — *a.* Having many feet.

Mul'ti-ple (mŭl'tĭ-p'l), *a.* Containing more than once, or more than one; manifold. — *n.* A quantity exactly divisible by another without a remainder.

Mul'ti-ply (mŭl'tĭ-plī), *v. t. & i.* [Multiplied (-plĭd); Multiplying.] To increase in number, extent, quantity, etc. — **Mul'ti-pli'er** (-plī'ẽr), *n.* — **Mul'ti-pli'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), **Mul'ti-pli-ca-ble** (-plĭ-kā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being multiplied. — **Mul'ti-pli-cand'** (-plĭ-kănd'), *n.* Number to be multiplied by another, in arithmetic, which is called the *multiplier*. — **Mul'ti-pli-cate** (mŭl'tĭ-plĭ-kāt *or* mŭl-tĭp'lĭ-kāt), *a.* Consisting of many,

or more than one; multiple; multifold. — **Mul'ti-pli-ca'tion** (mŭl'tĭ-plĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A multiplying; arithmetical rule or operation by which any given number or quantity may be added to itself any number of times proposed. — **Mul'ti-pli-ca-tive** (mŭl'tĭ-plĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Tending, or having power, to multiply. — **Mul'ti-pli-ca'tor** (-kā'tẽr), *n.* Number by which another is multiplied; multiplier. — **Mul'ti-plic'i-ty** (-plĭs'ĭ-tў), *n.* State of being multiple or various; collection of many objects.

Mul'ti-tude (mŭl'tĭ-tūd), *n.* State of being many; great number of individuals; crowd; assembly; a swarm; the populace; the vulgar. — **Mul'ti-tu'di-nous** (-tū'dĭ-nŭs), *a.* Consisting, or having the appearance, of a multitude; manifold.

Mul'ti-valve (mŭl'tĭ-vălv), *n.* A mollusk having a shell of many valves. — **Mul'ti-valve, Mul'ti-val'vu-lar** (-văl'vŭ-lẽr), *a.* Having many valves.

Mum (mŭm), *a.* Silent; not speaking. — *interj.* Be silent! hush! — *n.* Silence.

Mum (mŭm), *n.* Strong beer, originally from Brunswick, in Germany.

Mum'ble (mŭm'b'l), *v. i. & t.* [MUMBLED (-b'ld); MUMBLING.] To speak with the lips partly closed; to mutter; to eat with a muttering sound. — **Mum'bler** (-blẽr), *n.*

Mumm (mŭm), *v. t.* [MUMMED (mŭmd); MUMMING.] To sport in a disguise; to mask. — **Mumm'er** (mŭm'ẽr), *n.* A masker; a buffoon. — **Mum'mer-y** (-ў), *n.* Masking; buffoonery.

Mum'my (mŭm'mў), *n.* A dead body embalmed and dried, as by the ancient Egyptians; a brown color; one devoid of affection, energy, etc. — **Mum'mi-form** (-mĭ-fôrm), *a.* Resembling a mummy. — **Mum'mi-fy** (-fī), *v. t.* To embalm and dry as a mummy.

Mump (mŭmp), *v. t. & i.* [MUMPED (mŭmt); MUMPING.] To mumble; to talk imperfectly. — **Mump'er,** *n.* A beggar. — **Mump'ish** (mŭmp'ĭsh), *a.* Dull; heavy; sullen; sour. — **Mumps** (mŭmps), *n.* Sullenness; the sulks; feverish inflammation of the parotid glands.

Munch (mŭnch), *v. t. & i.* [MUNCHED (mŭncht); MUNCHING.] To chew without opening the mouth. — **Munch'er,** *n.*

Mun'dane (mŭn'dān), *a.* Belonging to the world; worldly; earthly.

Mu-nic'i-pal (mū-nĭs'ĭ-pal), *a.* Pertaining to a corporation or city, also to a state, kingdom, or nation. — **Mu-nic'i-pal'i-ty** (-păl'ĭ-tў), *n.* A municipal district; incorporated town.

Mu-nif'i-cent (mū-nĭf'ĭ-sent), *a.* Very liberal in giving; bountiful; liberal; generous. — **Mu-nif'i-cent-ly,** *adv.* — **Mu-nif'i-cence** (-sens), *n.* Benevolence; liberality; bounty.

Mu'ni-ment (mū'nĭ-ment), *n.* A defending; stronghold; means of defense; legal record; title deeds and papers.

Mu-ni'tion (mū-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Materials for war; military stores.

Mu'ral (mū'ral), *a.* Pertaining to a wall.

Mur'der (mûr'dẽr), *n.* Intentional killing of a human being. — *v. t.* [MURDERED (-dẽrd); MURDERING.] To kill with premeditated malice; to assassinate; to slay. — **Mur'der-er** (-dẽr-ẽr), *n.* — **Mur'der-ess** (-ĕs), *n.* Woman who murders. — **Mur'der-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Guilty of consisting in, accompanied with, or premeditating, murder; bloody; bloodthirsty; fell; savage; cruel. — **Mur'der-ous-ly,** *adv.*

Mu'ri-ate (mū'rĭ-ât), *n.* Chloride. — **Mu'ri-at'ic** (-ăt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, sea salt or chlorine.

Murk'y (mûrk'ў), *a.* [*Comp.* MURKIER (-kĭ-ẽr); *superl.* MURKIEST.] Dark; gloomy.

Mur'mur (mûr'mŭr), *n.* Low, confused sound, like running water; half suppressed complaint. — *v. i.* [MURMURED (-mẽrd); MURMURING.] To make a low, continued noise, like bees, water, or wind in a forest; to complain; to grumble. — **Mur'mur-er,** *n.*

Mur'rain (mŭr'rĭn), *n.* An infectious and fatal disease among cattle; epizoöty.

Mus'cle (mŭs'l), *n.* An organ in animal bodies, whose contraction causes motion; contractile tissue in muscles; physical strength; a mussel (shellfish). — **Mus'cu-lar** (mŭs'kŭ-lẽr), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, constituting, or performed by, a muscle or the muscles; brawny; strong; powerful. — **Mus'cu-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tў), *n.* State of being muscular; strength.

Mus'co-vite (mŭs'kŏ-vīt), *n. & a.* Russian.

Muse (mūz), *v. i.* [MUSED (mūzd); MUSING.] To think closely; to be absent-minded; to ponder; to meditate; to ruminate. — *v. t.* To meditate on. — *n.* Deep thought; absence of mind. **Mus'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Muse (mūz), *n.* One of nine fabled goddesses presiding over art, literature, music, etc.

Mu-se'um (mū-zē'ŭm), *n.* A collection of curiosities or works of art.

Mush (mŭsh), *n.* Indian meal boiled in water.

Mush'room (mŭsh'rōōm), *n.* An edible fungus; upstart. — *a.* Pertaining to mushrooms; short-lived; ephemeral; too quick to be substantial.

Mushroom.

Mu'sic (mū'zĭk), *n.* Melody or harmony; science of harmonical sounds. — **Mu'si-cal** (-zĭ-kal), *a.* Belonging to, producing, or containing music; melodious; harmonious. — **Mu'sic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Mu'sic-al-ness,** *n.* — **Mu-si'cian** (mū-zĭsh'an), *n.* One skilled in music.

Musk (mŭsk), *n.* A substance obtained from a bag in the male musk deer, and having an intensely powerful and enduring odor. — **Musk deer.** A small Asiatic, hornless deer, the male of which has scent bags yielding the musk of commerce. — **Musk'y** (mŭsk'ў), *a.* Having the odor of musk. — **Musk'i-ness,** *n.* — **Musk ox.** A ruminating bovine animal of arctic America.

Musk Ox.

Mus'ket (mŭs'kĕt), *n.* An old infantry firearm, now superseded by the rifle. — **Mus'ket-ry** (-rў), *n.* Muskets collectively; the fire of muskets. — **Mus'ket-eer'** (mŭs'kĕt-ēr'), *n.* Soldier armed with a musket.

Musk'mel'on (mŭsk'mĕl'ŭn), *n.* Aromatic fruit of a vine of several varieties; cantaloupe; nutmeg melon.

Musk ox. See under Musk, *n.*

Musk'rat' (mŭsk'răt'), *n.* A North American rodent water animal, building winter houses on the ice, and having scent glands which secrete a substance like musk.

Mus'lin (mŭz'lĭn), *n.* Thin cotton cloth, not dyed or printed. — **Muslin delaine** (dē-lān'). [*F. mousseline de laine.*] A thin woolen fabric of light texture.

Mus-qui'to (mŭs-kē'tō), *n.* See Mosquito.

Muss (mŭs), *n.* Confusion; scramble; mess. — *v. t.* [Mussed (mŭst); Mussing.] To disorder; to derange; to rumple. [*Colloq.*]

Mus'sel (mŭs's'l), *n.* A marine and fresh-water bivalve shellfish.

Mus'sul-man (mŭs'sŭl-*m*an), *n.*; *pl.* Mussulmans (-*m*anz). A Mohammedan.

Must (mŭst), *v. i.* or *auxiliary.* To be obliged; to be necessary or essential.

Must (mŭst), *n.* Juice pressed from the grape, but not fermented; mustiness; mold. — *v. i.* To grow moldy and sour. — *v. t.* To make musty. — **Mus'ty** (mŭs'tў), *a.* Rank and pungent in odor or taste; moldy; stale; decayed; dull; spiritless. — **Mus'ti-ness**, *n.*

Mus-tache' (mŭs-tăsh'), *n.* Part of the beard growing on the upper lip.

Mus'tang (mŭs'tăng), *n.* A half-wild horse of the prairies in Mexico, California, etc.

Mus'tard (mŭs'tĕrd), *n.* A plant, and its pungent seeds used, when ground into powder, as a condiment, also as stimulative and emetic.

Mustard.

Mus'ter (mŭs'tĕr), *n.* Assembling of troops for review, parade, etc.; assemblage; display; gathering. — *v. t. & i.* [Mustered (-tĕrd); Mustering.] To assemble; to get together. — **To pass muster.** To pass inspection without censure. — **Muster roll.** Roll or register of the men present or accounted for in each company, troop, or regiment.

Mus'ty, *a.* See under Must, *n.*

Mu'ta-ble (mū'tȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of alteration; subject to change; inconstant; unstable; unsettled; irresolute; fickle. — **Mu'ta-ble-ness, Mu'ta-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* — **Mu-ta'tion** (mū-tā'shŭn), *n.* A changing; alteration.

Mute (mūt), *a.* Silent; dumb; speechless. — *n.* One silent or speechless, or unable, from deafness, to use articulate language; one employed to stand before a house containing a corpse; dumb attendant of a seraglio; letter representing no sound; element of speech formed without vocal passage of the breath, as *p*, *b*, *d*, *g*, *k*, *t*. — **Mute'ly**, *adv.* — **Mute'ness**, *n.*

Mu'ti-late (mū'tĭ-lāt), *v. t.* To cut off a limb or essential part of; to maim; to cripple; to render imperfect. — **Mu'ti-la'tor** (-lā'tĕr), *n.* — **Mu'ti-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A mutilating; state of being mutilated.

Mu'ti-ny (mū'tĭ-nў), *n.* Insurrection against authority; revolt; uprising; rebellion. — *v. i.* [Mutinied (-nĭd); Mutinying (-nĭ-ĭng).] To rise against lawful authority. — **Mu'ti-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* Disposed to mutiny; turbulent. — **Mu'ti-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **Mu'ti-nous-ness**, *n.* — **Mu'ti-neer'** (-tĭ-nēr'), *n.* One guilty of mutiny; sailor or soldier who rises in opposition to officers.

Mut'ter (mŭt'tĕr), *v. i.* [Muttered (-tĕrd); Muttering.] To utter words with a low voice; to grumble; to murmur; to sound with a low, rumbling noise. — *v. t.* To utter imperfectly or with a murmur. — *n.* Repressed or obscure utterance. — **Mut'ter-er**, *n.*

Mut'ton (mŭt't'n), *n.* Flesh of sheep. — **Mutton chop.** A cut of mutton for broiling.

Mu'tu-al (mū'tū-*al*), *a.* Reciprocally acting or related, given and received; interchanged; common. — **Mu'tu-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Mu'tu-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality or correlation; reciprocation; interchange.

Muz'zle (mŭz'z'l), *n.* The projecting mouth and nose of an animal; snout; mouth of a gun; cage for the mouth to stop biting. — *v. t.* To bind (the mouth of) so as to prevent biting.

My (mī), *a. & poss. pron.* Belonging to me.

Myn-heer' (mĭn-hēr'), *n.* Sir; Mr.; — title of address among the Dutch.

My-o'pi-a (mĭ-ō'pĭ-ȧ), **My'o-py** (mī'ō-pў), *n.* Shortsightedness; nearsightedness; inability to see distant objects plainly.

Myr'i-ad (mĭr'ĭ-*ad*), *n.* The number of ten thousand; immense or indefinitely large number.

Myr'i-a-gram (mĭr'ĭ-ȧ-grăm), **Myr'i-a-gramme**, *n.* Metric weight of 10,000 grams, or 22.046 lbs. avoirdupois.

Myr'i-a-li'ter (mĭr'ĭ-ȧ-lē'tĕr *or* mĭr'ĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĕr), **Myr'i-a-li'tre**, *n.* Metric measure of capacity containing 10,000 liters, — equal to 2,641.7 wine gallons.

Myr'i-a-me'ter (mĭr'ĭ-ȧ-mē'tĕr *or* mĭr'ĭ-ăm'ē-tĕr), **Myr'i-a-me'tre**, *n.* Metric measure of length, being 10,000 meters, or 6.2137 miles.

Myr'i-a-pod (mĭr'ĭ-ȧ-pŏd), *n.* An air breathing, vermiform, articulate animal, having many jointed legs and a hard external skeleton.

Myr'i-are (mĭr'ĭ-ăr), *n.* Metric measure of surface, containing 10,000 ares, or 247.1 acres.

Myr'mi-don (mĕr'mĭ-dŏn), *n.* One of a troop led by Achilles to the war against Troy; a soldier of desperate character; a ruffian.

Myrrh (mĕr), *n.* An aromatic gum resin from an Arabian tree, used medicinally and for its odor.

Myr'tle (mĕr't'l), *n.* A shrubby plant, bearing flowers, followed by black berries, used as a condiment and perfume. The ancients considered it sacred to Venus.

Myrtle.

My-self' (mĭ-sĕlf' *or* mĭ-), *prom.*; *pl.* Ourselves (our-sĕlvz'). I or me; — used for emphasis, also instead of *me*, as the object of a reflexive verb, without emphasis.

Mys'ter-y (mĭs'tĕr-ў), *n.*; *pl.* **Mysteries** (-Iz). A profound secret; thing beyond comprehension until explained; trade; calling; rude drama of a religious character; *pl.* secret religious celebrations, to which only initiated persons were admitted. — **Mys-te'ri-ous** (-tē'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Relating to, of the nature of, or containing, mystery; difficult to understand; obscure; secret; incomprehensible. — **Mys-te'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Mys-te'ri-ous-ness**, *n.* — **Mys'tic** (-tĭk), *n.* One who holds to mysticism. — **Mys'tic, Mys'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Remote from human comprehension; obscure; implying mysticism; involving secret meaning; emblematical. — **Mys'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Mys'tic-al-ness**, *n.* — **Mys'ti-cism** (-tĭ-sIz'm), *n.* Obscurity of doctrine; doctrine of direct intercourse with the divine Spirit, and consequent knowledge of spiritual things unattainable by the natural intellect. — **Mys'ti-fy** (-tĭ-fī), *v. t.* [Mystified (-fīd); Mystifying.] To involve in mystery; to mislead; to perplex. — **Mys'ti-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* An involving in mystery; state of being mystified; something designed to mystify; a hoax.

Myth (mĭth), *n.* Fabulous narrative, conveying moral or religious truth; popular fable; thing existing only in imagination. — **Myth'ic** (mĭth'Ik), **Myth'ic-al** (-I-kal), *a.* Relating to or of the nature of a myth; imaginary; fanciful. — **Myth'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **My-thol'o-gy** (mĭ-thŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* Science of, or a treatise on, myths; collective body of myths. — **My-thol'o-gist**, *n.* One versed in mythology. — **Myth'o-log'ic** (mĭth'ŏ-lŏj'Ik), **Myth'o-log'ic-al** (-I-kal), *a.* Relating to mythology; fabulous.

N.

Nab (năb), *v. t.* [Nabbed (năbd); Nabbing.] To catch suddenly; to grab.

Na'bob (nā'bŏb), *n.* A deputy or viceroy in India; a very rich man.

Na'cre (nā'kĕr), *n.* Mother-of-pearl; pearly gleam or luster. — **Na'cre-ous** (-krē-ŭs), *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, nacre.

Na'dir (nā'dĕr), *n.* Point of the heavens opposite the zenith; lowest point.

Nag (năg), *n.* A small horse; a pony.

Nag (năg), *v. i.* & *t.* [Nagged (nągd); Nagging.] To scold persistently; to worry; to fret.

Na'iad (nā'yăd), *n.* A water nymph; a river mussel.

Naiad.

Nail (nāl), *n.* Horny scale at the end of fingers and toes; claw or talon of a bird; metal pin to fasten boards, timbers, etc., together; a measure of length, being 2¼ inches. — *v. t.* [Nailed (nāld); Nailing.] To fasten with nails; to fix; to catch; to trap. — **Nail'er** (nāl'ĕr), *n.* One who makes nails. — **Nail'er-y** (-ў), *n.* Manufactory where nails are made.

Nain'sook' (nān'sōōk'), *n.* Thick muslin, plain or striped.

‖Na'ive' (nā'ēv'), *a.* Having unaffected simplicity; ingenuous. — **‖Na'ive'té'** (nā'ēv'tā'), *n.* Native simplicity; ingenuousness.

Na'ked (nā'kĕd), *a.* Having no covering; bare; nude; unarmed; defenseless; manifest; plain. — **Na'ked-ly**, *adv.* — **Na'ked-ness**, *n.*

Nam'by-pam'by (năm'bў-păm'bў), *n.* That which is weakly sentimental, or affectedly pretty. — *a.* Weakly sentimental; finical.

Name (nām), *n.* Title; appellation; character; reputation. — *v. t.* [Named (nāmd); Naming.] To give an appellation to; to mention by name; to denominate; to style; to term; to call; to designate; to nominate. — **Name'less** (nām'lĕs), *a.* Without a name; undistinguished. — **Name'ly**, *adv.* To wit; that is to say; to particularize. — **Name'sake'** (-sāk'), *n.* One having the same name as another or named out of regard to another.

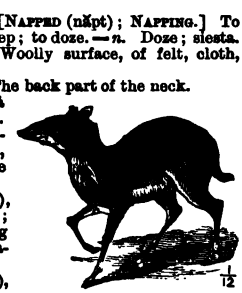
Nan-keen' (năn-kēn'), *n.* Yellowish cotton cloth.

Nap (năp), *v. t.* [Napped (năpt); Napping.] To have a short sleep; to doze. — *n.* Doze; siesta.

Nap (năp), *n.* Woolly surface, of felt, cloth, plants, etc.

Nape (nāp), *n.* The back part of the neck.

Naph'tha (năf'thă *or* năp'thă), *n.* A volatile, bituminous liquid, exuding from the earth.

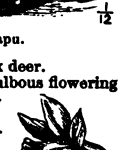


Napu. 1/12

Nap'kin (năp'kĭn), *n.* Little towel; cloth for wiping the mouth at table, etc.

‖Na-pu' (nă-pōō'), *n.* An agile deer of Java, of the size of a hare; the pygmy musk deer.

Nar-cis'sus (när-sĭs'sŭs), *n.* A bulbous flowering plant, comprising daffodils, jonquils, etc.



Narcissus.

Nar-cot'ic (när-kŏt'Ik), *a.* Relieving pain; producing sleep. — *n.* An opiate. — **Nar'co-tine** (när'kō-tIn *or* -tēn), *n.* Alkaloid obtained from opium.

Nard (närd), *n.* East Indian odorous plant; spikenard; unguent prepared from it.

Nar-rate' (năr-rāt' *or* năr'rāt), *v. t.* To tell, rehearse, or recite (a story); to give an account of. — **Nar-ra'tor** (-rā'tŏr), *n.* — **Nar-ra'tion** (-shŭn), *n.* Account; recital; description; story; tale; history. — **Nar'ra-tive** (năr'rā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to narration; giving an account. — *n.* Account; narration. — **Nar'ra-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Nar'row (năr'rō), *a.* Of little breadth; not wide or broad; limited; circumscribed; niggardly; selfish; close; near; involving danger; careful; exact. — *v. t.* & *i.* [Narrowed (-rōd); Narrowing.] To contract. — *n.* A narrow passage; *pl.* strait connecting two bodies of water. — **Nar'row-ly**, *adv.* — **Nar'row-ness**, *n.* — **Nar'row-mind'ed** (-mind'ĕd), *a.* Illiberal; mean-spirited.

Nar'whal (när'hwal), *n.* An arctic cetacean, having a long, twisted tusk, projecting from the upper jaw like a horn.

Na'sal (nā'zal), *a.* Pertaining to, or spoken through, the nose. — *n.* Sound uttered through the nose, or through nose and mouth simultaneously; medicine to operate through the nose.

Nas'cent (năs'sent), *a.* Beginning to exist or grow.

Nas'ti-ly, Nas'ti-ness. See under NASTY, *a.*

Nas-tur'tium (năs-tûr'shŭm), **Nas-tur'tion** (-shŭn), *n.* A cruciferous plant of pungent taste and flavor.

Nas'ty (năs'tĭ), *a.* [*Comp.* NASTIER; *superl.* NASTIEST.] Offensively filthy; dirty; foul; vile; obscene. — **Nas'ti-ly**, *adv.* — **Nas'ti-ness**, *n.*

Na'tal (nā'tal), *a.* Pertaining to, or dating from, one's birth; native; natural.

Na'tant (nā'tant), *a.* Floating on the surface of a fluid. — **Na'ta-to'ri-al** (nā'tă-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Adapted to swim. — **Na'ta-to-ry** (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Enabling to swim; natatorial.

Na'tion (nā'shŭn), *n.* People living under the same government; race; stock. — **Na'tion-al** (năsh'ŭn-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to a nation; public; general. — **Na'tion-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* State of being national; attachment to one's country. — **Na'tion-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being national, or attached to one's own nation; national character; race or people of common language and character. — **Na'tion-al-ize** (-*al*-iz), *v. t.* To make national.

Na'tive (nā'tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to one's birth; natal; born with one; indigenous; unartificial. — *n.* One born in a place or country; a denizen by birth. — **Na'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Na'tive-ness**, *n.* — **Na-tiv'i-ty** (nă-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Birth; time, place, or circumstances of birth.

Nat'ty (năt'tĭ), *a.* Neatly fine; foppish; spruce.

Na'ture (nā'tûr), *n.* Native character; essential quality; sort; kind; the created universe; regular course; natural affection. — **Nat'u-ral** (năt'ū-*ral*), *a.* Pertaining to the constitution of a thing; essential; characteristic; legitimate; normal; regular; illegitimate; bastard. — *n.* An idiot. — **Nat'u-ral-ly**, *adv.* — **Nat'u-ral-ness**, *n.* — **Nat'u-ral-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* State of nature; realism; doctrine of those who deny the supernatural. — **Nat'u-ral-ist**, *n.* One versed in natural science; student of natural history, esp. of animals; one who holds the doctrine of naturalism in religion. — **Nat'u-ral-ize** (-ĭz), *v. t.* To make natural or familiar; to confer citizenship upon; to accustom; to habituate. — **Nat'u-ral-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A naturalizing; admission to native privileges.

Naught (nạt), *n.* Nothing; the arithmetical character **0**; a cipher. — *adv.* In no degree; not at all. — *a.* Of no value or account; worthless; bad; vile; naughty.

Naugh'ty (nạ'tĭ), *a.* [*Comp.* NAUGHTIER (-tĭ-ẽr); *superl.* NAUGHTIEST.] Mischievous; perverse; froward. — **Naugh'ti-ly** (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **Naugh'ti-ness**, *n.* Slight wrong doing, as of children; perverseness.

Nau'se-a (nạ'shē-ă *or* nạ'shă), *n.* Seasickness; sickness of the stomach; qualm. — **Nau'se-ate** (-shē-āt), *v. i.* & *t.* To sicken; to disgust. — **Nau'seous** (-shŭs), *a.* Causing, or fitted to cause, nausea or disgust. — **Nau'seous-ly**, *adv.*

Nau'tic-al (nạ'tĭ-k*al*), *a.* Pertaining to seamen or navigators; naval; marine; maritime.

Nau'ti-lus (nạ'tĭ-lŭs), *n.* A small cephalopodous mollusk.

Na'val (nā'val), *a.* Having to do with ships or a navy; nautical; marine; maritime.

Nave (nāv), *n.* Block in the center of a wheel, from which the spokes radiate; a hub.

Nave (nāv), *n.* Middle or body of a church, from choir to entrance.

Nave.

Na'vel (nā'v'l), *n.* The depression in the center of the belly; the central part or point.

Nav'i-gate (năv'ĭ-gāt), *v. i.* To journey by water; to go in a ship. — *v. t.* To pass over in ships; to manage (ships). — **Nav'i-ga'tor** (-gā'tẽr), *n.* — **Nav'i-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* A navigating; method of determining a ship's position, course, etc.; vessels; shipping. — **Nav'i-ga-ble** (-gă-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being navigated; deep enough for ships. — **Nav'i-ga-ble-ness, Nav'i-ga-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **Nav'i-ga-bly**, *adv.*

Nav'vy (năv'vĭ), *n.*; *pl.* NAVVIES (-vĭz). Laborer on canals, railroads, etc.

Na'vy (nā'vĭ), *n.*; *pl.* NAVIES (-vĭz). Fleet of ships; collective force of ships, officers, and men belonging to a nation.

Nay (nā), *adv.* No; not this merely, but also. — *n.* Denial; refusal.

Naz'a-rene' (năz'ă-rēn'), *n.* An inhabitant of Nazareth; an early convert to Christianity.

Neap (nēp), *n.* Pole of a cart; prop for the front of a cart, etc.

Neap (nēp), *a.* Low. — *n.* One of the *neap tides*, which happen in the second and last quarters of the moon, when the difference between high and low water is least.

Near (nēr), *adv.* At a little distance from; closely; almost. — *a.* Not far distant; adjacent; closely connected or related; intimate; dear; next to the rider or driver of a team. — *v. t* & *i.* [NEARED (nērd); NEARING.] To approach; to come nearer. — *prep.* Close by; not far from. — **Near'ly** (nēr'lĭ), *adv.* — **Near'ness**, *n.*

Near'sight'ed (nēr'sīt'ĕd), *a.* Seeing distinctly at a short distance only; shortsighted.

Neat (nēt), *n. sing.* & *pl.* Bovine cattle (bulls, oxen, and cows), as distinguished from horses, sheep, and goats. — *a.* Belonging to the bovine genus or to such cattle.

Neat (nēt), *a.* Free from that which soils, defiles, or disorders; pure; clean; trim; spruce. — **Neat'ly** (nēt'lĭ), *adv.* — **Neat'ness**, *n.*

Neb (nĕb), *n.* Nose; snout; mouth; beak of a bird; bill; nib of a pen.

Neb'u-la (nĕb'ū-lȧ), *n.* Faint, misty appearance of innumerable stars in the sky; spot; film. — **Neb'u-lar** (-lẽr), *a.* Pertaining to nebulæ. — **Neb'u-los'i-ty** (nĕb'ū-lŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* State of being nebulous; misty appearance surrounding certain stars. — **Neb'u-lous** (nĕb'ū-lŭs), *a.* Cloudy; hazy; nebular.

Nec'es-sa-ry (nĕs'ĕs-sȧ-rў), *a.* Such as must be; inevitable; indispensable; requisite; essential; involuntary. — *n.; pl.* NECESSARIES (-rĭz). A thing indispensable to some purpose. — **Nec'es-sa-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **Nec'es-sa-ri-ness**, *n.* — **Ne-ces'si-ty** (nē-sĕs'sĭ-tў), *n.; pl.* NECESSITIES (-tĭz). Quality of being necessary; indispensableness; need; indigence; want; requisite; overruling power; fate; fatality. — **Ne-ces'si-tate** (-tāt), *v. t.* To make necessary or indispensable; to force; to compel. — **Ne-ces'si-tous** (-tŭs), *a.* Very needy or indigent; destitute. — **Ne-ces'si-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ne-ces'si-tous-ness**, *n.*

Neck (nĕk), *n.* Part of the body connecting head and trunk; slender part of a retort, bottle, etc.; narrow tract of land connecting larger tracts. — **Neck'lace** (-lās), *n.* String of beads, etc., worn upon the neck. — **Neck'tie'** (-tī'), *n.* Band tied round the collar.

Ne-crol'o-gy (nē-krŏl'ō-jў), *n.* Register of deaths. — **Ne-crol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* One who records deaths. — **Nec'ro-log'ic-al** (nĕk'rō-lŏj'ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Pertaining to an account of deaths.

Nec'ro-man'cy (nĕk'rō-măn'sў), *n.* Divination by pretended communication with the dead; conjuration; enchantment. — **Nec'ro-man'cer** (-sẽr), *n.* Sorcerer; wizard. — **Nec'ro-man'tic** (-măn'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or performed by, necromancy.

Ne-crop'o-lis (nē-krŏp'ō-lĭs), *n.* City of the dead; cemetery; graveyard.

Nec'tar (nĕk'tẽr), *n.* The fabled drink of the gods; delicious beverage. — **Nec'tar-ous** (-tŭs), **Nec-ta'ro-al** (-tā'rō-ȧl), **Nec-ta're-an** (-ȧn), **Nec-ta're-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Delicious.

Nec'tar-ine (nĕk'tẽr-ĭn), *n.* A variety of peach.

Nec'ta-ry (nĕk'tȧ-rў), *n.* Honey gland of a flower. — **Nec-ta'ri-al** (-tā'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* Pertaining to the nectary.

‖**Née** (nā), *p. p.* Born; — said in giving the maiden name of a married woman.

Need (nēd), *n.* Urgent want; necessity; emergency; distress; destitution; poverty. — *v. t.* To be in want of; to lack. — *v. i.* To be wanted; to be necessary. — **Needs** (nēdz), *adv.* Of necessity; necessarily. — **Need'ful** (nēd'fŭl), *a.* Full of need; needy; requisite. — **Need'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Need'ful-ness**, *n.* — **Need'y** (nēd'ў), *a.* Poor; necessitous. — **Need'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Need'i-ness**, *n.* — **Need'less**, *a.* Having no need; unnecessary; not requisite. — **Need'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Need'less-ness**, *n.*

Nee'dle (nē'd'l), *n.* A pointed steel instrument, for drawing a thread in sewing; magnetized bar of steel, in a compass, turning freely toward the magnetic poles of the earth. — **Nee'dle-ful** (-fŭl), *n.* As much thread as a needle carries at one time. — **Needle gun.** A firearm loaded at the breach by a cartridge which is exploded by a pin or needle driven into it. — **Nee'dle-wom'an**, *n.* A seamstress.

Needs, Need'y, etc. See under NEED, *n.*

Ne'er (nâr *or* nār), *adv.* Contraction of NEVER.

Ne-fa'ri-ous (nē-fā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Wicked in the extreme; atrociously villainous; iniquitous; atrocious; infamous. — **Ne-fa'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Ne-ga'tion (nē-gā'shŭn), *n.* A denying; denial. — **Neg'a-tive** (nĕg'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Implying denial; stopping; restraining. — *n.* A proposition by which something is denied or forbidden; a word that denies; a veto; a photographic picture upon glass in which light portions of the original are represented in opaque material, and the dark portions by the transparent ground of the picture. — *v. t.* To disprove; to reject; to counteract. — **Neg'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Neg-lect' (nĕg-lĕkt'), *v. t.* To omit carelessly; to pass unimproved or undone; to omit; to slight. — *n.* Negligence; inattention; slight; indifference. — **Neg-lect'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Careless; inattentive; treating with neglect or slight. — **Neg-lect'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Neg'li-gent** (nĕg'lĭ-jent), *a.* Apt to neglect; customarily neglectful; heedless; remiss. — **Neg'li-gent-ly**, *adv.* — **Neg'li-gence** (-jens), *n.* Neglect; negligent act. — **Neg'li-gée'** (nĕg'lĭ-zhā'; *F.* nĕ'glē'zhā'), *n.* Unceremonious attire; undress; dishabille.

Ne-go'ti-ate (nē-gō'shĭ-āt), *v. i.* & *t.* To transact business; to bargain; to sell; to pass. — **Ne-go'ti-a'tor** (-tẽr), *n.* — **Ne-go'ti-a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being negotiated; transferable to another person. — **Ne-go'ti-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* — **Ne-go'ti-a'tion** (-shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* A negotiating; trading; transaction of business between nations.

Ne'gro (nē'grō), *n.; pl.* NEGROES (-grōz). A black man; one of a black race inhabiting Africa. — **Ne'gress** (-grĕs), *n.* A female negro.

Ne'gus (nē'gŭs), *n.* A mixture of wine, water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon juice.

Neigh (nā), *v. i.* [NEIGHED (nād); NEIGHING.] To cry as a horse; to whinny. — *n.* Cry of a horse.

Neigh'bor (nā'bẽr), *n.* Person living near one; one entitled to, or exhibiting, neighborly kindness. — *a.* Near to another; adjoining; next. — *v. t.* To adjoin; to be near to. — **Neigh'bor-ly** (-bẽr-lў), *n.* Becoming a neighbor; social; friendly. — **Neigh'bor-li-ness**, *n.* — **Neigh'bor-hood** (-hōōd), *n.* Vicinity; people of a region.

Nei'ther (nē'thẽr *or* nī'thẽr), *a.* Not either; not the one or the other. — *conj.* Not either; nor.

Ne-ol'o-gy (nē-ŏl'ō-jў), *n.* Introduction or use of new words or doctrines. — **Ne-ol'o-gism** (-jĭz'm), *n.* New word, expression, or doctrine. — **Ne-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* One chargeable with neology. — **Ne'o-log'ic-al** (nē'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Pertaining to neology; employing new words.

Ne'o-phyte (nē'ō-fīt), *n.* A new convert or proselyte; novice; tyro.

Ne'o-ter'ic (nē'ō-tẽr'ĭk), **Ne'o-ter'ic-al** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Recent in origin; modern; new.

Neph'ew (nĕf'ū; *in Eng.* nĕv'ū), *n.* The son of a brother or sister.

Ne-phrit'ic (nē-frĭt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, having disease of, or relieving disorders of, the kidneys. — *n.* Medicine for disease of the kidneys.

Nep'o-tism (nĕp'ō-tĭz'm), *n.* Favoritism to relations. — **Nep'o-tist** (-tĭst), *n.* One who practices nepotism.

Nep'tune (nĕp'tūn), *n.* Mythological god of the sea, fountains, and rivers; planet beyond

Uranus, being 2,775,000,000 miles from the sun. — **Nep-tu'ni-an** (nĕp-tū'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to Neptune or to the ocean; formed by water or aqueous solution.

Ne're-id (nē'rē-ĭd), *n.* Mythological sea nymph, one of the daughters of Nereus.

Nerve (nĕrv), *n.* One of the bundles of fibers which establish communication between parts of the animal body and the brain and spinal cord, or the central ganglia; physical strength, vigor, or soundness; firmness; courage. — *v. t.* [NERVED (nĕrvd); NERVING.] To give strength or vigor to; to supply with force. — **Nerve'less** (nĕrv'-lĕs), *a.* Destitute of vigor. — **Nerv'ine** (nĕrv'-ĭn), *a.* Quieting nervous excitement. — *n.* Medicine to act on the nerves or soothe excitement. — **Nerv'ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to the nerves; possessing nerve or vigor; forcible; having the nerves deranged or weak; easily agitated; excitable; timid. — **Nerv'ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Nerv'ous-ness**, *n.*

Nes'cience (nĕsh'ens), *n.* Want of knowledge; ignorance.

Nest (nĕst), *n.* A bird's bed or receptacle for laying her eggs and rearing her young; place for the eggs of insects, turtles, etc.; snug residence or situation; collection of boxes, etc., fitting one within the other. — *v. i.* To build and occupy a nest. — *v. t.* To put into a nest; to make a nest for. — **Nest egg.** Egg left in the nest to prevent the hen from forsaking it; something laid up as the beginning of a collection. — **Nes'tle** (nĕs''l), *v. i.* [NESTLED (-'ld); NESTLING (-lĭng).] To lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest. — **Nes'tling** (-lĭng), *n.* Young bird in the nest. — *a.* Newly hatched.

Nest of American Goldfinch.

Net (nĕt), *n.* Fabric of twine wrought in meshes, for catching fish, birds, or beasts; a snare. — *v. t.* & *i.* [NETTED; NETTING.] To make into a net; to form network; to take in a net. — **Net'ting** (nĕt'tĭng), *n.* Piece of network; process of making nets. — **Net'work'** (-wûrk'), *n.* Fabric of netted cords, wires, etc.

Net (nĕt), *a.* Pure; clear of charges, deductions, etc. — *v. t.* To produce as clear profit.

Neth'er (nĕth'ĕr), *a.* Lying or being beneath, or in the lower part; lower. — **Neth'er-most'** (-mōst'), *a.* Lowest.

Net'ting, *n.* See under NET, a fabric.

Net'tle (nĕt't'l), *n.* A plant covered with sharp prickly and poisonous hairs. — *v. t.* [NETTLED (-t'ld); NETTLING.] To fret; to sting; to irritate; to vex. — **Nettle rash.** An eruptive disease resembling the effects of the sting of a nettle.

Nettle.

Net'work', *n.* See under NET, a fabric.

Neu-ral'gi-a (nū-răl'jĭ-ă), *n.* Acute pain in the nerves. — **Neu-ral'gic** (-jĭk), *a.* Pertaining to neuralgia.

Neu-rol'o-gy (nū-rŏl'ŏ-jy), *n.* Science of the nerves. — **Neu-rot'ic** (-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* Relating to the nerves; useful in disorders of the nerves.

Neu'ter (nū'tĕr), *a.* Of neither party, or neither gender; neutral. — *n.* One who takes no part in a contest; a neutral; working bee. — **Neu'tral** (-tral), *a.* Not engaged on either side; neuter; indifferent. — *n.* A person or nation that takes no part in a contest between others. — **Neu'tral-ly**, *adv.* — **Neu-tral'i-ty** (nū-trăl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* State of being neutral; indifference. — **Neu'tral-ize** (nū'tral-iz), *v. t.* To render neutral; to destroy the effect of; to render inert; to counteract. — **Neu'tral-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A neutralizing; state of being neutralized.

Nev'er (nĕv'ĕr), *adv.* Not ever; not at any time; not in the least. — **Nev'er-the-less'** (-the-lĕs'), *adv.* Not the less; notwithstanding; yet.

New (nū), *a.* Novel; recent; fresh; modern. — **New'ly**, *adv.* — **New'ness**, *n.* — **New'fan'gled** (nū'făn'g'ld), *a.* New made; formed with affectation of novelty. — **New'ish**, *a.* Somewhat new. — **News** (nūz), *n.* Recent account; tidings; intelligence; advice. — **News'mon'ger** (-mŭn'gĕr), *n.* One who deals in news. — **News'pa'per** (-pā'pĕr), *n.* Public print that circulates news, advertisements, etc.

New'found-land' (nū'fŭnd-lănd', *often* nū-found'-lănd), *n.* An island on the coast of British North America; a Newfoundland dog, a large dog, very docile, and a powerful swimmer.

Newt (nūt), *n.* A small lizard; an eft.

Next (nĕkst), *a.*, *superl.* of NIGH. Nearest in place, time, quality, rank, or relation. — *adv.* At the time or turn immediately succeeding.

Nib (nĭb), *n.* A prong; the beak of a bird; a point of a pen. — *v. t.* [NIBBED (nĭbd); NIBBING.] To furnish with a nib; to point.

Nib'ble (nĭb'b'l), *v. t.* & *i.* [NIBBLED (-b'ld); NIBBLING.] To eat slowly or in small bits. — *n.* A little bite. — **Nib'bler** (-blĕr), *n.*

Nice (nīs), *a.* Pleasing to the taste; dainty; delicate; fine; accurate; precise; particular; scrupulous; fastidious; finical; effeminate. — **Nice'ly** (nīs'lỹ), *adv.* — **Nice'ness**, *n.* — **Ni'ce-ty** (nī'sĕ-tỹ), *n.* Quality of being nice; delicacy; delicate management; precision; fastidiousness; esp. in *pl.* delicacy.

Niche (nĭch), *n.* A recess in a wall; an alcove.

Niche.

Nick (nĭk), *n.* Notch; score for keeping an account; particular point or place. — *v. t.* [NICKED (nĭkt); NICKING.] To cut in nicks or notches; to notch; to suit or fit into.

Nick'el (nĭk'el), *n.* A grayish-white metal of the iron group; a coin (worth 1, 2, or 5 cents), containing nickel.

Nick'nack' (nĭk'năk'), *n.* A small thing; trifle.
Nick'name' (nĭk'nām'), *n.* A name given in contempt, derision, or familiarity. — *v. t.* To give a nickname to.
Nic'tate (nĭk'tāt), **Nic'ti-tate** (-tĭ-tāt), *v. i.* To wink; to blink. — **Nic-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), **Nic'ti-ta'tion** (-tĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of winking.
Ni'dus (nī'dŭs), *n.*; *pl.* NIDI (nī'dī). A nest of birds, insects, etc.; breeding place. — **Nid'i-fi-ca'tion** (nĭd'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A building a nest, and hatching of young. — **Nid'u-late** (nĭd'ū-lāt), *v. i.* To make a nest. — **Nid'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Time of remaining in the nest, as of a bird.
Niece (nēs), *n.* Daughter of a brother or sister.
Nig'gard (nĭg'gẽrd), *n.* One meanly close and covetous; a miser. — *a.* Sordid; miserly. — **Nig'gard-ly**, *a.* Niggard. — **Nig'gard-li-ness**, *n.*
Nig'ger (nĭg'gẽr), *n.* A negro. [*Vulgar*]
Nigh (nī), *a.* [*Compar.* NIGHER (-ẽr); *superl.* NIGHEST or NEXT (nĕkst).] Not distant; near. — *adv.* Almost; nearly. — *prep.* Near to.
Night (nīt), *n.* Time from sunset to sunrise; darkness; ignorance; adversity; death. — **Night'ly** (nīt'lĭ), *a.* Done by night or every night. — *adv.* In the night; every night. — **Night'cap'** (-kăp'), *n.* Cap worn in bed or in undress. — **Night'fall'** (-fąl'), *n.* Close of the day; evening. — **Night'gown'** (nīt'goun'), *n.* Loose gown used for undress or for a sleeping garment. — **Night hawk.** American bird akin to the goatsucker, which hunts its prey toward evening. — **Night walker.** One who walks in his sleep; a somnambulist; one who roves about in the night for evil purposes. — **Night watch.** A period in the night, as distinguished by the change of watch; a guard to afford protection in the night.
Night'in-gale (nīt'ĭn-gāl), *n.* A European bird that sings at night with great sweetness.

Nightingale.

Night'ly, *a.* & *adv.* See under NIGHT, *n.*
Night'mare' (nīt'mār'), *n.* Sensation in sleep as of pressure on the chest or stomach; incubus; any oppressive influence.
Night'shade' (nīt'shād'), *n.* A low branching weed, having small, white flowers, and black berries thought to be poisonous.
Ni'hil (nī'hĭl), *n.* Nothing. — **Ni-hil'i-ty** (nĭ-hĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Nothingness. — **Ni'hil-ism** (nī'hĭl-ĭz'm), *n.* Nothingness; nihility; doctrine that nothing can be known; skepticism; doctrines of nihilists. — **Ni'hil-ist**, *n.* An advocate of nihilism; disbeliever in the social improvement of men; one of a political secret organization for the destruction of government.
Nim'ble (nĭm'b'l), *a.* [NIMBLER (-blẽr); NIMBLEST.] Light and quick in motion; agile; active; brisk; expert. — **Nim'bly**, *adv.* — **Nim'ble-ness**, *n.*
Nim'bus (nĭm'bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. NIMBI (-bī), E. NIMBUSES (-ĕz). Circle of rays of light around the heads in paintings of divinities, saints, etc.; a halo; a rain cloud.
Nine (nīn), *a.* One more than eight, or less than ten. — *n.* Sum of five and four; symbol representing nine units (9 or ix.). — **Nine'fold'** (nīn'fōld'), *a.* Nine times repeated. — **Nine'pins** (-pĭnz), *n.* A game in which a ball is rolled at nine wooden pins, to knock them down. — **Ninth** (nīnth), *a.* Following the eighth and preceding the tenth; being one of nine equal parts into which a thing is divided. — *n.* One of nine equal parts; the next after the eighth. — **Ninth'ly** (nīnth'lĭ), *adv.* In the ninth place. — **Nine'teen'** (-tēn'), *a.* Nine and ten. — *n.* Sum of ten and nine; symbol representing nineteen units (19 or xix.). — **Nine'teenth'** (-tēnth'), *a.* Following the eighteenth and preceding the twentieth; being one of nineteen equal parts into which a thing is divided. — *n.* One of nineteen equal parts; the next after the eighteenth. — **Nine'ty** (-tĭ), *a.* Nine times ten; one more than 89. — *n.* Sum of nine times ten; symbol representing ninety units (90 or xc.). — **Nine'ti-eth** (-tĭ-ĕth), *a.* Next after the eighty-ninth; being one of ninety equal parts. — *n.* One of ninety equal parts; the next after the eighty-ninth.
Nin'ny (nĭn'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* NINNIES (-nĭz). A fool; a simpleton.
Nip (nĭp), *v. t.* [NIPPED (nĭpt); NIPPING.] To inclose and compress tightly; to pinch; to blast, as by frost; to destroy; to bite. — *n.* A seizing; pinch with the nails or teeth; blast; destruction by frost. — **Nip'per** (nĭp'per), *n.* The fore tooth of a horse; *pl.* pincers.

Nippers.

Nip'ple (nĭp'p'l), *n.* Protuberance by which milk is drawn from the breasts of females; a teat; a pap; projection having an orifice for discharging a fluid or for other purposes.
Nit (nĭt), *n.* The egg of an insect.
Ni'ter (nī'tẽr), **Ni'tre**, *n.* Potassium nitrate, a white, crystalline salt, used in manufacture of gunpowder and in medicine; — called also *saltpeter*. — **Ni'trate** (nī'trāt), *n.* Salt of nitric acid. — **Nitrate of silver.** Lunar caustic. — **Ni'tric** (-trĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, nitrogen. — **Nitric acid.** A powerful, corrosive acid. — **Ni'trous** (-trŭs), **Ni'try** (-trĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or like, niter. — **Ni'tro-gen** (-trō-jĕn), *n.* A gas, without taste, odor, or color, forming nearly four fifths of common air. — **Ni'tro-gen-ize** (-jĕn-īz), *v. t.* To imbue with nitrogen. — **Ni'tro-glyc'er-in** (nī'trō-glĭs'ẽr-ĭn), *n.* A tremendously explosive compound of nitric acid or glycerin with sulphuric acid.
No (nō), *a.* Not any; not one; none. — *adv.* Nay. — *n.*; *pl.* NOES (nōz). A refusal by use of the word *no*; a denial; negative vote; one who votes in the negative.
Nob (nŏb), *n.* The head. [*Low*]
Nob (nŏb), *n.* Nobleman; one of high social position. — **Nob'by** (-bĭ), *a.* Stylish; in vogue. — **Nob'bi-ly**, *adv.*

No'ble (nō'b'l), *a.* [Nobler (-blĕr); Noblest.] Possessing eminence, dignity, or exalted rank; worthy; sublime; great; stately; grand; generous; free. — *n.* A nobleman; a peer; a gold coin. — **No'bly**, *adv.* — **No'ble-ness**, *n.* — **No-bil'i-ty** (nō-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Nobleness; quality of being noble; patrician dignity; the aristocratic and patrician class; the peerage. — **No'ble-man**, *n.* A noble; peer.

No'bod-y (nō'bŏd-ȳ), *n.*; *pl.* Nobodies (-Iz). No person; not anybody; person of no importance.

Noc-tam'bu-list (nŏk-tăm'bû-lĭst), *n.* One who walks in his sleep; a somnambulist.

Noc'turn (nŏk'tûrn), *n.* Religious service by night. — **Noc-tur'nal** (-tûr'nal), *a.* Pertaining to, or done at, night; seeking food at night.

Nod (nŏd), *v. i.* & *t.* [Nodded; Nodding.] To bow (the head) quickly, esp. in assent or salutation; to signify by a nod; to be drowsy. — *n.* A bending forward of the upper part or top of anything; quick forward motion of the head, in assent, salutation, drowsiness, or as a signal.

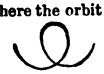
Nod'al, *a.* See under Node, *n.*

Nod'dle (nŏd'd'l), *n.* The head.

Nod'dy (nŏd'dȳ), *n.* A simpleton; a fool; a sea fowl, the booby, tern, etc.

Noddy.

Node (nōd), *n.* Knot; knob; point where the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic; oval figure, or knot, formed by the folding of a geometric curve upon itself. — **Nod'al** (nōd'al), *a.* Of the nature of, or relating to, a node. — **No-dose'** (nō-dōs'), *a.* Having knots or swelling joints; knotted. — **No-dos'i-ty** (-dŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Knottiness; a knot; a swelling. — **Nod'u-lar** (nŏd'û-lĕr), *a.* Pertaining to, or in the form of, a nodule. — **Nod'ule** (-ûl), *n.* A rounded mass of irregular shape.



Node.

Nog (nŏg), *n.* Wooden block built into a wall, as a hold for nails. — *v. t.* [Nogged (nŏgd); Nogging.] To fill in (between scantling) with brickwork. — **Nog'ging**, *n.* Rough brick masonry filling interstices in a wooden building.

Nog'gin (nŏg'gĭn), *n.* Small mug or wooden cup.

Noise (noiz), *n.* Sound of any kind; clamor; din; clatter; uproar. — *v. i.* [Noised (noizd); Noising.] To sound loud. — *v. t.* To spread by rumor; to report. — **Nois'y** (noiz'ȳ), *a.* [Noisier (-ĭ-ĕr); Noisiest.] Making a noise; full of noise; turbulent; boisterous. — **Nois'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Nois'i-ness**, *n.* — **Noise'less**, *a.* Making no noise; silent. — **Noise'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Noise'less-ness**, *n.*

Noi'some (noi'sŭm), *a.* Injurious to health; unwholesome; disgusting; fetid. — **Noi'some-ly**, *adv.* — **Noi'some-ness**, *n.*

Nois'y, *a.* See under Noise, *n.*

Nom'ad (nŏm'ad), *n.* One of a race having no fixed location, but wandering from place to place. — *a.* Roving; restless. — **No-mad'ic** (nō-măd'ĭk), *a.* Wandering. — **Nom'ad-ism** (nŏm'ad-Iz'm), *n.* State of being a nomad.

No'men-cla'ture (nō'mĕn-klā'tûr), *n.* System of technical names in any science; terminology.

Nom'i-nal (nŏm'ĭ-nal), *a.* Pertaining to names; existing in name only; not real. — *n.* A verb formed from a noun. — **Nom'i-nal-ly**, *adv.* By name, or in name only. — **Nom'i-nate** (-nāt), *v. t.* To name; to appoint; to propose by name, or offer the name of (a candidate for office). — **Nom'i-na'tor** (-nā'tĕr), *n.* — **Nom'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A naming or nominating; state of being nominated; power of nominating. — **Nom'i-na-tive**, *a.* Naming; designating. — *n.* The grammatical case in which the subject of a verb stands. — **Nom'i-nee'** (-nē'), *n.* One named, or proposed, for office or for election to office.

Non'age (nŏn'ăj), *n.* Time of life before one reaches legal age; minority.

Non'a-ge-na'ri-an (nŏn'ă-jĕ-nā'rĭ-an), *n.* One ninety years old.

Non'a-gon (nŏn'ă-gŏn), *n.* A polygon having nine angles.

Non'at-tend'ance (nŏn'ăt-tĕnd'ans), *n.* Failure to attend.

Nonce (nŏns), *n.* The present occasion.

‖**Non'cha'lant'** (nŏn'shă'lăn'), *a.* Indifferent; careless; cool. — **Non'cha'lance'** (-lăns'), *n.* Indifference.

Non'com-mis'sioned (nŏn'kŏm-mĭsh'ŭnd), *a.* Not having a commission.

Non'con-duct'or (nŏn-kŏn-dŭk'tĕr), *n.* Substance which does not transmit heat, electricity, etc., or which transmits it with difficulty.

Non'con-form'ist (nŏn'kŏn-fôrm'ĭst), *n.* One who does not conform to an established church, esp. to the Church of England or of Scotland. — **Non'con-form'i-ty** (-ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Neglect or failure of conformity.

Non'de-script (nŏn'dē-skrĭpt), *a.* Not hitherto described; odd; irregular. — *n.* A thing not yet described; something abnormal.

None (nŭn), *a.* & *pron.* No one; not anything; no; not any.

Non-en'ti-ty (nŏn-ĕn'tĭ-tȳ), *n.* Nonexistence; negation of being; thing not existing; person or thing of little account; a nobody.

Nones (nōnz), *n. pl.* Among the Romans, the 5th day of January, February, April, June, August, September, November, and December, and 7th of March, May, July, and October.

None'such' (nŭn'sŭch'), *n.* Something extraordinary; a thing that has not its equal.

Non'ex-ist'ence (nŏn'ĕgz-ĭst'ens), *n.* Absence of existence; nonentity; thing that has no being.

Non'ful-fill'ment (nŏn'fŭl-fĭl'ment), *n.* Neglect or failure to fulfill.

No-nil'lion (nō-nĭl'yŭn), *n.* By French and American notation, a thousand octillions, or a unit with 30 ciphers annexed; by English notation, a million octillions, or a unit with 54 ciphers annexed.

Non-ju'ror (nŏn-jū'rĕr), *n.* One who refuses to take oath of allegiance to the government.

Non'pa-reil' (nŏn'pă-rĕl'), *n.* Something of unequaled excellence; a sort of apple; small size of printing type.

☞ This is *nonpareil* type.

Non-pay'ment (nŏn-pā'ment), *n.* Neglect to pay.

Non'plus (nŏn'plŭs), *n.* Insuperable difficulty; a puzzle. — **Non'plus'** (-plŭs'), *v. t.* [NONPLUSED (-plŭst'); NONPLUSING.] To puzzle; to confound; to put to a stand.

Non-res'i-dence (nŏn-rĕz'ĭ-dens), *n.* Failure to reside at the place where one is stationed. — **Non-res'i-dent** (-dent), *a.* Not residing in a particular place. — *n.* One not a resident of a particular place, or who absents himself from discharge of duties.

Non're-sist'ant (nŏn'rē-zĭst'ant), *a.* Making no resistance to power or oppression. — *n.* One who maintains that no resistance should be made to constituted authority, even when unjustly exercised. — **Non're-sist'ance** (-ans), *n.* Principles or practice of a nonresistant; passive obedience.

Non'sense (nŏn'sĕns), *n.* That which is not sense, or has no sense; things of no importance. — **Non-sen'si-cal** (-sĕn'sĭ-kal), *a.* Unmeaning; absurd; foolish. — **Non-sen'si-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **Non-sen'si-cal-ness**, *n.*

‖**Non seq'ui-tur** (nŏn sĕk'wĭ-tŭr). [*L.*, it does not follow.] An inference which does not follow from the premises.

Non'suit' (nŏn'sūt'), *n.* Neglect or failure by a plaintiff to follow up his suit. — *v. t.* To adjudge or record (a plaintiff) as having dropped his suit, upon his withdrawal or failure to follow it up.

Noo'dle (nōō'd'l), *n.* A simpleton; a blockhead.

Noo'dle (nōō'd'l), *n.* A strip of dough, made with eggs, eaten in soup.

Nook (nŏŏk), *n.* A corner; a recess; a secluded retreat.

Noon (nōōn), *n.* Middle of the day; midday; twelve o'clock. — *a.* Belonging to midday; meridional. — **Noon'day'** (nōōn'dā'), *n.* Midday. — *a.* Meridional. — **Noon'ing**, *n.* Repose at noon; repast at noon. — **Noon'tide'** (-tīd'), *n.* Midday. — *a.* Pertaining to noon; meridional.

Noose (nōōs *or* nōōz), *n.* A running knot, which binds closer the more it is drawn. — *v. t.* [NOOSED (nōōst); NOOSING.] To tie or catch in a noose; to insnare.

Nor (nôr), *conj.* Negative particle, introducing the second member of a negative proposition, following *neither*, or *not*, in the first.

No'rī-a (nō'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* A Persian wheel; a water wheel, turned by a stream striking its floats, and raising buckets near its circumference, which pour water into a trough.

Noria.

Nor'mal (nôr'mal), *a.* According to an established rule or principle; regular; ordinary. — **Normal school.** A school for education of teachers.

Nor'man (nôr'man), *n.* Native or inhabitant of Normandy. — *a.* Pertaining to Normandy, or to the Normans.

Norse (nôrs), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Scandinavia. — *n.* Language of ancient Scandinavia. — **Norse'man** (nôrs'man), *n.* Inhabitant of ancient Scandinavia; Northman.

North (nôrth), *n.* The one of the four cardinal points lying in the direction of the true meridian; direction opposite to the south. — *a.* Lying toward, or situated at, the north. — *v. i.* To turn or move toward the north. — *adv.* Northward. — **North'er** (nôrth'ẽr), *n.* Wind blowing from the north. — **North'er-ly**, *a.* Being toward the north; northern; from the north. — *adv.* Toward the north; in a northern direction; proceeding from the north. — **North'ern** (-ẽrn), *a.* Being in, or near to, the north; in a direction toward the north. — **North'ern-er**, *n.* A resident in the north. — **North'ern-most'** (-mōst'), *a.* Situated at the point furthest north. — **North'ward** (nôrth'wẽrd), *a.* Being toward the north. — **North'ward, North'wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* Toward the north, or toward a point nearer to the north than the east and west points. — **North'ward-ly**, *a.* Having a northern direction. — *adv.* In a northern direction. — **North'east'** (nôrth'ēst'), *n.* Point between the north and east, at equal distance from each. — *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the northeast. — **North'east'er-ly** (-ēst'ẽr-lȳ), *a.* Toward, or coming from, the northeast. — **North'east'ern** (-ẽrn), *a.* Pertaining to, or being in, a direction to the northeast. — **North'west'** (-wĕst'), *n.* Point between north and west, and equally distant from each. — *a.* Pertaining to, or in the direction of, being in, or proceeding from, the northwest. — **North'west'er-ly** (-ẽr-lȳ), *a.* Toward or from the northwest. — **North'west'ern** (-ẽrn), *a.* Pertaining to, or being in, or in a direction to, the northwest.

Nor-we'gi-an (nôr-wē'jĭ-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Norway. — *n.* An inhabitant of Norway.

Nose (nōz), *n.* Prominent part of the face; organ of smell; scent; vent; snout; nozzle. — *v. t.* [NOSED (nōzd); NOSING (nōz'ĭng).] To smell; to scent; to track. — **Nose'bleed'** (nōz'blēd'), *n.* Hemorrhage or bleeding at the nose. — **Nose'gay'** (-gā'), *n.* A bunch of flowers; a bouquet; a posy.

No-sol'o-gy (nō-sŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* Classification of diseases. — **No-sol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* One versed in nosology. — **Nos'o-log'ic-al** (nŏs'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to nosology.

Nos'tril (nŏs'trĭl), *n.* One of the two channels through the nose.

Nos'trum (nŏs'trŭm), *n.* A quack or patent medicine; scheme or advice of a quack.

Not (nŏt), *adv.* A word expressing negation, denial, or refusal.

Not'a-ble (nōt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Noticeable; evident; worthy of notice; remarkable; distinguished for good management; actively industrious; smart. — **Not'a-bly**, *adv.* In a notable manner; memorably; industriously. — **Not'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Not'a-bil'ĭ-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being notable; a notable or remarkable person or thing.

No'ta-ry (nō'tȧ-rȳ), *n.*; *pl.* NOTARIES (-tȧ-rĭz). A public officer who attests deeds and other writings, to make them authentic. — **No-ta'rĭ-al** (nō-tā'rĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to, done or taken by, a notary.

No-ta'tion (nō-tā'shŭn), *n.* A recording by marks, figures, or characters; in arithmetic and algebra, the expressing numbers and quantities by figures or signs.

Notch (nŏch), *n.* A nick; an indentation; a deep pass or defile between mountains. — *v. t.* [NOTCHED (nŏcht); NOTCHING.] To cut in small hollows; to place in a notch.

Note (nōt), *n.* A mark or token; a symbol; a sign, to call attention; memorandum; brief remark; comment; short letter; diplomatic paper; written or printed paper acknowledging a debt, and promising payment; musical character, to indicate the length of a tone; musical sound; notice; reputation; distinction. — *v. t.* To notice with care; to remark; to heed; to record in writing; to stand; to designate. — **Note'book'** (nōt'bo͝ok'), *n.* Book in which memorandums are written or notes of hand are registered. — **Not'ed** (nōt'ĕd), *a.* Well known by reputation; celebrated; remarkable; illustrious; famous. — **Not'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Not'ed-ness**, *n.* — **Note'-wor'thy** (-wûr'thȳ), *a.* Worthy of notice.

Noth'ing (nŭth'ĭng), *n.* Not anything; nonenity; nothingness; a trifle. — *adv.* In no degree; not at all. — **Noth'ing-ness**, *n.* Nihility; nonexistence; a thing of no value.

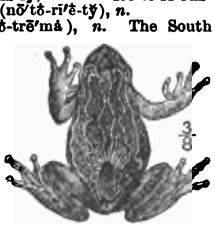
No'tice (nō'tĭs), *n.* A noting, remarking, or observing; writing containing formal information; respectful treatment; regard; heed; consideration; advice; news. — *v. t.* [NOTICED (-tĭst); NOTICING.] To remark; to observe; to see; to heed; to mention. — **No'tice-a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable or worthy of being observed; likely to attract attention.

No'ti-fy (nō'tĭ-fȳ), *v. t.* [NOTIFIED (-fīd); NOTIFYING.] To make known; to publish; to give notice to. — **No'ti-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A giving notice; writing which communicates information; advertisement, citation, etc.

No'tion (nō'shŭn), *n.* Idea; conception; opinion; small article; trifling thing. — **No'tion-al** (*-al*), *a.* Consisting of, or conveying, notions or ideas; existing in idea only; visionary; fanciful. — **No'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

No-to'ri-ous (nō-tō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Generally known and talked of; remarkable; conspicuous; famous. — **No-to'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **No-to'ri-ous-ness**, **No'to-ri'e-ty** (nō'tō-rī'ē-tȳ), *n.*

‖**No'to-tre'ma** (nō'tō-trē'mȧ), *n.* The South American pouched frog.



Nototrema.

Not'with-stand'ing (nŏt' wĭth-stănd'-ĭng), *prep.* Without opposition or obstruction from; in spite of; despite. — *adv.* or *conj.* Although; nevertheless; however.

Nought (nȧt), *n.* Same as NAUGHT.

Noun (noun), *n.* A word used as the designation of anything.

Nour'ish (nŭr'ĭsh), *v. t.* To feed; to furnish with nutriment; to supply means of support and increase to; to encourage; to cherish; to supply. — *v. i.* To promote growth. — **Nour'ish-ment** (-ment), *n.* A nourishing; nutrition; food; sustenance.

Nov'el (nŏv'el), *a.* Of recent origin or introduction; unusual; strange; new. — *n.* A fictitious narrative. — **Nov'el-ist**, *n.* A writer of novels. — **Nov'el-ty** (-el-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being novel; newness; a new or strange thing.

No-vem'ber (nō-vĕm'bĕr), *n.* Eleventh month of the year.

Nov'ice (nŏv'ĭs), *n.* One new in any business; a beginner; one newly received into the church or into a religious house. — **No-vi'ti-ate** (nō-vĭsh'ĭ-ĕt), *n.* State or condition of being a novice; time of probation.

Now (nou), *adv.* At the present time. — **Now and then.** At one time and another, indefinitely; occasionally; at intervals. — **Now'a-days'** (nou'ȧ-dāz'), *adv.* In this age; at the present period.

No'way' (nō'wā'), **No'ways'** (-wāz'), *adv.* In no manner or degree; not at all; nowise.

No'where' (nō'hwâr'), *adv.* Not anywhere; not in any place or state.

No'wise' (nō'wīz'), *adv.* Not in any manner or degree.

Nox'ious (nŏk'shŭs), *a.* Productive of injury; hurtful; destructive; pernicious; corrupting; unwholesome; insalubrious. — **Nox'ious-ly**, *adv.* — **Nox'ious-ness**, *n.*

Noz'zle (nŏz'z'l), *n.* A nose; a snout; a projecting vent of anything.

Nu'cle-us (nū'klē-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. NUCLEUSES (-ĕz), L. NUCLEI (-ī). A kernel; a central mass or point about which matter is gathered; central part of the body of a comet.

Nude (nūd), *a.* Bare; naked; uncovered. — **Nu-da'tion** (nū-dā'shŭn), *n.* A stripping, or making bare or naked. — **Nu'di-ty** (nū'dĭ-tȳ), *n.* Nakedness; undraped or unclothed portion.

Nudge (nŭj), *v. t.* [NUDGED (nŭjd); NUDGING.] To touch gently, as with the elbow, to call attention. — *n.* A push with the elbow.

Nu'ga-to-ry (nū'gȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Trifling; vain; futile; ineffectual.

Nug'get (nŭg'gĕt), *n.* A lump; a mass, esp. of precious metal.

Nui'sance (nū'sȧns), *n.* That which annoys or gives trouble; a thing that produces inconvenience or damage.

Null (nŭl), *a.* Of no force or validity; invalid; void; nugatory; of no significance. — **Nul'li-fy** (nŭl'lĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make void; to render invalid; to abolish; to abrogate; to revoke; to annul; to repeal. — **Nul'li-fi'er**, *n.* — **Nul'li-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A nullifying; a rendering void and of no effect. — **Nul'li-ty** (nŭl'lĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* NULLITIES (-tĭz). Nothingness; anything void, invalid, or of no efficacy.

Numb (nŭm), *a.* Enfeebled in, or destitute of, power of sensation and motion; torpid; paralyzed; benumbed; chill; motionless. — *v. t.* [NUMBED (nŭmd); NUMBING (nŭm'ĭng).] To make torpid; to benumb. — **Numb'ness**, *n.*

Num'ber (nŭm'bĕr), *n.* A single unit or assemblage of units; collection of many individuals; multitude; anything regulated by count; poetry; verse. — *v. t.* [NUMBERED (-bĕrd); NUMBERING.] To reckon; to give or assign the number of; to amount to; to consist of; to count; to calculate; to tell. — **Num'bers** (-bĕrz), *n.* Fourth book of the Pentateuch, containing the census of the Hebrews. — **Num'ber-er**, *n.* — **Num'ber-less** (-bĕr-lĕs), *a.* Not to be counted; innumerable.

Nu'mer-al (nū'mĕr-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, expressing, or representing, number. — *n.* A figure or character used to express a number. — **Nu'mer-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Nu'mer-a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being numbered or counted. — **Nu'mer-a-ry** (-ȧ-rȳ), *a.* Belonging to a certain number. — **Nu'mer-ate** (-ĕt), *v. t.*

To divide off and read (figures) according to the rules of numeration. — **Nu'mer-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A numbering; act or art of reading numbers, esp. as written in the scale of ten, by the Arabic method. — **Nu'mer-a'tor** (nū'mĕr-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who numbers; arithmetical term in a vulgar fraction showing how many fractional units are taken; number above the line in a vulgar fraction. — **Nu-mer'ic** (nū-mĕr'ĭk), **Nu-mer'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Belonging to, or denoting, number, expressed by numbers. — **Nu-mer'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Nu'mer-ous (nū'mĕr-ŭs), *a.* Many; consisting of a great number of individuals, also of poetic numbers; rhythmical; musical. — **Nu'mer-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Nu'mer-ous-ness**, *n.*

Nu'mis-mat'ic (nū'mĭz-măt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to coins or medals. — **Nu'mis-mat'ics**, *n.* Science of coins and medals.

Num'skull' (nŭm'skŭl'), *n.* A dunce; a dolt.

Nun (nŭn), *n.* A woman devoted to a religious life. — **Nun'ner-y** (nŭn'nẽr-ȳ), *n.*; *pl.* **Nunneries** (-ĭz). A cloister; a residence of nuns.

Nun'ci-o (nŭn'shĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* **Nuncios** (-ōz). A messenger; the Pope's representative at a foreign court.

Nun-cu'pa-tive (nŭn-kū'pā-tĭv *or* nŭn'kū-pā'tĭv), **Nun-cu'pa-to-ry** (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Oral; not written.

Nun'ner-y, *n.* See under **Nun**, *n.*

Nup'tial (nŭp'shal), *a.* Pertaining to marriage; done at a wedding. — *n.* Marriage; wedding; — almost only in *plural*.

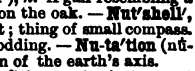
Nurse (nûrs), *n.* One who tends a child or sick person. — *v. t.* [**Nursed** (nûrst); **Nursing**.] To nourish; to cherish; to foster; to suckle; to bring up; to raise from a weak condition. — **Nurs'er**, *n.* — **Nurs'er-y** (nûrs'ẽr-ȳ), *n.* A room for young children; a plantation of young trees; whatever forms and educates. — **Nurs'er-y-man'** (-măn'), *n.* One in charge of a nursery. — **Nurs'ling** (-lĭng), *n.* One who is nursed; an infant. — **Nur'ture** (nûr'tûr), *n.* A nourishing or nursing; education; instruction; food; diet. — *v. t.* To feed; to nourish; to cherish; to educate.

Nut (nŭt), *n.* A fruit consisting of a hard shell inclosing a kernel; a metal block containing a concave screw, for retaining or tightening a bolt, etc. — *v. i.* [**Nutted**; **Nutting**.] To gather nuts. — **Nut'ty** (nŭt'tȳ), *a.* Abounding with, or flavored like, nuts. — **Nut'gall'** (-gal'), *n.* A gall resembling a nut, esp. one growing on the oak. — **Nut'shell'**, *n.* Hard cover of a nut; thing of small compass.

Nut.

Nu'tant (nū'tant), *a.* Nodding. — **Nu-ta'tion** (nū-tā'shŭn), *n.* Vibration of the earth's axis.

Nut'crack'er (nŭt'krăk'ẽr), *n.* An instrument for cracking nuts; a bird of the crow and magpie kind.


Nutcracker.

Nut'gall', *n.* See under **Nut**, *n.*

Nut'meg (nŭt'mĕg), *n.* The aromatic kernel of the fruit of a tree, native of the Molucca Islands, — used in cookery.

Nu'tri-ent (nū'trĭ-ent), *a.* Nourishing; producing growth. — *n.* Nutritious substance. — **Nu'tri-ment** (-ment), *n.* That which nourishes; food; aliment. — **Nu-tri'tion** (nū-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A promoting growth or repairing waste of animal or vegetable life; nutriment. — **Nu-tri'tious** (-trĭsh'ŭs), **Nu'tri-tive** (nū'trĭ-tĭv), *a.* Nourishing; nutrient. — **Nu'tri-tive-ness**, *n.*

Nut'shell', *n.* See under **Nut**, *n.*

Nuz'zle (nŭz'z'l), *v. t.* To nestle; to house, as in a nest.

Nuz'zle (nŭz'z'l), *v. i.* To work with the nose, like a swine in the mud; to hide the head, as a child in the mother's bosom; to nestle.

Nymph (nĭmf), *n.* Goddess of the mountains, forests, meadows, or waters; lovely young girl; maiden; insect in the pupa state; chrysalis. — **Nymph'al** (nĭmf'al), **Nym-phe'an** (nĭm-fē'an), *a.* Pertaining to, or inhabited by, nymphs.

O.

O (ō), *interj.* An exclamation used in calling or in direct address; also to express pain, surprise, desire, etc.

Oaf (ōf), *n.* A changeling; a dolt. — **Oaf'ish** (ōf'ĭsh), *a.* Dull; stupid. — **Oaf'ish-ness**, *n.*

Oak (ōk), *n.* An acorn-bearing tree, of many species, yielding hard, tough timber. — **Oak'en** (ōk'n), *a.* Made of oak.

Oak'um (ōk'ŭm), *n.* Old rope, untwisted, used for caulking seams of ships.

Oar (ōr), *n.* A long, slender implement for rowing boats. — *v. t.* & *i.* To row. — **Oars'man** (ōrz'man), *n.* A rower.

O'a-sis (ō'ā-sĭs *or* ō-ā'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* **Oases** (-sēz). Fertile place in a desert.

Oat (ōt), *n.*; *pl.* **Oats** (ōts). A cereal grass, and its grain; — chiefly used in *pl.* — **Oat'en** (ōt'n), *a.* Consisting of oat straw; made of oatmeal. — **Oat'meal'** (ōt'mēl'), *n.* Meal made of oats.

Oath (ōth), *n.* A solemn affirmation, with an appeal to God for its truth; blasphemous use of the name of God.

Ob'du-rate (ŏb'dū-rāt), *a.* Rendered hard; harsh; inflexible; stubborn; impenitent; callous; stubbornly wicked. — **Ob'du-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **Ob'du-rate-ness**, **Ob'du-ra-cy** (-rā-sȳ), *n.*

O-be'di-ent (ō-bē'dĭ-ent), *a.* Subject in will or act to authority; willing to obey; dutiful; respectful; compliant; submissive. — **O-be'di-ent-ly**, *adv.* — **O-be'di-ence** (-ens), *n.* State of being obedient; compliance.

O-bei'sance (ō-bē'sans *or* ō-bā'-), *n.* A manifestation of obedience; a bow; a courtesy.

Ob'e-lisk (ŏb'ĕ-lĭsk), *n.* A four-sided pillar or monument; a printer's mark [†], called also a *dagger*, used as a reference to notes at the bottom of a page, etc.

O-bese' (ō-bēs'), *a.* Excessively fat; fleshy. — **O-bese'ness**, **O-bes'i-ty** (-bĕs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

O-bey' (ō-bā'), *v. t.* [**Obeyed** (-bād'); **Obeying**.] To yield submission to; to comply with the orders of; to yield to the power or operation of. — **O-bey'er** (-bā'ẽr), *n.*

Ob-fus'cate (ŏb-fŭs'kāt), *v. t.* To darken; to obscure; to confuse. — **Ob'fus-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A darkening; state of being darkened.

O'bit (ō'bĭt *or* ŏb'ĭt), *n.* Death; decease. — **‖Post obit.** After death. — **O-bit'u-al** (ō-bĭt'ū-al), *a.* Pertaining to obits, or days when funerals are solemnized. — **O-bit'u-a-ry** (-ā-rȳ), *a.* Relating to death. — *n.* A notice of the death of a person, with a biographical sketch of his character.

Ob-ject' (ŏb-jĕkt'), *v. t.* To set before; to bring or offer in opposition. — *v. i.* To make opposition. — **Ob'ject** (ŏb'jĕkt), *n.* That with which the mind is occupied; thing sought for; end; aim; motive; final cause. — **Ob-ject'or** (-jĕkt'ẽr), *n.* — **Ob-jec'tion** (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* An objecting; adverse reason or argument; difficulty; doubt; scruple. — **Ob-jec'tion-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Justly liable to objections. — **Ob-jec'tion-a-bly**, *adv.* — **Ob-jec'tive** (-jĕk'tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to an object; outward; external; designating the grammatical case which follows a transitive verb or a preposition. — *n.* Point aimed at; in grammar, the objective case. — **Ob-jec'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Ob-jec'tive-ness**, *n.* — **Ob'ject-less**, *a.* Having no object; purposeless.

Ob-jur'gate (ŏb-jûr'gāt), *v. t.* To chide; to reprove. — **Ob-jur'ga-te-ry** (-gā-tẽ-rȳ), *a.* Designed to chide; culpatory. — **Ob'jur-ga'tion** (ŏb'jŭr-gā'shŭn), *n.* Reproof; reprehension.

Ob-late' (ŏb-lāt' *or* ŏb'lāt), *a.* Flattened or depressed at the poles; offered up; consecrated; dedicated. — **Ob-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Thing offered in worship or service; sacrifice.

Ob'li-gate (ŏb'lĭ-gāt), *v. t.* To bind (one's self) to any act of duty or courtesy by a formal pledge; to compel. — **Ob'li-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* A binding; binding power of a vow, promise, contract, law, etc.; act binding one to do something to or for another; state of being indebted for a kindness; legal bond with a condition annexed. — **Ob'li-ga-te-ry** (ŏb'lĭ-gā-tẽ-rȳ), *a.* Binding in law or conscience; imposing duty.

O-blige' (ō-blīj'), *v. t.* [OBLIGED (-blījd'); OBLIGING.] To constrain; to bind by some favor rendered; to gratify; to accommodate. — **O-bli'ger** (-blī'jẽr), *n.* — **Ob'li-gee'** (ŏb'lĭ-jē'), *n.* Person to whom another is bound. — **Ob'li-gor'** (-gôr'), *n.* Person who binds himself, or gives his bond to another. — **O-bli'ging** (ō-blī'jĭng), *a.* Having the disposition to oblige; civil; complaisant; courteous; kind. — **O-bli'ging-ly**, *adv.* — **O-bli'ging-ness**, *n.*

Ob-lique' (ŏb-lēk' *or* -līk'), *a.* Not erect or perpendicular; slanting; indirect; obscure; underhand. — *v. i.* [OBLIQUED (-lēkt' *or* -līkt'); OBLIQUING.] To deviate from a perpendicular line; to move forward, either to the right or left, by stepping sidewise. — **Ob-lique'ly**, *adv.* In an oblique manner; indirectly. — **Ob-lique'ness**, *n.* — **Ob-liq'ui-ty** (ŏb-lĭk'wĭ-tȳ), *n.* Condition of being oblique; deviation from a right line, also from moral rectitude; irregularity.

Ob-lit'er-ate (ŏb-lĭt'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* To erase; to blot out; to efface. — **Ob-lit'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An effacing; extinction.

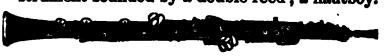
Ob-liv'i-on (ŏb-lĭv'ĭ-ŭn), *n.* A forgetting, or state of being forgotten; forgetfulness; amnesty; general pardon of offenses. — **Ob-liv'i-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Causing forgetfulness; forgetful. — **Ob-liv'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ob-liv'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

Ob'long (ŏb'lŏng), *a.* Having greater length than breadth. — *n.* A figure longer than it is broad. — **Ob'long-ly**, *adv.* — **Ob'long-ness**, *n.*

Ob'lo-quy (ŏb'lō-kwȳ), *n.* Censorious speech; odium; censure; slander.

Ob-nox'ious (ŏb-nŏk'shŭs), *a.* Liable to censure; blameworthy; offensive; odious; hateful; liable; exposed; subject; answerable. — **Ob-nox'ious-ly**, *adv.* — **Ob-nox'ious-ness**, *n.*

O'bo-e (ō'bō *or* ō'bō-ā), *n.* A musical wind instrument sounded by a double reed; a hautboy.



Oboe.

Ob-o'vate (ŏb-ō'vāt), *a.* Inversely ovate; ovate with the narrow end downward.

Obovate Leaf.

Ob-scene' (ŏb-sēn'), *a.* Expressing something which decency forbids to be exposed; filthy; disgusting; lewd. — **Ob-scene'ly**, *adv.* — **Ob-scene'ness, Ob-scen'i-ty** (-sĕn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Ob-scure' (ŏb-skūr'), *a.* Covered over; shaded; hidden; remote from observation; unknown; humble; not easily understood; not clear, full, or distinct. — *v. t.* [OBSCURED (-skūrd'); OBSCURING.] To render obscure; to make less intelligible, visible, beautiful, or illustrious. — **Ob-scure'ly**, *adv.* — **Ob-scure'ness, Ob-scu'ri-ty** (-skū'rĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Ob'scu-ra'tion** (ŏb'skū-rā'shŭn), *n.* An obscuring; state of being obscured.

Ob'se-crate (ŏb'sẽ-krāt), *v. t.* To beseech; to supplicate. — **Ob'se-cra'tion** (-krā'shŭn), *n.* An imploring; entreaty.

Ob-se'qui-ous (ŏb-sē'kwĭ-ŭs), *a.* Servilely or meanly condescending; compliant; obedient. — **Ob-se'qui-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ob-se'qui-ous-ness**, *n.*

Ob'se-quy (ŏb'sẽ-kwȳ), *n.*; *pl.* OBSEQUIES (-kwĭz). Funeral rite or solemnity; — chiefly in *plural*.

Ob-serve' (ŏb-zẽrv'), *v. t.* [OBSERVED (-zẽrvd'); OBSERVING.] To pay attention to; to notice; to celebrate; to utter as a remark; to say casually; to comply with; to obey. — *v. i.* To take notice; to remark; to comment. — **Ob-serv'er**, *n.* — **Ob-serv'ing**, *a.* Giving particular attention; attentive to what passes. — **Ob-serv'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Ob-serv'a-ble** (-zẽrv'ā-b'l), *a.* Worthy of being observed; remarkably. — **Ob-serv'a-bly**, *adv.* — **Ob-serv'ant** (-ant), *a.* Taking notice; attentive; critical; mindful; regardful; obedient; submissive. — **Ob'ser-va'tion** (ŏb'zẽr-vā'shŭn), *n.* An observing or taking notice; thing observed or noticed; a remark; performance of what is prescribed; observance; a noting some fact or occurrence in nature. — **Ob-serv'a-to-ry** (-zẽrv'ā-tŏ-rȳ), *n.* Place from which a view may be observed; building for making observations on the heavenly bodies, or one fitted with instruments for systematic observations of natural phenomena.

Ob-ses'sion (ŏb-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A besieging, or state of being besieged.

Ob'so-lete (ŏb'sŏ-lēt), *a.* No longer common; disused; neglected; obscure. — **Ob'so-lete'ness**, *n.* — **Ob'so-les'cent** (-lĕs'sent), *a.* Going out of use; passing into desuetude. — **Ob'so-les'cence** (-sens), *n.* State of becoming obsolete.

Ob'sta-cle (ŏb'stā-k'l), *n.* Thing that hinders progress; obstruction; impediment; difficulty.

Ob'sti-nate (ŏb'stĭ-nāt), *a.* Pertinaciously adhering to an opinion or purpose; not easily subdued or removed; stubborn; inflexible; perverse; opinionated; contumacious. — **Ob'sti-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **Ob'sti-na-cy** (-nā-sȳ), *n.*

Ob-strep'er-ous (ŏb-strĕp'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Loud; clamorous; noisy. — **Ob-strep'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ob-strep'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

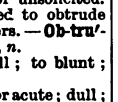
Ob-struct' (ŏb-strŭkt'), *v. t.* To block up; to hinder from passing; to bar; to arrest; to check; to impede; to oppose. — **Ob-struct'er**, *n.* — **Ob-struc'tion** (-struk'shŭn), *n.* An obstructing; impediment; hindrance. — **Ob-struc'tion-ist**, *n.* One who hinders progress; delayer of parliamentary business. — *a.* Systematically delaying. — **Ob-struct'ive** (-strŭk'tĭv), *a.* Tending to obstruct; causing impediment. — **Ob'stru-ent** (ŏb'strȣ-ent), *a.* Blocking up; hindering. — *n.* Anything that obstructs or closes a passage, esp. one of the natural passages in the body.

Ob-tain' (ŏb-tān'), *v. t.* [Obtained (-tānd'); Obtaining.] To get hold of; to gain possession of; to attain; to procure; to acquire; to win; to earn. — *v. i.* To become prevalent or general. — **Ob-tain'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being obtained.

Ob-trude' (ŏb-trȣd'), *v. t.* To thrust in or upon; to offer with importunity. — *v. i.* To enter without right; to offer officiously. — **Ob-trud'er**, *n.* — **Ob-tru'sion** (-trȣ'zhŭn), *n.* An obtruding; a thrusting upon others by force or unsolicited. — **Ob-tru'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Disposed to obtrude or thrust one's self among others. — **Ob-tru'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Ob-tru'sive-ness**, *n.*

Ob-tund' (ŏb-tŭnd'), *v. t.* To dull; to blunt; to deaden.

Ob-tuse' (ŏb-tūs'), *a.* Not pointed or acute; dull; obscure. — **Ob-tuse'ly**, *adv.* — **Ob-tuse'ness**, *n.* — **Ob-tuse'-an'gled** (ăn'gl'd), *a.* Having an angle greater than a right angle. — **Ob-tu'sion** (-tū'zhŭn), *n.* A making obtuse or blunt; state of being dulled or blunted.



ABC Obtuse Angle; *DBC* Right Angle.

Ob-verse' (ŏb-vẽrs'), *a.* Having the base narrower than the top, as a leaf. — **Ob'verse** (ŏb'vẽrs), *n.* The face of a coin, having the principal inscription upon it. — **Ob-verse'ly** (-vẽrs'lȳ), *adv.*

Ob'vi-ate (ŏb'vĭ-āt), *v. t.* To meet in the way; to prevent by interception; to clear the way of. — **Ob'vi-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An obviating.

Ob'vi-ous (ŏb'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* Open; exposed; liable; subject; easily discovered or understood; manifest; plain; clear; evident; apparent. — **Ob'vi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ob'vi-ous-ness**, *n.*

Oc-ca'sion (ŏk-kā'zhŭn), *n.* A coming to pass; occurrence; incident; favorable opportunity; accidental cause; incidental need; requirement. — *v. t.* [Occasioned (-zhŭnd); Occasioning.] To give occasion to; to cause incidentally. — **Oc-ca'sion-al** (-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, or occurring at, times, but not regular or systematic; casual; incidental; made on some special event. — **Oc-ca'sion-al-ly**, *adv.*

Oc'ci-dent (ŏk'sĭ-dent), *n.* The west. — **Oc'ci-den'tal** (-dĕn't*al*), *a.* Western.

Oc'ci-put (ŏk'sĭ-pŭt), *n.* Hinder part of the skull or head. — **Oc-cip'i-tal** (ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-t*al*), *a.* Pertaining to the occiput. — *n.* A bone at the base of the skull.

Oc-clu'sion (ŏk-klū'zhŭn), *n.* A shutting up.

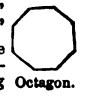
Oc-cult' (ŏk-kŭlt'), *a.* Hidden; secret. — **Oc'cul-ta'tion** (ŏk'kŭl-tā'shŭn), *n.* A rendering occult; the hiding of a heavenly body from sight by intervention of another heavenly body.

Oc'cu-py (ŏk'kŭ-pī), *v. t.* [Occupied (-pīd); Occupying.] To hold in possession; to fill; to employ; to use. — **Oc'cu-pi-er** (-pī-ẽr), **Oc'cu-pant** (-p*ant*), *n.* — **Oc'cu-pan-cy** (-p*an*-sȳ), *n.* A taking or holding possession. — **Oc'cu-pa'tion** (-pā'shŭn), *n.* An occupying or taking possession; state of being occupied; tenure; use; employment; avocation; engagement; calling; office; trade; profession.

Oc-cur (ŏk-kûr'), *v. i.* [Occurred (-kûrd'); Occurring.] To be found here and there; to appear; to meet or come to the mind; to happen. — **Oc-cur'rence** (-*rens*), *n.* A coming or happening; an incident; an event.

Ocean (ō'shan), *n.* Largest body of water on the earth; the sea; an immense expanse. — **O'ce-an'ic** (ō'shĕ-ăn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or found or formed in, the ocean.

O'cher (ō'kẽr), **O'chre**, *n.* Clay containing iron, yellow or red in color, and used as a pigment. — **O'cher-ous** (-ŭs), **O'chre-ous**, **O'cher-y** (ō'kẽr-ȳ), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or resembling, ocher.


Octagon.

Oc'ta-gon (ŏk'tă-gŏn), *n.* Plane figure of eight sides and eight angles. — **Oc-tag'o-nal** (ŏk-tăg'ŏ-n*al*), *a.* Having eight sides and eight angles.

Oc'ta-he'dron (ŏk'tă-hē'drŏn), *n.* A solid contained by eight equal and equilateral triangles. — **Oc'ta-he'dral** (-dr*al*), *a.* Having eight equal sides.

Octahedron.

Oc-tan'gu-lar (ŏk-tăn'gŭ-lẽr), *a.* Having eight angles.

Oc'tave (ŏk'tăv), *n.* The eighth day after a church festival; the eighth tone in the musical scale; the scale itself.

Oc-ta'vo (ŏk-tā'vō), *a.* Formed of sheets folded so as to make eight leaves; of the size of such a leaf. — *n.* A book composed of sheets of this size; — written 8vo or 8°.

Oc-ten'ni-al (ŏk-tĕn'nĭ-*al*), *a.* Happening every eighth year; lasting eight years.

Oc-til'lion (ŏk-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* By English numeration, the eighth power of a million, or a unit with 48 ciphers annexed; by the French, a unit with 27 ciphers.

Oc-to'ber (ŏk-tō'bẽr), *n.* The tenth month of the year.

Oc'to-deci-mo (ŏk'tō-dĕs'ĭ-mō), *a.* Having eighteen leaves to a sheet; of the size of such a leaf. — *n.* A book having leaves of this size; — written 18mo or 18°.

Oc-tog'e-na-ry (ŏk-tŏj'ĕ-nă-rȳ *or* ŏk'tō-jĕ-), *a.* Of eighty years of age. — **Oc'to-ge-na'ri-an** (ŏk'tō-jĕ-nā'rĭ-*an*), *n.* A person eighty years of age.

Oc'to-pod (ŏk'tō-pŏd), *n.* A mollusk or insect having eight legs.

Oc'to-pus (ŏk'tō-pŭs; *L.* ŏk-tō'pŭs), *n.* The devilfish; an eight-armed cephalopod.

Oc'tu-ple (ŏk'tŭ-p'l), *a.* Eightfold.

Oc'u-lar (ŏk'ŭ-lẽr), *a.* Depending on, or perceived by, the eye. — *n.* Eyepiece of a telescope, microscope, etc. — **Oc'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* By the eye, sight, or actual view. — **Oc'u-list** (-lĭst), *n.* One skilled in treating diseases of the eye.

Odd (ŏd), *a.* Not paired with another; alone;

remaining; having no great value; insignificant; not divisible by two without a remainder; not even; peculiar; unusual; queer; droll; comical. — **Odd'ly** (ŏd'lў), *adv.* — **Odd'ness**, *n.* — **Odd Fellow.** A member of a certain secret society. — **Odd'i-ty** (ŏd'ĭ-tў), *n.* State of being odd; singularity; a queer person or thing. — **Odds** (ŏdz), *n. sing. & pl.* Difference in favor of one and against another; inequality; advantage; superiority; probability. — **At odds.** In dispute; at variance. — **Odds and ends.** Remnants; refuse; scraps.

Ode (ōd), *n.* A dignified poem or song.

O-de'on (ō-dē'ŭn), *n.* A theater; a music hall.

O'di-um (ō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* Hatred; dislike; quality that provokes hatred; offensiveness. — **O'di-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Deserving hatred; causing disgust or hate; detestable. — **O'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **O'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

O'dor (ō'dẽr), *n.* Smell; scent; perfume. — **O'dor-ant** (-*ant*), **O'dor-if'er-ous** (-lf'ẽr-ŭs), **O'dor-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Giving scent; fragrant. — **O'dor-if'er-ous-ly, O'dor-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **O'dor-if'er-ous-ness, O'dor-ous-ness**, *n.*

O'er (ōr), *prep. & adv.* Contraction for OVER.

Œ-soph'a-gus, *n.* See ESOPHAGUS.

Of (ŏv), *prep.* From or out from; proceeding from; belonging or relating to; concerning.

Off (ŏf), *adv.* From; away from. — *prep.* Not on. — *a.* Most distant. — *interj.* Away! begone! — **Off color.** Not of pure color; inferior; corrupted. — **Off'ish** (ŏf'ĭsh), *a.* Shy; distant in manner.

Off'al (ŏf'*fal*), *n.* Carrion; putrid meat; rubbish.

Of-fend' (ŏf-fĕnd'), *v. t.* To displease; to make angry; to shock; to annoy. — *v. i.* To sin; to cause dislike or anger. — **Of-fend'er**, *n.* — **Of-fense'** (-fĕns'), *n.* An offending, displeasing, or hurting; violation of law; state of being offended; umbrage; resentment. [Spelled also *offence.*] — **Of-fen'sive** (-fĕn'sĭv), *a.* Causing displeasure, pain, evil, or injury; used in attack; making the first attack. — *n.* State of one who offends or makes attack. — **Of-fen'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Of-fen'sive-ness**, *n.*

Of'fer (ŏf'fẽr), *v. t. & i.* [OFFERED (-fẽrd); OFFERING.] To present; to undertake; to propose. — *n.* A bringing forward; a thing brought forward; a proposal. — **Of'fer-er**, *n.* — **Of'fer-ing**, *n.* That which is offered; a sacrifice; an oblation.

Of'fer-to-ry (ŏf'fẽr-tŏ-rў), *n.* Anthem chanted, or voluntary on the organ, during Mass; verses of Scripture read while alms are collecting.

Off'hand' (ŏf'hănd'), *a. & adv.* Without study or preparation; impromptu.

Of'fice (ŏf'fĭs), *n.* Work to be performed for, or with reference to, others; duty or charge conferred by authority and for a public purpose; place in which business is transacted; religious service appointed for a particular occasion. — **Of'fi-cer** (ŏf'fĭ-sẽr), *n.* One who holds an office; a magistrate. — *v. t.* To furnish with officers. — **Of-fi'cial** (-fĭsh'*al*), *a.* Pertaining to an office or public trust; derived from the proper office, officer, or authority. — *n.* One who holds office. — **Of-fi'cial-ly**, *adv.* By the proper officer; by virtue of the proper authority. — **Of-fi'ci-ate** (-fĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. i.* To act as an officer; to perform official duties.

Of-fi'cial (ŏf-fĭsh'*al or* ŏf'fĭ-sĭ'*nal*), *a.* Used in, or belonging to, a shop; of a character approved by the college of medicine.

Of-fi'cious (ŏf-fĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Excessively forward in kindness; meddling; meddlesome. — **Of-fi'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Of-fi'cious-ness**, *n.*

Off'ing (ŏf'ĭng), *n.* That part of the sea which is off, or at a good distance, from the shore.

Off'ish (ŏf'ĭsh), *a.* See under OFF, *adv.*

Off'scour-ing (ŏf'skour'ĭng), *n.* Refuse; rejected matter.

Off'set' (ŏf'sĕt'), *n.* Thing set off, from, before, or against, something; shoot of a plant which takes root and puts out leaves; terrace; horizontal ledge on a wall; sum or value set off against another, as an equivalent; anything given in exchange or retaliation. — **Off-set'** (ŏf-sĕt' *or* ŏf'sĕt'), *v. t. & i.* To balance.

Off'shoot' (ŏf'shōōt'), *n.* That which separates from a main stem, channel, etc.

Off'spring' (ŏf'sprĭng'), *n.* A child or children; descendants; progeny; posterity.

Oft (ŏft), **Oft'en** (ŏf'n), *adv.* Frequently; many times; not seldom. — **Oft'en-ness**, *n.* Frequency. — **Oft'en-times'** (-tīmz'), **Oft'times'** (ŏft'tīmz'), *adv.* Frequently; often.

O-gee' (ō-jē'), *n.* An architectural molding consisting of two members, one concave, the other convex.

Ogee.

O'gle (ō'g'l), *v. t.* [OGLED (ō'g'ld); OGLING.] To view with side glances or furtively. — *n.* A side glance or look. — **O'gler** (-glẽr), *n.*

O'gre (ō'gẽr), *n.* An imaginary monster, feeding on human beings. — **O'gress** (-grĕs), *n.* A female ogre.

Oh (ō), *interj.* An exclamation of surprise, pain, anxiety, etc.

Ohm (ōm), *n.* The standard unit of electrical resistance; the resistance offered by a column of mercury 1 square millimeter in section, and 106 centimeters in length.

Oil (oil), *n.* Unctuous animal or vegetable substance. — *v. t.* [OILED (oild); OILING.] To rub or anoint with oil. — **Oil'er**, *n.* — **Oil'y** (oil'ў), *a.* Consisting of, containing, or like, oil; unctuous; smooth; greasy. — **Oil'i-ness**, *n.* — **Oil'cloth'**, *n.* Cloth oiled or painted for covering floors, making waterproof garments, etc. — **Oil'man** (oil'măn), *n.* A dealer in oils. — **Oil'stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* Variety of hone slate used for whetting tools. — **Oil cake.** A mass of compressed seeds, etc., from which oil has been extracted. — **Oil gas.** Inflammable gas procured from oil, used for lighting and heating purposes.

Okra.

Oint'ment (oint'ment), *n.* That which serves to anoint; an unguent.

O'kra (ō'krà), *n.* An annual plant, bearing green pods used for soups or pickles.

Old (ōld), *a.* Having existed a long time; not

young, fresh, or recently made; aged; long practiced; experienced; worn out; decayed. — **Old'en** (ōld'n), *a.* Old; ancient. — *v. t.* To age; to grow old. — **Old'ish**, *a.* Somewhat old. — **Old maid.** An elderly unmarried woman; spinster. — **Old'-maid'ish** (-mād'ĭsh), *a.* Prim; precise. — **Old Testament.** The part of the Bible written before the time of Christ. — **Old World.** The Eastern Hemisphere.

O'le-ag'i-nous (ō'lē-ăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Like oil; oily; unctuous. — **O'le-ag'i-nous-ness**, *n.*

O'le-an'der (ō'lē-ăn'dẽr), *n.* An evergreen, flowering, poisonous shrub.

O'le-as'ter (ō'lē-ăs'tẽr), *n.* The wild olive tree.

O-le'fi-ant (ō-lē'fĭ-ant), *a.* Forming or producing oil.

O'le-o-mar'ga-rine (ō'lē-ō-mär'gȧ-rĭn *or* -rēn), *n.* Liquid oil, made from animal fats, and used in artificial butter.

O'le-om'e-ter (ō'lē-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* An instrument to ascertain the weight and purity of oil.

Ol-fac'to-ry (ŏl-făk'tō-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to, or having, the sense of smelling. — *n.; pl.* **Olfactories** (-rĭz). Organ of smelling; sense of smell.

O-lib'a-num (ō-lĭb'ȧ-nŭm), *n.* Fragrant gum resin; frankincense.

Ol'i-garch (ŏl'ĭ-gärk), *n.* A member of an oligarchy. — **Ol'i-gar'chy** (-gär'kȳ), *n.* Government in which supreme power is exercised by a few persons. — **Ol'i-gar'chal** (-kal), **Ol'i-gar'chic** (-kĭk), **Ol'i-gar'chic-al** (-kĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to oligarchy.

O'li-o (ō'lĭ-ō *or* ŏl'yō), *n.* A mixture; a medley.

Ol'ive (ŏl'ĭv), *n.* A tree cultivated, in the south of Europe, for its fruit, which is used in pickles, and from which olive oil is expressed; the color of the olive, composed of violet and green.

Twig of Olive Tree with Fruit, much reduced.

‖Ol'la-po-dri'da (ŏl'lȧ-pō-drē'dȧ), *n.* A Spanish dish, composed of all kinds of meat chopped fine, and stewed with vegetables; any incongruous mixture.

O-lym'pi-ad (ō-lĭm'pĭ-ăd), *n.* Period of four years, in Grecian chronology. — **O-lym'pi-an** (-an), **O-lym'pic** (-pĭk), *a.* Pertaining to Olympus; also to Olympia, a town in Greece, and to the games there celebrated once in four years.

O-me'ga (ō-mē'gȧ *or* ō'mĕ-gȧ), *n.* The last letter of the Greek alphabet, Alpha being the first.

Om'e-let (ŏm'ĕ-lĕt *or* ŏm'lĕt), *n.* A preparation of eggs beaten up and fried.

O'men (ō'mĕn), *n.* A sign or indication of some future event; a prognostic; a presage. — *v. t.* To indicate as likely to occur; to augur; to predict; to foretell. — **Om'i-nous** (ŏm'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, an omen; significant; portentous. — **Om'i-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **Om'i-nous-ness**, *n.*

O-mit' (ō-mĭt'), *v. t.* [Omitted; Omitting.] To leave out; to drop; to pass by; to neglect. — **O-mis'si-ble** (-mĭs'ĕ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being omitted. — **O-mis'sion** (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A leaving out; neglect to do something required by duty; a thing omitted.

Om'ni-bus (ŏm'nĭ-bŭs), *n.* A large four-wheeled carriage to carry many people.

Om'ni-fa'ri-ous (ŏm'nĭ-fā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Of all varieties, forms, or kinds.

Om-nif'ic (ŏm-nĭf'ĭk), *a.* All-creating.

Om-nip'o-tent (ŏm-nĭp'ō-tent), *a.* Possessing unlimited power; almighty. — **Om-nip'o-tence** (-tens), **Om-nip'o-ten-cy** (-ten-sȳ), *n.*

Om'ni-pres'ent (ŏm'nĭ-prĕz'ent), *a.* Present in all places at the same time; ubiquitous. — **Om'ni-pres'ence** (-ens), *n.* Ubiquity.

Om-nis'cient (ŏm-nĭsh'ent), *a.* Having knowledge of all things. — **Om-nis'cience** (-ens), *n.*

Om'ni-um (ŏm'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* Aggregate value of the different stocks in which a loan is funded.

Om-niv'o-rous (ŏm-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* All-devouring.

On (ŏn), *prep.* At the upper part of a thing, and supported by it; upon; by means of; with; in addition to; besides; at; near; toward; for; by virtue of; in consequence of; in reference or relation to. — *adv.* Forward; onward; without ceasing; attached to the body; in progress.

Once (wŭns), *adv.* At one time; on one occasion; formerly. — **At once.** Immediately; without delay; at the same time; as one.

‖On dit (ôn' dē'). They say; it is said. — *n.* Report; rumor.

One (wŭn), *a.* Being but a single unit; undivided; united; same; any. — **All one.** Just the same. — **At one.** In agreement or concord. — **One'ness** (wŭn'nĕs), *n.* State of being one; singleness; individuality; unity.

On'er-ous (ŏn'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Burdensome; oppressive.

On'ion (ŭn'yŭn), *n.* A culinary plant, and its edible bulbous root.

On'ly (ōn'lȳ), *a.* One alone; single. — *adv.* Solely; merely; barely.

On'set (ŏn'sĕt), *n.* Violent attack; assault upon an enemy; onslaught; encounter.

On'slaught' (ŏn'slȧt'), *n.* Attack; onset.

On'to (ŏn'tōō), *prep.* On the top of; upon; on.

On-tol'o-gy (ŏn-tŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* Science of being, in general. — **On'to-log'ic** (ŏn'tō-lŏj'ĭk), **On'to-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to ontology.

On'ward (ŏn'wẽrd), *a.* Advanced or advancing; increased; improved. — *adv.* Toward the point before or in front; forward; in advance. — **On'wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* Onward.

O'nyx (ō'nĭks *or* ŏn'ĭks), *a.* Chalcedony in parallel layers of different color, used for making cameos.

O'ö-lite (ō'ō-lĭt), *n.* A variety of limestone, consisting of small, round grains. — **O'ö-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, composed of, or resembling, oölite.

O-öl'o-gy (ō-ŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* The science of eggs.

Oo'long (ōō'lŏng), *n.* A variety of black tea.

Ooze (ōōz), *n.* Soft mud; slime. — *v. t. & i.* [Oozed (ōōzd); Oozing.] To flow gently; to drop; to shed; to distill. — **Ooz'y** (ōōz'ȳ), *a.* Miry.

O-pac'i-ty (ō-păs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being opaque; obscurity.

O'pal (ō'pal), *n.* A mineral consisting of silica. The *precious opal* presents a play of colors of delicate tints, and is esteemed as a gem. —

O'pal-esce' (ō'pal-ĕs'), *v. i.* [Opalesced (-ĕst'); Opalescing (-ĕs'ĭng).] To give forth a play of colors, like the opal. — **O'pal-es'cent** (-ĕs'ĕnt), *a.* Reflecting a milky or pearly light from the interior. — **O'pal-es'cence** (-ĕns), *n.* — **O'pal-ine** (ō'pal-ĭn), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, opal.

O-paque' (ō-pāk'), *a.* Impervious to light; not transparent; obscure. — **O-paque'ness**, *n.*

Ope (ōp), *a.* Open. — *v. t. & i.* To open.

O'pen (ō'p'n), *a.* Free of access; not shut up; public; not drawn together or contracted; expanded; without reserve; not secret; not settled or adjusted; easily enunciated; spoken without closing the mouth. — *v. t. & i.* [Opened (ō'p'nd); Opening.] To unclose; to exhibit; to explain; to speak without reserve; to begin; to commence. — **O'pen-er**, *n.* — **O'pen-ly**, *adv.* — **O'pen-ness**, *n.*

Op'er-a (ŏp'ĕr-ä), *n.* Musical drama consisting of airs, choruses, recitations, etc. — **Op'er-at'ic** (-ăt'ĭk), *a.* Belonging to, or like, an opera. — **Opera glass.** A lorgnette, or short telescope, usually with a tube and glasses for each eye, for use at operas, theaters, etc.

Opera Glass.

Op'er-ate (ŏp'ĕr-āt), *v. i. & t.* To exert power; to act; to move; to work. — **Op'er-a-tor** (-ā'tĕr), *n.* — **Op'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of operating; agency; exertion of power; method of working; effect brought about by a definite plan; transformation to be made upon mathematical quantities; surgical action of the hand, or with instruments, on the human body. — **Op'er-a-tive** (ŏp'ĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Having power of acting; exerting force; efficient in work; efficacious. — *n.* A laboring man; artisan. — **Op'er-ose'** (-ōs'), *a.* Wrought with labor; laborious; tedious; wearisome. — **Op'er-ose'ness**, *n.*

Oph'i-cleide (ŏf'ĭ-klīd), *n.* A large brass wind instrument of the trumpet kind.

O-phid'i-an (ō-fĭd'ĭ-an), *n.* An animal of the snake kind. — **O'phi-ol'o-gy** (ō'fĭ-ŏl'ō-jy), *n.* Natural history of ophidians or serpents. — **O'phi-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* One versed in ophiology.

Ophicleide.

Oph-thal'mi-a (ŏf-thăl'mĭ-ä), **Oph-thal'my** (ŏf-thăl'mў), *n.* Inflammation of the membranes of the eye or eyeball. — **Oph-thal'mic** (-mĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the eye.

O'pi-ate (ō'pĭ-ăt), *n.* Medicine that contains opium, and induces sleep; narcotic. — *a.* Inducing sleep; causing rest or inaction; soporific; somnific; quieting.

O-pine' (ō-pīn'), *v. i.* [Opined (-pīnd'); Opining.] To think; to suppose. — **O-pin'ion** (-pĭn'yŭn), *n.* Mental conviction of truth; judgment which the mind forms; notion; idea; view. — **O-pin'ion-a'ted** (-ā'tĕd), *a.* Obstinate in opinion. — **O-pin'ion-a-tive** (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Unduly attached to one's own opinions. — **O-pin'ion-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **O-pin'ion-a-tive-ness**, *n.*

O'pi-um (ō'pĭ-ŭm), *n.* Inspissated juice of the white poppy. — **Opium joint.** Resort of opium smokers. [*Slang*]

Op'o-del'doc (ŏp'ō-dĕl'dŏk), *n.* A saponaceous camphorated liniment.

O-pos'sum (ō-pŏs'sŭm), *n.* A marsupial quadruped found in America.

Opossum ($\frac{1}{10}$).

Op-po'nent (ŏp-pō'nĕnt), *a.* Inclined to oppose; adverse; antagonistic; opposite. — *n.* An adversary; an antagonist; an opposer.

Op'por-tune' (ŏp'pŏr-tūn'), *a.* Present or furnished at a needed occasion; timely; seasonable; convenient; fit; proper. — **Op'por-tune'ly**, *adv.* — **Op'por-tune'ness**, *n.* — **Op'por-tu'ni-ty** (ŏp'pŏr-tū'nĭ-tў), *n.* Fit or convenient time; occasion; convenience; occurrence. — **Op'por-tun'ism** (-tūn'ĭz'm), *n.* A taking advantage of opportunities; treatment of political questions with reference to immediate personal or party advantages, without regard to ultimate consequences. — **Op'por-tun'ist**, *n.* One who advocates or practices opportunism.

Op-pose' (ŏp-pōz'), *v. t. & i.* [Opposed (-pōzd'); Opposing.] To combat; to withstand; to contradict; to check; to obstruct. — **Op-pos'er**, *n.* — **Op'po-site** (ŏp'pŏ-zĭt), *a.* Situated in front; facing; contrasted with; hostile; adverse; mutually antagonistic; inconsistent. — *n.* One who opposes; that which is contrary. — **Op'po-site-ly**, *adv.* — **Op'po-site-ness**, *n.* — **Op'po-si'tion** (-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A being opposed; repugnance; contrariety; attempt to check, restrain, or defeat; obstacle; collective body of opposers; party that opposes the existing administration; situation of two heavenly bodies 180° apart. — **Op'po-si'tion-ist**, *n.* Member of an opposing party. — **Op-pos'i-tive** (ŏp-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Capable of being put in opposition.

Op-press' (ŏp-prĕs'), *v. t.* [Oppressed (-prĕst'); Oppressing.] To press down; to treat cruelly or unjustly; to lie heavy upon. — **Op-press'or** (-ĕr), *n.* — **Op-pres'sion** (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* An oppressing; state of being overburdened; sense of heaviness, weight, or obstruction; cruelty; severity; misery; calamity. — **Op-press'ive** (-ĭv), *a.* Unreasonably burdensome; cruel; tyrannical; heavy; overpowering. — **Op-press'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **Op-press'ive-ness**, *n.*

Op-pro'bri-um (ŏp-prō'brĭ-ŭm), *n.* Reproach mingled with contempt or disdain; shame; disgrace. — **Op-pro'bri-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Reproachful and contemptuous; scurrilous; rendered hateful. — **Op-pro'bri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Op-pro'bri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Op-pugn' (ŏp-pūn'), *v. t.* [Oppugned (-pūnd'); Oppugning.] To fight against; to oppose. — **Op-pugn'er** (-pūn'ĕr), *n.* — **Op-pug'nan-cy** (-pŭg'nan-sў), *n.* Opposition; resistance.

Op'ta-tive (ŏp'tă-tĭv), *a.* Expressing desire or wish. — *n.* In grammar, a mode of the verb expressing desire.

Op'tic (ŏp'tĭk), *n.* An organ of sight; the eye. — **Op'tic, Op'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to vision, the organ of sight, or the science of optics. — **Op-ti'cian** (-tĭsh'an), *n.* One who deals in optical instruments. — **Op'tics** (ŏp'tĭks), *n.* Science of the nature and properties of light.

Op'ti-mism (ŏp'tĭ-mĭz'm), *n.* Doctrine that everything in nature is ordered for the best. — **Op'ti-mist** (-mĭst), *n.* A believer in optimism. — **Op'ti-mis'tic** (-mĭs'tĭk), *a.* Holding that all is for the best; hopeful; sanguine. — Opposed to *pessimism, pessimist*, etc.

Op'tion (ŏp'shŭn), *n.* Power of choosing; choice; election; preference; wishing; wish; right to sell or buy stock at a certain price, and at a given future time. — **Op'tion-al** (*-al*), *a.* Left to, or depending on, choice.

Op'u-lent (ŏp'ū-lent), *a.* Wealthy; rich; affluent. — **Op'u-lent-ly**, *adv.* — **Op'u-lence** (*-lens*), *n.* Wealth; affluence.

Or (ôr), *conj.* A connective that marks an alternative. It corresponds to *either*.

Or'a-cle (ôr'ȧ-k'l), *n.* Answer of a pagan god or reputed god to an inquiry; deity supposed to give the answer, also place where it was given; revelations delivered by God to prophets; the sacred Scriptures; one reputed uncommonly wise. — **O-rac'u-lar** (ō-răk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Pertaining to, or uttering, oracles; of the nature of an oracle; authoritative; obscure; ambiguous. — **O-rac'u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

O'ral (ō'ral), *a.* Pertaining to, or uttered by, the mouth, or in words; spoken, not written. — **O'ral-ly**, *adv.*

Or'ange (ŏr'ĕnj), *n.* A tree of many varieties, and its round yellow fruit; color of an orange. — *a.* Golden yellow. — **Or'an-ger-y** (ŏr'ĕnj-ẽr-ȳ), *n.* Plantation of orange trees.

Orange.

Or'ange-man (ŏr'ĕnj-măn), *n.* One of a party in Ireland, supporters of the principles of William of *Orange* (William III. of England), the Protestant religion, and maintenance of the laws. — **Or'ange-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Principles of the Orangemen.

O-rang'-ou-tang' (ō-răng'ōō-tăng'), *n.* An arboreal ape of Borneo and Sumatra, more like man than is any other known monkey.

O-ra'tion (ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* An elaborate discourse, delivered in public; address; speech. — **Or'a-tor** (ŏr'ȧ-tẽr), *n.* A public speaker; one distinguished for eloquence; in law, one who prays for relief, or is plaintiff or complainant in a bill in chancery. — **Or'a-to'ri-al** (-tō'rĭ-*al*), **Or'a-tor'ic-al** (-tŏr'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to an orator or to oratory; rhetorical; eloquent; florid. — **Or'a-tor'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Or'a-to'ri-o** (-tō'rĭ-ō), *n.* Sacred musical drama, consisting of airs, recitatives, choruses, etc. — **Or'a-to-ry** (ŏr'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *n.* Art of effective public speaking; a chapel for private devotions.

Orb (ôrb), *n.* A body of round form; one of the celestial spheres; circle; orbit; globe; ball; sphere. — **Orbed** (ôrbd), *a.* Round; circular; orbicular. — **Or-bic'u-lar** (ôr-bĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Resembling an orb; spherical; circular; globular. — **Or-bic'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **Or-bic'u-late** (-lāt), *a.* In the form of an orb.

Or'bit (ôr'bĭt), *n.* Path described by a heavenly body in its periodical revolution; cavity containing the eye; skin round the eye of a bird. — **Or'bit-al** (*-al*), *a.* Belonging to an orbit.

Or'chard (ôr'chẽrd), *n.* Inclosure or assemblage of fruit trees.

Or'ches-tra (ôr'kĕs-trȧ), *n.* Space in a theater between stage and audience; band of musicians. — **Or'ches-tral** (ôr'kĕs-tral *or* ôr-kĕs'-), *a.* Pertaining or adapted to, or performed by, an orchestra.

Or'chis (ôr'kĭs), *n.*; *pl.* ORCHISES (-ĕz). An herb bearing flowers of singular form, found all over the world. — **Or'chid** (ôr'kĭd), *n.* Orchidaceous plant. — **Or'chi-da'ceous** (-kĭ-dā'shŭs), *a.* Belonging to, or like, an order of plants, mostly perennial herbs, bearing grotesquely shaped flowers.

Orchis.

Or-dain' (ôr-dān'), *v. t.* [ORDAINED (-dānd'); ORDAINING.] To regulate; to establish; to appoint; to enact; to set apart for office; to invest with ministerial or sacerdotal functions. — **Or-dain'er**, *n.*

Or'de-al (ôr'dē-*al*), *n.* Ancient form of trial by fire or water; severe trial; accurate scrutiny.

Or'der (ôr'dẽr), *n.* Regular arrangement; methodical succession; proper condition; customary mode of procedure; regular government; tranquillity; regulation; rule; command; mandate; commission to supply goods; written direction to pay money; rank or class in society; rank of deacon, priest, or bishop in an episcopal church; one of the five classical methods for constructing columns of an edifice (Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite); well marked divisions of a zoölogical or botanical class. — *v. t.* [ORDERED (-dẽrd); ORDERING.] To put in order; to systematize; to adjust; to regulate; to command. — *v. i.* To give command or direction. — **Or'der-er**, *n.* — **Or'der-ly** (-lȳ), *a.* Conformed to order; methodical; regular; quiet; peaceable; well regulated. — *adv.* According to due order; regularly. — *n.* A non-commissioned military officer who attends a superior officer. — **Or'der-li-ness**, *n.*

Or'di-nal (ôr'dĭ-nal), *a.* Indicating the established order or succession. — *n.* A number noting order (*first, second, third*, etc.); a book containing certain church services.

Or'di-nance (ôr'dĭ-nans), *n.* An ordaining or establishing by authority; appointment; rule established by authority; statute; law; edict; decree; rescript; established rite or ceremony of the church.

Or'di-na-ry (ôr'dĭ-nĕ-rȳ), *a.* According to established order; common; usual; of little merit; plain; not handsome. — *n.*; *pl.* ORDINARIES (-rĭz). An ecclesiastical judge; a thing in common use; a public table or eating house. — **In ordinary**. In actual and regular service; out of commission and laid up; — said of naval vessels. — **Or'di-na-ri-ly** (-nă-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.* Commonly; usually.

Or'di-nate (ôr'dĭ-nāt), *a.* Regular; methodical.

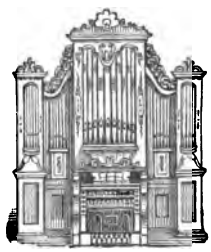
Or'di-na'tion (ôr'dĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* An ordaining; act of setting apart to an office of the Christian ministry.

Ord'nance (ôrd'nans), *n.* Heavy weapons of warfare; cannon; artillery.

Or'dure (ôr'dūr), *n.* Dung; filth.

Ore (ōr), *n.* Compound of a metal and other substance.

Or'gan (ôr'gan), *n.* An instrument by which an action is performed or object accomplished; a part of a living being, capable of a special essential function, as the lungs, heart, etc.; a medium of communication; a musical wind instrument played upon by keys. — **Or'gan-ist**, *n.* Player on an organ. — **Or-gan'ic** (ôr-găn'ĭk), **Or-gan'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing, organs; instrumental. — **Or-gan'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Or'gan-ism** (ôr'gan-ĭz'm), *n.* Structure composed of or acting by organs; organized being.



Church Organ.

Or'gan-ize (ôr'gan-īz), *v. t.* To furnish with organs; to arrange in parts, having special function, act, office, or relation. — **Or'gan-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* An organizing; relations included in such a state or condition; an organism.

Or'gasm (ôr'găz'm), *n.* Immoderate excitement or action.

Or'geat (ôr'zhăt; *F.* ôr'zhā'), *n.* A flavoring liquor, extracted from barley and sweet almonds.

Or'gy (ôr'jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ORGIES (ôr'jĭz). Ceremonies observed by Greeks and Romans in the worship of Bacchus; drunken revelry; — usually in *pl.*

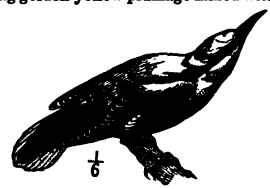
O'ri-el (ō'rĭ-ĕl), *n.* A large bay window.

O'ri-ent (ō'rĭ-ent), *a.* Rising, as the sun; eastern; bright; shining. — *n.* The eastern horizon; the East; the countries of Asia. — **O'ri-en'tal** (-ĕn'tal), *a.* Pertaining to the east; proceeding from, or situated in, the orient. — *n.* Inhabitant of some eastern part of the world. — **O'ri-en'tal-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* System or doctrine peculiar to the East. — **O'ri-en'tal-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* Inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world; one versed in Eastern languages and literature. — **O'ri-en-tate** (ō'rĭ-ĕn-tāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To place, move, or turn toward the east. — **O'ri-en-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* The determining the points of the compass, or the east point, in taking bearings; a fronting to the east.

Or'i-fice (ŏr'ĭ-fĭs), *n.* Mouth or aperture of a tube or other cavity; opening.

Or'i-gin (ŏr'ĭ-jĭn), *n.* First existence or beginning of anything; commencement; rise; source; cause; root; foundation. — **O-rig'i-nal** (ō-rĭj'ĭ-nal), *n.* Origin; commencement; that which precedes all others of its class; original work of art, manuscript, text, etc.; precise language employed by a writer; person of marked peculiarity; one who has new and striking ideas. — *a.* Pertaining to the origin or being; first in order; not translated; able to suggest new thoughts or combinations of thought. — **O-rig'i-nal-ly**, *adv.* — **O-rig'i-nal'i-ty** (-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **O-rig'i-nate** (-nāt), *v. t.* To give an origin or beginning to; to bring into existence; to invent. — *v. i.* To have origin; to begin. — **O-rig'i-na'tor**, *n.* — **O-rig'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A bringing or coming into existence; mode of production.

O'ri-ole (ō'rĭ-ōl), *n.* A bird of the thrush kind, having golden-yellow plumage mixed with black.



Golden Oriole.

O-ri'on (ō-rī'ŏn), *n.* A large, bright constellation, crossed by the equinoctial line.

Or'i-son (ŏr'ĭ-zŭn), *n.* A prayer.

Or'lop (ôr'lŏp), *n.* A ship's deck on which cables are stowed.

Or'mo-lu' (ôr'mō-lū'), *n.* A kind of brass made to resemble gold; mosaic gold.

Or'na-ment (ôr'nā-ment), *n.* Anything which embellishes; embellishment; decoration. — *v. t.* To make beautiful; to adorn; to deck; to decorate; to beautify. — **Or'na-men'tal** (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Serving to ornament. — **Or'na-men-ta'tion** (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* An ornamenting; ornament.

Or-nate' (ôr-nāt'), *a.* Adorned; decorated; beautiful. — **Or-nate'ly**, *adv.* — **Or-nate'ness**, *n.*

Or'ni-thol'o-gy (ôr'nĭ-thŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Science of the form, structure, and habits of birds. — **Or'ni-thol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in ornithology. — **Or'ni-tho-log'ic** (-thō-lŏj'ĭk), **Or'ni-tho-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to ornithology.

Or'ni-tho-rhyn'chus (ôr'nĭ-thō-rĭn'kŭs), *n.* An Australian mammal, with a horny beak like a duck's, and paws webbed for swimming; the duck mole.

Ornithorhynchus.

O-rol'o-gy (ō-rŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Science of mountains. — **Or'o-log'ic-al** (ŏr'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to description of mountains.

Or'phan (ôr'fan), *n.* A child who has lost both father and mother, or one of them. — *a.* Bereaved of parents. — **Or'phan-age** (-ăj), *n.* State of being an orphan; an asylum for orphans.

Or're-ry (ŏr'rē-rĭ), *n.* A model illustrating the relative size, positions, orbits, etc., of the bodies of the solar system.

Or'ris (ŏr'rĭs), *n.* A plant, of the iris kind, whose root has an agreeable odor, resembling violets.

Orrery.

Or'tho-dox (ôr'thŏ-dŏks), *a.* Sound in the Christian faith; according with the doctrines of Scripture; not heretical. — **Or'tho-dox'ly**, *adv.* — **Or'tho-dox'y** (-ĭ), *n.* Soundness of faith; belief in Scriptural doctrines.

Or'tho-ĕ-py (ôr'thō-ĕ-pĭ), *n.* Art of uttering words with propriety; correct pronunciation. — **Or'tho-ĕ-pist**, *n.* One skilled in orthoëpy. — **Or'tho-ĕp'ic** (-ĕp'ĭk), **Or'tho-ĕp'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to orthoëpy. — **Or'tho-ĕp'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Or-thog'ra-phy (ôr-thŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Art of writing words properly; spelling; grammar of this subject; delineation of an object by proper lines and angles; elevation, showing all the parts in their proper proportions. — **Or-thog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* One who spells correctly. — **Or'tho-graph'ic** (ôr'thō-grăf'ĭk), **Or'tho-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to orthography. — **Or'tho-graph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Or-thop'ter-ous (ôr-thŏp'tẽr-ŭs), *a.* Having wing-covers of a uniform texture throughout, covering the true wings, which fold longitudinally, like a fan; — said of insects.

Or'tive (ôr'tĭv), *a.* Relating to the rising (of a star, etc.); eastern.

Or'to-lan (ôr'tō-lan), *n.* A singing bird, about the size of the lark, — esteemed delicious food.

O'ryx (ō'rĭks), *n.* A South African antelope.

Oryx.

Os'cil-late (ŏs'sĭl-lāt), *v. i.* To move backward and forward; to vibrate; to swing; to sway. — **Os'cil-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Vibration. — **Os'cil-la-to-ry** (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Moving like a pendulum; swinging.

Os'cu-late (ŏs'kū-lāt), *v. t. & i.* To kiss; to touch, as one curve another, or two curves when both have a common curvature at the point of contact. — **Os'cu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A kissing; contact of curves. — **Os'cu-la-to-ry** (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to kissing; capable of osculation.

O'sier (ō'zhẽr), *n.* A species of willow, growing in swamps; a twig of the willow, used in making baskets. — *a.* Made of willow.

Os'man-li (ŏz'măn-lĭ), *n.* A Turkish official; a native Turk.

Os'prey (ŏs'prā), **Os'pray**, *n.* A fishhawk.

Os'si-fy (ŏs'sĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* [Ossified; Ossifying.] To form into bone; to become bony. — **Os'se-ous** (-sē-ŭs), *a.* Composed of bone; bony. — **Os'si-cle** (-sĭ-k'l), *n.* Small bone. — **Os-sif'er-ous** (-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Containing or yielding bone. — **Os-sif'ic** (-sĭf'ĭk), *a.* Having power to ossify. — **Os'si-fi-ca'tion** (-sĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Change into a bony substance. — **Os-siv'o-rous**, *a.* Feeding on bones.

Os'tent (ŏs'tĕnt *or* ŏs-tĕnt'), *n.* Appearance; air; manner; show; manifestation; portent. — **Os'ten'si-ble** (-tĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Shown or avowed; manifest; apparent. — **Os-ten'si-bly**, *adv.* — **Os-ten'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Showing; exhibiting. — **Os'ten-ta'tion** (ŏs'tĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* A making ambitious display; pretentious parade; pomp; vaunting; boasting. — **Os'ten-ta'tious** (-shŭs), *a.* Fond of offensive display; boastful; showy; gaudy. — **Os'ten-ta'tious-ly**, *adv.*

Os'te-ol'o-gy (ŏs'tē-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Anatomy of the bones. — **Os'te-ol'o-ger** (-jẽr), *n.* One who describes the bones of animals. — **Os'te-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* One versed in osteology. — **Os'te-og'e-ny** (-ŏjĭ'ē-nĭ), *n.* Formation of bone.

Ost'ler (ŏs'lẽr), *n.* Same as Hostler.

Os-tra'cean (ŏs-trā'shan), *n.* One of a family of bivalve shellfish, including the oyster.

Os'tra-cize (ŏs'trȧ-sīz), *v. t.* [Ostracized (-sīzd); Ostracizing.] To exile by ostracism; to banish from society; to put under ban. — **Os'tra-cism** (-sĭz'm), *n.* A custom, in ancient Athens, of banishing anyone whose merit and influence gave umbrage; expulsion; separation.

Os'trich (ŏs'trĭch), *n.* A large African and Arabian bird, very swift of foot, and having long, soft plumes in the place of feathers.

‖**O-tal'gi-a** (ō-tăl'jĭ-ȧ), **O-tal'gy** (-jĭ), *n.* Pain in the ear. — **O-tal'gic** (-jĭk), *n.* Remedy for earache.

Oth'er (ŭth'ẽr), *conj.* Either. — *pron. & a.* Different from that which has been specified; additional; second of two; not this, but the contrary; opposite. — **Oth'er-wise'** (-wiz'), *adv.* In a different manner; in different respects.

Ot'tar (ŏt'tẽr), *n.* See Attar.

Ot'ter (ŏt'tẽr), *n.* Carnivorous aquatic animal of several species, feeding on fish.

Otter.

Ot'to-man (ŏt'tō-man), *a.* Pertaining to the empire of Turkey. — *n.*; *pl.* Ottomans (-manz). A Turk; a stuffed seat without a back.

Ouch (ouch), *n.* Bezel, or socket, of a ring.

Ought (ȧt), *n.* See Aught.

Ought (ȧt), *v. imperfect.* Is fit, proper, or necessary; should; — used impersonally.

Ounce (ouns), *n.* A weight, the twelfth part of a pound troy, and sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois.

Ounce (ouns), *n.* A carnivorous animal of Asia, resembling the leopard.

Ounce.

Our (our), *posses. pron.* Pertaining to, or belonging to, us. — **Ours** (ourz), *posses. pron.* Our; — used when the noun is not expressed. — **Our-self'** (our-sĕlf'), *pron.; pl.* **Ourselves** (-sĕlvz'). We; us; — used by way of emphasis, and chiefly in plural; myself; we; us.

Ou'sel (ōō'z'l), *n.* A European bird of the Thrush family.

Oust (oust), *v. t.* To take away; to remove; to eject; to turn out. — **Oust'er** (oust'ẽr), *n.* A putting out of possession; ejection.

Out (out), *adv.* Without; on the outside; not within; abroad; not at home; away; off. — *n.* One who, or that which, is without; one out of office. — **Out'or** (out'ẽr), *a.* Being on the outside; more remote; external. — **Out'er-most'**, *a.* Being on the extreme external part; remotest. — **Out'-and-out'** (out'ănd-out'), *a.* Wholly and openly; undisguised.

Out-, *prefix* denoting superiority, excess, etc.

Out-bal'ance (out-băl'ans), *v. t.* To outweigh; to exceed in weight.

Out-bid' (out-bĭd'), *v. t.* To surpass in offer of a price.

Out'bound' (out'bound'), *a.* Destined to a foreign country or port.

Out'break' (out'brāk'), *n.* A bursting forth; an eruption.

Out'build'ing (out'bĭld'ĭng), *n.* A building separate from, and subordinate to, the main house; an outhouse.

Out'burst' (out'bûrst'), *n.* A breaking or bursting out.

Out'cast' (out'kăst'), *n.* One cast out or expelled; an exile; a vagabond. — *a.* Cast out; degraded.

Out'come' (out'kŭm'), *n.* That which comes out of, or follows from, something else; issue; result; consequence.

Out'crop' (out'krŏp'), *n.* Geological stratum appearing at the surface of the ground. — **Out-crop'** (out-krŏp'), *v. i.* To come to the surface of the ground.

Out'cry' (out'krī'), *n.* Exclamation; clamor; noise.

Out-do' (out-dōō'), *v. t.* To excel; to surpass.

Out'door' (out'dōr'), *a.* Being without the house. — **Out'doors'** (-dōrz'), *adv.* Abroad; out of the house; out of doors.

Out'er (out'ẽr), **Out'er-most'**, *a.* See under **Out**, *adv.*

Out'field' (out'fēld'), *n.* A field remote from the homestead; uninclosed tract of land; in games of ball, a part of the field far from the batsman.

Out'fit (out'fĭt), *n.* A fitting out (a ship for a voyage); allowance for expenses of any special service or duty; equipment.

Out-gen'er-al (out-jĕn'ẽr-al), *v. t.* To exceed in generalship; to surpass in military skill.

Out-go' (out-gō'), *v. t.* [*imp.* **Outwent** (-wĕnt'); *p. p.* **Outgone** (-gŏn'); *p. pr.* **Outgoing**.] To go beyond; to go faster than; to surpass; to excel. — **Out'go'** (out'gō'), *n.* Outlay; expenditure; — opposite of *income*. — **Out'go'er** (-gō'ẽr), *n.* — **Out'go'ing**, *n.* A going out; outlay.

Out-grow' (out-grō'), *v. t.* [*imp.* **Outgrew** (-grụ'); *p. p.* **Outgrown** (-grōn'); *p. pr.* **Outgrowing**.] To surpass in growth; to become too large (for clothing), too old (for usefulness), etc. — **Out'growth'** (out'grōth'), *n.* That which grows out from anything; result; consequence.

Out-Her'od (out-hĕr'ŏd), *v. t.* To excel Herod; to exceed in violence or cruelty.

Out'house' (out'hous'), *n.* A small building near the main house; an outbuilding.

Out'ing (out'ĭng), *n.* An airing; an excursion.

Out-land'ish (out-lănd'ĭsh), *a.* Foreign; unfamiliar; strange; rude; clownish.

Out-last' (out-lăst'), *v. t.* To last longer than; to exceed in duration.

Out'law' (out'lą'), *n.* One excluded from the protection of the law. — *v. t.* [**Outlawed** (-lą'd'); **Outlawing**.] To deprive of the benefit and protection of law; to proscribe; to remove (a debt or claim) from legal enforcement. — **Out'law'ry** (-lą'rў), *n.* An outlawing.

Out'lay' (out'lā'), *n.* Expenditure.

Out'let' (out'lĕt'), *n.* Passage outward; exit.

Out'line' (out'lĭn'), *n.* Line marking the outside of a figure; sketch; indication of a plan, system, etc. — *v. t.* To sketch; to indicate.

Out-live' (out-lĭv'), *v. t.* To live beyond; to survive.

Out'look' (out'lo͝ok'), *n.* A looking out; watch; watchtower; prospect; sight; scope of vision.

Out'ly'ing (out'lī'ĭng), *a.* At a distance from the main body or design; remote; on the exterior or frontier; detached.

Out-march' (out-märch'), *v. t.* To march faster than; to leave behind.

Out'post' (out'pōst'), *n.* Post or station outside a camp, or at a distance from the army; troops at such a station.

Out-pour' (out-pōr'), *v. t.* To pour out; to effuse.

Out'rage (out'rāj), *n.* Wanton wrong; a gross injury; an affront; an abuse; an assault. — *v. t.* [**Outraged** (-rājd); **Outraging** (-rā'jĭng).] To commit outrage upon. — **Out-ra'geous** (-rā'jŭs), *a.* Involving or performing an outrage; exceeding the limits of reason or decency; furious; excessive; atrocious; enormous. — **Out-ra'geous-ly**, *adv.* — **Out-ra'geous-ness**, *n.*

Out-rank' (out-răngk'), *v. t.* To take precedence of, in rank.

‖**Ou'tré'** (o͞o'trā'), *a.* [F.] Out of the common course or limits; extravagant.

Out-reach' (out-rēch'), *v. t.* To reach or extend beyond.

Out-ride' (out-rīd'), *v. t.* To ride faster than.

Out'rid'er (out'rīd'ẽr), *n.* A mounted servant attending a carriage.

Out'rig'ger (out'rĭg'gẽr), *n.* A spar projecting from a ship's mast, etc., for extending ropes or sails, etc.; a bracket on a boat's side, supporting a rowlock.

Out'right' (out'rīt'), *adv.* Immediately; at once; instantly; completely; utterly.

Out-run' (out-rŭn'), *v. t.* [*imp.* **Outran** (-răn'); *p. p.* **Outrun**; *p. pr.* **Outrunning**.] To surpass in running; to leave behind.

Out-sail' (out-sāl'), *v. t.* To sail faster than.

Out-sell' (out-sĕl'), *v. t.* [**Outsold** (-sōld'); **Outselling**.] To exceed in amount of sales or in prices of things sold; to bring a higher price.

Out'set' (out'sĕt'), *n.* First entrance on any business; beginning.

Out-shine' (out-shīn'), *v. t.* To excel in luster or excellence.

Out'side' (out'sīd'), *n.* External part of a thing; exterior. — *a.* On the outside; exterior; alien. — **Out'sid'er** (-sīd'ẽr), *n.* One not belonging to the concern, party, etc., spoken of.

Out'skirt' (out'skûrt'), *n.* A border; a suburb.
Out-spread' (out-sprĕd'), *v. t.* To extend; to spread; to open; to diffuse.
Out-stand' (out-stănd'), *v. i.* To stand or remain beyond the proper time; to be unpaid, as a debt.
Out-stretch' (out-strĕch'), *v. t.* To stretch or spread out; to expand.
Out-strip' (out-strĭp'), *v. t.* To outrun; to leave behind.
Out-vote' (out-vōt'), *v. t.* To exceed in the number of votes.
Out-walk' (out-wąk'), *v. t.* To walk faster than; to leave behind.
Out'ward (out'wĕrd), **Out'wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.* From the interior part; toward the exterior; beyond; off; away. — **Out'ward,** *a.* External; exterior; visible; apparent; public. — **Out'ward-ly,** *adv.* — **Out'ward-ness,** *n.*
Out-wear' (out-wâr'), *v. t.* [*imp.* Outwore (-wōr'); *p. p.* Outworn (-wōrn'); *p. pr.* Outwearing.] To last longer than; to exceed in duration.
Out-weigh' (out-wā'), *v. t.* To exceed in weight, value, or importance.
Out-wit' (out-wĭt'), *v. t.* To surpass in cunning; to overreach; to frustrate by superior ingenuity.
Out-work' (out-wûrk'), *v. t.* To surpass in work or labor.
Out'work' (out'wûrk'), *n.* Part of a fortress without the principal wall.

Oval.

O'val (ō'val), *a.* Having the shape of an egg; oblong and curvilinear; elliptical. — *n.* Body shaped like an egg or an ellipse. — **O'va-ry** (-vă-rȳ), *n.* A place where, or organ in which, seed or eggs are formed. — **O'vate** (ō'vāt), **O'va-ted** (-vā-tĕd), *a.* Shaped like an egg, with the lower extremities broadest.

Ovary.

O-va'tion (ō-vā'shŭn), *n.* Triumph allowed to a commander for a victory; expression of popular homage.
Ov'en (ŭv''n), *n.* Arched place for baking, heating, or drying.
O'ver (ō'vĕr), *prep.* Across; above; upon; on the surface; covering; beyond; more than; in spite of; notwithstanding. — *adv.* From side to side; across; throughout; excessively; at an end; finished. — *a.* Upper; covering; — used in composition; as, *over*shoes, *over*coat.
O'ver-act' (ō'vĕr-ăkt'), *v. t. & i.* To act or perform to excess.
O'ver-alls (ō'vĕr-ąlz), *n. pl.* Loose trousers covering and protecting others from being soiled.
O'ver-arch' (ō'vĕr-ärch'), *v. t.* To cover with an arch.
O'ver-awe' (ō'vĕr-ą'), *v. t.* To restrain by awe.
O'ver-bal'ance (ō'vĕr-băl'ans), *v. t.* To exceed in weight; to preponderate. — **O'ver-bal'ance** (ō'vĕr-băl'ans), *n.* Excess; something more than equivalent.
O'ver-bear' (ō'vĕr-bâr'), *v. t.* [*imp.* Overbore (-bōr'); *p. p.* Overborne (-bōrn'); *p. pr.* Overbearing.] To bear down; to repress; to subdue. — **O'ver-bear'ing,** *a.* Haughty and dogmatical; domineering; insolent.
O'ver-bid' (ō'vĕr-bĭd'), *v. i.* To bid or offer in excess of.
O'ver-board' (ō'vĕr-bōrd'), *adv.* Over the side of a ship; into the water.
O'ver-bur'den (ō'vĕr-bûr'd'n), *v. t.* To load to excess.
O'ver-cast' (ō'vĕr-kăst'), *v. t.* To cloud; to darken; to oversew (raw edges of a seam, to prevent raveling).
O'ver-charge' (ō'vĕr-chärj'), *v. t.* To load too heavily; to burden; to oppress; to charge too high a price; to exaggerate. — *n.* Excessive load, burden, or charge of a gun.
O'ver-cloud' (ō'vĕr-kloud'), *v. t.* To cover with clouds.
O'ver-coat' (ō'vĕr-kōt'), *n.* A coat worn over other clothing; a greatcoat.
O'ver-come' (ō'vĕr-kŭm'), *v. t.* To get the better of; to subdue; to vanquish; to defeat; to surmount. — *v. i.* To gain the superiority.
O'ver-do' (ō'vĕr-dōō'), *v. t.* To do too much; to exaggerate; to fatigue; to cook too much. — *v. i.* To labor too hard.
O'ver-dose' (ō'vĕr-dōs'), *n.* Too great a dose; an excess.
O'ver-draw' (ō'vĕr-drą'), *v. t.* To exaggerate; to make drafts upon (one's capital or credit) beyond its aggregate.
O'ver-due' (ō'vĕr-dū'), *a.* Due and more than due; past the time of payment.
O'ver-flow' (ō'vĕr-flō'), *v. t.* To flow or spread over; to inundate; to overwhelm. — *v. i.* To run over; to be abundant; to abound. — **O'ver-flow'** (ō'vĕr-flō'), *n.* Inundation; superabundance; outlet for surplus liquid.
O'ver-grow' (ō'vĕr-grō'), *v. t.* [*imp.* Overgrew (-grų'); *p. p.* Overgrown (-grōn'); *p. pr.* Overgrowing.] To cover with growth; to grow beyond; to rise above. — **O'ver-growth'** (-grōth'), *n.* Excessive growth.
O'ver-hand' (ō'vĕr-hănd'), *n.* The upper hand; advantage. — *a.* Sewed together by passing each stitch over both edges.
O'ver-hang' (ō'vĕr-hăng'), *v. t. & i.* [Overhung; Overhanging.] To hang, jut, or project, over. — **O'ver-hang'** (ō'vĕr-hăng'), *n.* Projection (of a story of a building, bow of a ship, etc.) beyond the lower part.
O'ver-haul' (ō'vĕr-hąl'), *v. t.* [Overhauled (-hąld'); Overhauling.] To draw or drag over; to examine thoroughly; to overtake.
O'ver-head' (ō'vĕr-hĕd'), *adv.* Aloft; above.
O'ver-hear' (ō'vĕr-hēr'), *v. t.* [Overheard (-hĕrd'); Overhearing.] To hear by accident or without the speaker's knowledge.
O'ver-is'sue (ō'vĕr-ĭsh'ū), *n.* Excessive issue (of notes, beyond the capital stock or the public wants, etc.). — *v. t.* To issue to excess.
O'ver-joy' (ō'vĕr-joi'), *v. t.* To make excessively joyful. — *n.* Excessive joy.
O'ver-land' (ō'vĕr-lănd'), *a.* Made or performed upon or across the land. — *adv.* By, upon, or across, land.
O'ver-lap' (ō'vĕr-lăp'), *v. t. & i.* To extend so as to lie or rest upon; to lap over.
O'ver-lay' (ō'vĕr-lā'), *v. t.* [Overlaid (-lād'); Overlaying.] To lay or spread over; to cover completely; to hide; to smother.
O'ver-load' (ō'vĕr-lōd'), *v. t.* To load with too heavy a burden or cargo.
O'ver-look' (ō'vĕr-lōōk'), *v. t.* To look over or beyond, as from a high place; to afford a prospect of; to inspect; to review; to look beyond; to pass by; to refrain from noticing; to excuse; to pardon.

O'ver-mas'ter (ō'vĕr-măs'tĕr), *v. t.* To overpower; to subdue.

O'ver-match' (ō'vĕr-măch'), *v. t.* To be too powerful for; to conquer. — **O'ver-match'** (ō'vĕr-măch'), *n.* One superior in power.

O'ver-much' (ō'vĕr-mŭch'), *a.* Too much. — *adv.* In too great a degree. — *n.* Excess; surplus.

O'ver-night' (ō'vĕr-nīt'), *adv.* During the night; all night.

O'ver-pass' (ō'vĕr-pȧs'), *v. t.* To pass over; to disregard; to go over; to cross; to omit.

O'ver-pay' (ō'vĕr-pā'), *v. t.* To pay too much or more than is due.

O'ver-plus (ō'vĕr-plŭs), *n.* That which remains after a supply; surplus.

O'ver-pow'er (ō'vĕr-pou'ĕr), *v. t.* To affect with a power or force that cannot be borne; to overbear; to crush; to overwhelm; to subdue.

O'ver-rate' (ō'vĕr-rāt'), *v. t.* To rate at too much; to estimate too highly.

O'ver-reach' (ō'vĕr-rēch'), *v. t.* To reach or extend beyond; to get the better of by cunning; to cheat.

O'ver-reach' (ō'vĕr-rēch'), *v. i.* To reach too far; as, to strike the toe of the hind foot against the fore foot, as some horses do; to sail farther than necessary on one tack. — **O'ver-reach'er**, *n.*

O'ver-ride' (ō'vĕr-rīd'), *v. t.* [*imp.* Overrode (-rōd'); *p. p.* Overridden (-rĭd'n), Overrode, Overrid (-rĭd'); *p. pr.* Overriding.] To ride (an animal) beyond its strength; to outride; to trample down; to set aside; to annul.

O'ver-rule' (ō'vĕr-rụl'), *v. t.* To control by predominant power.

O'ver-run' (ō'vĕr-rŭn'), *v. t.* [*imp.* Overran; *p. p.* Overrun; *p. pr.* Verrunning.] To run or spread over; to overcome by invasion; to subdue; to change the arrangement of (type, and carry those of one line into another). — *v. i.* To become excessive or superabundant; to overflow; to extend beyond its desired length.

O'ver-see' (ō'vĕr-sē'), *v. t.* [*imp.* Oversaw (-sạ'); *p. p.* Overseen (-sēn'); Overseeing.] To inspect so as to direct; to superintend; to overlook. — **O'ver-seer'** (-sēr' *or* -sē'ĕr), *n.*

O'ver-set' (ō'vĕr-sĕt'), *v. t.* [Overset; Oversetting.] To turn upon the side, or bottom upward; to subvert; to overthrow. — **O'ver-set'** (ō'vĕr-sĕt'), *n.* An upsetting; ruin; overturn.

O'ver-shad'ow (ō'vĕr-shăd'ō), *v. t.* To throw a shadow or shade over; to shelter; to protect.

O'ver-shoe' (ō'vĕr-shōō'), *n.* A shoe of India rubber, etc., worn over another shoe to protect it from moisture.

O'ver-shoot' (ō'vĕr-shōōt'), *v. t.* [Overshot (-shŏt'); Overshooting.] To shoot beyond (a mark); to pass swiftly over. — **Overshot wheel** (ō'vĕr-shŏt' hwēl). A water wheel turned by water which shoots over the top of it, filling the buckets and acting by its weight.

Overshot Wheel.

O'ver-sight' (ō'vĕr-sīt'), *n.* Watchful care; overlooking; an omission; inadvertence; neglect; negligence; error.

O'ver-sleep' (ō'vĕr-slēp'), *v. t.* To sleep beyond or by.

O'ver-spread' (ō'vĕr-sprĕd'), *v. t.* To spread, cover, or scatter over.

O'ver-state' (ō'vĕr-stāt'), *v. t.* To state too strongly; to exaggerate.

O'ver-stay' (ō'vĕr-stā'), *v. t.* To stay longer than; to stay beyond the limits of.

O'ver-step' (ō'vĕr-stĕp'), *v. t.* To step over or beyond; to exceed.

O'ver-strain' (ō'vĕr-strān'), *v. t.* To strain to excess; to make too violent efforts.

O'vert (ō'vĕrt), *a.* Open to view; public; manifest. — **O'vert-ly**, *adv.*

O'ver-take' (ō'vĕr-tāk'), *v. t.* [*imp.* Overtook (-tōōk'); *p. p.* Overtaken (-tāk''n); *p. pr.* Overtaking.] To come up with; to catch; to take by surprise.

O'ver-task' (ō'vĕr-tȧsk'), *v. t.* To impose too heavy a task on.

O'ver-throw' (ō'vĕr-thrō'), *v. t.* [*imp.* Overthrew (-thrụ'); *p. p.* Overthrown (-thrōn'); *p. pr.* Overthrowing.] To throw over; to turn upside down; to ruin; to defeat utterly. — **O'ver-throw'** (ō'vĕr-thrō'), *n.* An overturning; destruction; defeat; downfall.

O'ver-top' (ō'vĕr-tŏp'), *v. t.* To rise above the top of; to go beyond; to surpass; to obscure.

O'ver-trade' (ō'vĕr-trād'), *v. i.* To trade beyond capital, or beyond the public want.

O'ver-ture (ō'vĕr-tûr), *n.* Something offered for consideration; proposal; offer; musical composition introductory to an oratorio, opera, etc.

O'ver-turn' (ō'vĕr-tûrn'), *v. t.* To turn or throw from a basis or foundation; to subvert; to ruin; to overpower; to overset. — **O'ver-turn'** (ō'vĕr-tûrn'), *n.* Overthrow; upsetting; ruin.

O'ver-val'ue (ō'vĕr-văl'ū), *v. t.* To value excessively.

O'ver-ween' (ō'vĕr-wēn'), *v. i.* To be too high or flattering, in one's estimate; to be arrogant in one's claims. — **O'ver-ween'ing-ly**, *adv.*

O'ver-weigh' (ō'vĕr-wā'), *v. t.* To exceed in weight; to outweigh; to preponderate; to outbalance. — **O'ver-weight'** (ō'vĕr-wāt'), *n.* Weight over and above what is required; preponderance.

O'ver-whelm' (ō'vĕr-hwĕlm'), *v. t.* To overspread or crush beneath; to immerse and bear down; to crush. — **O'ver-whelm'ing-ly**, *adv.*

O'ver-work' (ō'vĕr-wûrk'), *v. i. & t.* To work beyond the strength; to tire.

O'vi-form (ō'vĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of an egg.

O'void (ō'void), *a.* Shaped like an egg. — *n.* An ovoid body.

O'vum (ō'vŭm), *n.*; *pl.* Ova (ō'vȧ). Body formed by the female, which, after impregnation, develops into a new individual like the parent.

Ovoid.

Owe (ō), *v. t.* [Owed (ōd); Owing.] To be obliged or bound to pay. — *v. i.* To be due to; to be the consequence or result of.

Owl (oul), *n.* A nocturnal carnivorous bird, with downy feathers, and a large head. — **Owl'et** (oul'ĕt), *n.* A little owl. — **Owl'ish**, *a.* Resembling an owl; stupid and solemn.

Own (ōn), *v. i.* [Owned (ōnd); Owning.] To acknowledge; to admit; to confess.

Own (ōn), *a.* Belonging to; belonging exclusively

to; peculiar. — *v. t.* To hold as property; to have legal or rightful title to. — **Own'er** (ōn'ĕr), *n.* — **Own'er-less** (-lĕs), *a.* Having no owner. — **Own'er-ship**, *n.* Proprietorship.

Ox (ŏks), *n.; pl.* Oxen (ŏks'n). Castrated male of bovine quadrupeds.

Ox-al'ic (ŏks-ăl'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, sorrel.

Ox'ide (ŏks'īd *or* -ĭd), *n.* A compound of oxygen and a base with no acid and salifying properties. — **Ox'i-dize** (-ĭ-dīz), **Ox'i-date** (-dāt), *v. t.* To convert into oxide, by combination with oxygen. — **Ox'i-da'tion** (-dā'shŭn), **Ox'i-dize'ment** (-dīz'ment), *n.* A converting into an oxide.

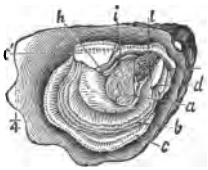
Ox'y-gen (ŏks'ĭ-jĕn), *n.* A gaseous element, whose combination with bodies, when rapid, produces combustion, and in slower form, oxidation. It serves to support life, and forms 22 per cent of the atmosphere. Combined with hydrogen, it forms water. — **Ox'y-gen-ate** (-āt), **Ox'y-gen-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* To combine with oxygen. — **Ox'y-gen-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Oxidation. — **Ox'y-gen'ic** (-jĕn'ĭk), **Ox-yg'en-ous** (-ĭj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or producing, oxygen.

Ox'y-tone (ŏks'ĭ-tōn), *a.* Having an acute sound. — *n.* An acute sound; in Greek grammar, a word with an acute accent on the last syllable.

O'yer (ō'yĕr), *n.* Legal hearing (of a deed, bond, etc.).

O'yez' (ō'yĕs'), *interj.* Hear; attend; — a term used by criers of courts to secure silence.

Oys'ter (oĭs'tĕr), *n.* A bivalve mollusk, of which the common species is used for food. — **Oyster plant.** A plant, whose root, when cooked, somewhat resembles the oyster in taste; salsify.



Oyster with the Upper Lobe of Mantle removed. *a* Muscle; *b* Gills; *cc'* Mantle; *d* Palpi; *e* Mouth; *h* Anus; *i* Intestine; *l* Liver.

O'zone (ō'zōn *or* ŏ-zōn'), *n.* Colorless, gaseous form of oxygen, with an odor like that of chlorine. — **O-zon'ic** (ō-zŏn'ĭk), **O'zo-nous** (ō'zō-nŭs), *a.* Like, pertaining to, or containing, ozone.

P.

Pab'u-lum (păb'ū-lŭm), *n.* Means of nutriment; food; fuel. — **Pab'u-lar** (-lĕr), *a.* Pertaining to, or affording, food.

Pa'ca (*Pg.* pä'kä; *E.* pā'kä), *n.* A South American rodent, resembling the Guinea pig.

Paca.

Pace (pās), *n.* A step; space from heel of one foot to heel of the other in walking, being from 28 to 33 inches; manner of walking; gait; particular gait of some horses, in which the legs on the same side are lifted together; amble; rack. — *v. i.* [Paced (pāst); Pacing (pā'sĭng).] To go; to walk; to amble. — *v. t.* To walk over with measured tread; to measure by paces. — **Pa'cer** (pā'sĕr), *n.*

Pa-cha' (pä-shä'), *n.* See Pasha.

Pach'y-derm (păk'ĭ-dĕrm), *n.* A nonruminant quadruped, having very thick skin, as the elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, tapir, horse, hog, etc. — **Pach'y-der'ma-tous** (-dĕr'mà-tŭs), *a.* Pertaining to a pachyderm; not sensitive; impervious to hints or criticism.

Pac'i-fy (păs'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [Pacified (-fīd); Pacifying.] To appease wrath, passion, or appetite; to restore peace to; to calm; to still; to quiet; to soothe; to compose. — **Pac'i-fi'er** (-fī'ĕr), *n.* — **Pa-cif'ic** (pà-sĭf'ĭk), *a.* Peacemaking; appeasing; conciliatory; calm; quiet; peaceable. — **Pa-cif'i-ca'tion** (pà-sĭf'ĭ-kā'shŭn *or* păs'ĭ-fĭ-), *n.* A pacifying; a reconcilement. — **Pa-cif'i-ca'tor** (-kā'tĕr), *n.* Peacemaker. — **Pa-cif'i-ca-to-ry** (pà-sĭf'ĭ-kà-tŏ-rў), *a.* Conciliatory.

Pack (păk), *n.* A bale; a bundle carried on the back; a wrapping in (dry, wet, cold, etc.) sheets, in hydropathic treatment; quantity of similar things; set of playing cards; number of wolves, of dogs kept together, of persons united in a design, etc.; large area of floating pieces of ice driven together. — *v. t.* [Packed (păkt); Packing.] To make up into a bundle; to envelop (a patient) in a wet or dry sheet; to load; to make full; to stow away within; to put together (cards) so as to secure the game unfairly; to bring together fraudulently; to send off; to dispatch; to render impervious to air, water, or steam, by filling or surrounding with suitable materials. — *v. i.* To form things into bundles or into a compact mass; to depart in haste. — **Pack'er**, *n.* — **Pack horse.** A horse

Pack Horse.

to carry burdens. — **Pack saddle.** A saddle for supporting loads on a pack animal. — **Pack staff.** A staff for supporting a pack; a peddler's staff. — **Pack thread.** Strong thread or twine for tying up parcels. — **Pack'age** (păk'ăj), *n.* A packing; bundle; charge for packing goods. — **Pack'et**, *n.* A small pack or package; a vessel conveying passengers and goods on fixed days of sailing. — **Pack'man** (-măn), *n.* One who bears a pack; a peddler.

Pact (păkt), *n.* Agreement; league; covenant.
Pad (păd), *n.* A footpath; a road; an easy-paced horse; a highwayman; a footpad.
Pad (păd), *n.* Thing flattened or laid flat; package of writing or blotting paper; soft saddle, cushion, etc.; floating leaf of a water plant. — *v. t.* [PADDED; PADDING.] To stuff with padding. — **Pad'ding** (păd'dĭng), *n.* A making a pad; material for stuffing a saddle, garment, etc., or for filling out a newspaper or book.
Pad'dle (păd'd'l), *v. t. & i.* To beat water with the hands or feet; to propel (a boat) with a paddle. — *n.* A short oar with a broad blade; the broad part of an oar or weapon, or at the circumference of a water wheel; a paddle-shaped foot, of a tortoise, crocodile, etc.
Pad'dock (păd'dŭk), *n.* A large toad or frog.
Pad'dock (păd'dŭk), *n.* A small inclosure adjoining a stable.
Pad'dy (păd'dy), *n.* An Irishman; — in contempt.
Pad'dy (păd'dy), *n.* The East India name for unhusked rice.
Pad'lock' (păd'lŏk'), *n.* A portable lock having a link jointed at one end so as to be opened, the other end being fastened by the bolt. — *v. t.* To fasten with a padlock; to shut; to confine.

Padlock.

‖Pa-dro'ne (pä-drō'nā), *n.* Patron; protector; an importer of Italian laborers, street musicians, etc., who controls their earnings.
Pæ'an (pē'an), *n.* Song of rejoicing or triumph.
Pæ'o-ny (pē'ŏ-nỹ), *n.* See PEONY.
Pa'gan (pā'gan), *n.* One who worships false gods; a heathen; an idolater. — *a.* Heathen; heathenish. — **Pa'gan-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Worship of false gods; heathenism.
Page (pāj), *n.* An attendant on a nobleman; a boy that waits on members of a legislative body.
Page (pāj), *n.* One side of a leaf. — *v. t.* [PAGED (pājd); PAGING (pā'jĭng).] To number the pages of (a book). — **Pag'i-nal** (pāj'ĭ-nal), *a.* Consisting of pages. — **Pag'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* The paging a book; figures to indicate the number of pages.
Pag'eant (păj'ent *or* pā'jent), *n.* A spectacle or an exhibition for public entertainment; pomp; finery. — **Pag'eant-ry** (-rỹ), *n.* Pompous exhibition; show.
Pa-go'da (pä-gō'dä), *n.* Temple in the East Indies, China, or Japan; an East India coin.
Pail (pāl), *n.* A vessel for water, milk, etc. — **Pail'ful** (pāl'fŭl), *n.* Quantity that a pail will hold.
Pain (pān), *n.* Punishment; uneasy sensation; suffering; distress; toilsome effort; task. — *v. t.* [PAINED (pānd); PAINING.] To afflict with uneasy sensations; to disquiet; to afflict; to grieve; to torment; to torture. — **Pain'ful** (pān'fŭl), *a.* Full of pain; occasioning uneasiness; difficult; distressing; grievous; arduous. — **Pain'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Pain'ful-ness**, *n.* — **Pain'less**, *a.* Free from pain; relieved from trouble. — **Pain'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Pain'less-ness**, *n.* — **Pains** (pānz), *n.* Care; trouble. — **Pains'tak'er** (-tāk'ĕr), *n.* One who takes pains; a person laborious and faithful in his work. — **Pains'tak'ing**, *a.* Carefully laborious; sparing no pains. — *n.* Careful and conscientious exertion.
Pai'nim (pā'nĭm), *n.* A pagan; an infidel.
Paint (pānt), *v. t.* To apply paint to; to color; to represent by colors or hues; to describe vividly; to picture; to depict; to portray; to sketch; to describe. — *v. i.* To practice the art of painting; to color one's face by way of beautifying it. — *n.* Coloring matter; pigment; cosmetic; rouge. — **Paint'er** (pānt'ĕr), *n.* — **Paint'ing**, *n.* A laying on colors; a representing objects on a plane surface, by means of colors; vivid description in words; a picture.
Paint'er (pānt'ĕr), *n.* A rope at the bow of a boat, to fasten it.
Paint'er (pānt'ĕr), *n.* A local American name for the puma or panther.
Pair (pâr), *n.* Two things similar in form, suited to each other, or used together; couple; brace; set. — *v. i. & t.* [PAIRED (pârd); PAIRING.] To join in pairs; to couple; to suit; to fit.
Pal'ace (păl'ĭs), *n.* A magnificent house; a royal residence.
Pal'a-din (păl'ä-dĭn), *n.* A distinguished champion; a hero.
Pal'an-quin' (păl'a*n*-kēn'), **Pal'an-keen'**, *n.* Oriental covered carriage borne on men's shoulders.

Palanquin.

Pal'ate (păl'ĭt), *n.* The seat of gustation or taste; relish; intellectual taste. — **Pal'a-ta-ble** (-ä-tä-b'l), *a.* Agreeable to the palate or taste; savory. — **Pal'a-tal** (-*tal*), *a.* Pertaining to the palate. — *n.* A letter pronounced by aid of the palate.
Pa-la'tial (pä-lā'shal), *a.* Pertaining to, or becoming, a palace; magnificent.
Pal'a-tine (păl'ä-tĭn), *a.* Pertaining to a palace; having royal privileges. — *n.* One having royal privileges; a count palatine. — **Pa-lat'i-nate** (pä-lăt'ĭ-nāt), *n.* Province or seigniory of a palatine. — **Count palatine.** A count having royal jurisdiction. — **County palatine.** County whose proprietor had royal jurisdiction.
Pa-la'ver (pä-lä'vĕr), *n.* Idle talk; flattery; conference or deliberation. — *v. t. & i.* [PALAVERED (-vĕrd); PALAVERING.] To hold a palaver; to flatter. — **Pa-la'ver-er**, *n.*
Pale (pāl), *a.* Not ruddy or fresh of color; dusky white; of faint luster; wan; pallid; dim; faint. — *v. i. & t.* [PALED (pāld); PALING.] To turn pale. — **Pale'ly** (pāl'lỹ), *adv.* — **Pale'ness**, *n.* — **Pal'ish**, *a.* Somewhat pale; faint.
Pale (pāl), *n.* A pointed stake; picket; inclosing boundary; limit; inclosure; limited ter-

ritory. — *v. t.* To inclose with pales or stakes; to encompass. — **Pal'ing** (pāl'ĭng), *n.* Material for pales; fence; inclosure.

Pa'le-og'ra-phy (pā'lē-ŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* An ancient manner of writing; the deciphering of ancient documents. — **Pa'le-og'ra-pher** (-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One skilled in paleography. — **Pa'le-o-graph'ic** (-ō-grăf'ĭk), **Pa'le-o-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to paleography.

Pa'le-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* Treatise on antiquities; archæology. — **Pa'le-ol'o-gist**, *n.* One conversant with paleology.

Pa'le-on-tol'o-gy (-ŏn-tŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* Science of the ancient life of the earth, or of fossil remains.

Pa-les'tra (pȧ-lĕs'trȧ), *n.* A wrestling; place of wrestling. — **Pa-les'tri-an** (-trĭ-*an*), **Pa-les'tric** (-trĭk), **Pa-les'tric-al** (-trĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to wrestling.

‖**Pal'e-tot** (păl'ē-tō; *F.* pȧl'tō'), *n.* An overcoat.

Pal'ette (păl'ĕt), *n.* A tablet on which a painter mixes pigments.

Palette.

Pal'frey (pôl'frȳ), *n.* A saddle horse; small horse suitable for ladies.

Pal'imp-sest (păl'ĭmp-sĕst), *n.* A manuscript written upon twice, the first writing having been erased.

Pal'in-drome (păl'ĭn-drōm), *n.* A word or sentence that is the same read backward or forward; as, *madam*, *reviver*, *deified*.

Pal'ing, *n.* See under Pale, *n.*

Pal'i-node (păl'ĭ-nōd), *n.* A song repeated a second time; a recantation.

Pal'i-sade' (păl'ĭ-sād'), *n.* A stake having one end set firmly in the ground, and the other sharpened; a fence formed of such stakes. — *v. t.* To inclose or fortify with stakes.

Pal'ish, *a.* See under Pale, *a.*

Pall (pôl), *n.* Same as Pawl, *n.*

Pall (pôl), *n.* A cloak; a mantle; an ecclesiastical scarflike vestment, embroidered with purple crosses; cloth thrown over a coffin at a funeral. — **Pall bearer.** One attending a coffin at a funeral.

Pall (pôl), *v. i.* [Palled (pôld); Palling.] To become vapid; to lose strength, life, spirit, or taste. — *v. t.* To make vapid or insipid; to dispirit; to depress; to satiate; to cloy.

Pal-la'di-um (pȧl-lā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* Statue of the goddess Pallas; effectual defense; protection; a rare metallic element resembling platinum.

Pal'let (păl'ĕt), *n.* A palette.

Pal'let (păl'ĕt), *n.* A wooden instrument used by potters and crucible-makers; an implement used in gilding; a lever connected with the pendulum of a clock, or balance of a watch.

Pallet.

Anchor Escapement; *p p* Pallets.

Pal'let (păl'ĕt), *n.* Small and rude bed.

Pal'li-ate (păl'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* To cover with excuse; to reduce in violence; to abate; to mitigate; to cloak; to hide; to extenuate; to conceal. — **Pal'li-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A palliating; abatement. — **Pal'li-a-tive** (păl'ĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Serving to extenuate; relieving (pain or disease). — *n.* That which extenuates, or which abates pain or other evil.

Pal'lid (păl'ĭd), *a.* Pale; wan. — **Pal'lid-ness**, **Pal-lid'i-ty** (-ĭd'ĭ-tȳ), **Pal'lor** (-lẽr), *n.* Paleness.

Palm (päm), *n.* Inner part of the hand; lineal measure equal to the breadth of the hand or to its length from wrist to ends of the fingers; triangular part of an anchor at the end of the arms; broad part of the horns of a deer; metal plate on the inside of the hand, used by sailmakers to force a needle through canvas. — *v. t.* To conceal in the hand; to juggle; to impose by fraud. — **Palm'er** (päm'ẽr), *n.* A cheat; swindler. — **Pal'mate** (păl'māt), **Pal'ma-ted** (-mā-tĕd), *a.* Having the shape of the hand; resembling a hand with the fingers spread. — **Pal'mi-ped** (-mĭ-pĕd), *a.* Having the toes connected by a membrane; web-footed. — *n.* A swimming bird; bird having webbed feet. — **Pal'mis-try** (-mĭs-trȳ), *n.* The telling fortunes by lines in the palm of the hand.

Palm (päm), *n.* A perennial tree of many species, most of them tropical; a branch of the palm, anciently worn as a symbol of rejoicing; token of success or triumph. — **Palm'er** (päm'ẽr), *n.* A wandering religious votary, who bore a palm, in token that he had visited the Holy Land. — **Pal'ma-ry** (păl'mȧ-rȳ), *a.* Worthy of the palm; preëminent; palmy; chief. — **Pal-mif'er-ous** (-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Bearing palms. — **Palm'y** (päm'ȳ), *a.* Worthy of the palm or of honor; victorious.

Palm'er-worm' (päm'ẽr-wûrm'), *n.* A hairy worm or caterpillar which travels in great numbers and devours herbage.

Pal-met'to (pȧl-mĕt'tō), *n.* A palm tree of the West Indies and Southern United States; the cabbage tree.

Palm' Sun'day (päm' sŭn'dȧ), *n.* The Sunday next before Easter; — in commemoration of our Savior's entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm branches in the way.

Palm'y (päm'ȳ), *a.* See under Palm, a tree.

Palp (pălp), ‖**Pal'pus** (păl'pŭs), *n.*; *pl.* Palpi (-pī). A feeler; one of the jointed, sensiferous organs attached in pairs to the lower jaw in many insects, crustaceans, spiders, etc. — **Pal'pa-ble** (-pȧ-b'l), *a.* Perceptible by the touch; capable of being felt; plain; obvious. — **Pal'pa-ble-ness**, **Pal'pa-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Pal'pa-bly**, *adv.* — **Pal-pa'tion** (-pā'shŭn), *n.* A touching or feeling.

Pal'pi-tate (păl'pĭ-tāt), *v. i.* To beat rapidly and excitedly, as the heart; to throb; to pulsate; to flutter. — **Pal'pi-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A beating of the heart; esp., a violent, irregular, and unnatural beating.

Pal'sy (pôl'zȳ), *n.* Loss of power of sensation and voluntary motion; paralysis. — *v. t.* [Palsied (-zĭd); Palsying.] To destroy a function of; to paralyze. — **Pal'sied** (-zĭd), *a.* Affected with palsy.

Pal'try (pôl'trȳ), *a.* [Paltrier; Paltriest.] Destitute of worth; contemptible; despicable; pitiful; mean; vile. — **Pal'tri-ly**, *adv.* — **Pal'tri-ness**, *n.* — **Pal'ter** (-tẽr), *v. i.* To act in an insincere or false manner; to trifle; to haggle; to shift; to dodge. — **Pal'ter-er**, *n.*

Pam'pas (păm'pȧs; *Sp.* pȧm'pȧs), *n. pl.* Vast plains in Buenos Ayres, South America.

Pam'per (păm'pẽr), *v. t.* [Pampered (-pẽrd); Pampering.] To feed to the full; to glut.

Pam'phlet (păm'flĕt), *n.* A small book, stitched together, but not bound. — **Pam'phlet-eer'** (-ēr'), *n.* A writer of pamphlets; a scribbler.

Pan (păn), *n.* A shallow, open dish; the skull; the brainpan; the cranium; the hard stratum of earth, below the soil, that holds the water. — **Pan'cake'** (păn'kāk'), *n.* A thin cake, fried in a pan or broiled on a griddle.

Pan'a-ce'a (păn'ă-sē'ă), *n.* A remedy for all diseases; a cure-all.

Pa-na'da (pă-nā'dă), **Pa-nade'** (-nād'), *n.* Bread boiled in water and sweetened.

Pan'cre-as (păn'krē-ăs), *n.* The sweetbread, a gland beneath the stomach, which pours its secretion into the alimentary canal during digestion. — **Pan'cre-at'ic** (-ăt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the pancreas.

Pan'da (păn'dă), *n.* A small animal of the bear kind, found in Northern India, valuable for its fur.

Panda.

Pan'dect (păn'dĕkt), *n.* Treatise containing the whole of any science.

Pan'de-mo'ni-um (păn'dē-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* Council chamber of demons.

Pan'der (păn'dĕr), *n.* A male bawd; pimp; one who ministers to evil designs of others. — *v. t.* & *i.* [PANDERED (păn'dĕrd); PANDERING.] To minister to the evil designs or lusts of others.

Pane (pān), *n.* A patch; a piece; a compartment; a plate of glass.

Pan'e-gyr'ic (păn'ē-jĭr'ĭk), *n.* Oration in praise of some person or achievement; encomium; laudation; eulogy. — **Pan'e-gyr'ic, Pan'e-gyr'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Containing praise; encomiastic. — **Pan'e-gyr'ist** (-jĭr'ĭst), *n.* A eulogist. — **Pan'e-gy-rize** (păn'ē-jĭ-rīz), *v. t.* & *i.* To praise highly.

Pan'el (păn'ĕl), *n.* A compartment, in wainscotings, doors, bridge trusses, etc.; thin board on which a picture is painted; schedule of persons summoned as jurors; the whole jury. — *v. t.* [PANELED (-ĕld) or PANELLED; PANELING or PANELLING.] To form with panels.

Pang (păng), *n.* A momentary and violent pain; a throe; anguish; distress.

Pan'ic (păn'ĭk), *n.* A grass plant, and its seed, some species of which are edible.

Pan'ic (păn'ĭk), *a.* Extreme or sudden; imaginary and causeless. — *n.* Sudden fright; causeless terror.

Pan'i-cle (păn'ĭ-k'l), *n.* A pyramidal form of inflorescence, as in oats.

Pan'nier (păn'yĕr *or* păn'nĭ-ĕr), *n.* Wicker basket for carrying fruit, etc., on a horse; bustle for a woman's dress.

Panicle.

Pan'o-ply (păn'ō-plĭ), *n.* Armament; full suit of defensive armor.

Pan'o-ra'ma (păn'ō-rä'mă *or* -rā'mă), *n.* Extensive view in every direction; picture exhibited by being unrolled before the spectator. — **Pan'o-ram'ic** (-răm'ĭk), *a.* Like a panorama; extended; comprehensive.

Pan'sy (păn'zĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PANSIES (-zĭz). A plant and flower of the violet kind; heart's ease.

Pansy.

Pant (pănt), *v. i.* To breathe quickly or violently; to gasp; to throb. — *n.* Quick breathing; palpitation; gasp.

Pan'ta-graph, *n.* See PANTOGRAPH.

Pan'ta-let' (păn'tă-lĕt'), *n.* One leg of the loose drawers worn by children and women; — chiefly in plural.

Pan'ta-loon' (păn'tă-lōōn'), *n.* A ridiculous character in Italian comedy; a buffoon in pantomimes; *pl.* men's outer garment for the legs; trousers.

Pan'the-ism (păn'thē-ĭz'm), *n.* Doctrine that the universe, taken as a whole, is God. — **Pan'the-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* A believer in pantheism. — **Pan'the-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), **Pan'the-is'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to pantheism.

Pan-the'on (păn-thē'ŏn *or* păn'thē-ŏn), *n.* Temple dedicated to all the gods; collective body of divinities worshiped by a people.

Pan'ther (păn'thĕr), *n.* A large variety of the leopard; a catamount; a cougar; a jaguar.

Pan'tile (păn'tīl), *n.* Roofing tile with a curved surface.

Pan-to'fle (păn-tōō'f'l), *n.* A slipper.

Pan'to-graph (păn'tō-grăf), *n.* An instrument for copying drawings, plans, etc., on the same, or on a reduced or enlarged, scale. — **Pan'to-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), **Pan'to-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or performed by, a pantograph. — **Pan-tog'ra-phy** (-tŏg'ră-fĭ), *n.* General description; entire view of an object.

Pan'to-mime (păn'tō-mim), *n.* An actor who performs his part by gesticulation only; theatrical entertainment given in dumb show. — **Pan'to-mim'ic** (-mĭm'ĭk), **Pan'to-mim'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to pantomime; representing characters and actions by dumb show.

Pan'try (păn'trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PANTRIES (-trĭz). Storeroom or closet for bread and other provisions.

Pa'nym, *n.* & *a.* See PAINIM.

Pap (păp), *n.* A nipple of the breast; a teat.

Pap (păp), *n.* Soft food for infants; nourishment; support.

Pa-pa' (pä-pä' *or* pä'pä), *n.* Father; — a child's word.

Pa'pa-cy (pā'pă-sĭ), *n.* Office and dignity of the pope; papal authority or jurisdiction; the popes taken collectively; the Roman Catholic religion; — used disparagingly. — **Pa'pal** (-pal), *a.* Belonging to the pope of Rome; popish.

Pa-pav'er-ous (pă-păv'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Resembling the poppy.

Pa-paw' (pă-pạ'), *n.* A tropical American tree, and its edible fruit.

Pa'per (pā'pĕr), *n.* A substance in sheets to be written or printed on, used in wrapping, etc.; leaf or piece of such substance; printed or written instrument; newspaper; journal; notes, bills of exchange, bank notes, etc.; colored hangings for walls of rooms; parcel or package (of pins, tacks, etc.) secured in paper. — *v. t.* To cover with, or inclose in, paper.

‖**Pa'pier'-ma'ché'** (pā'pyĕr'mă'shĕ'), *n.* A substance made of pulp from rags or paper, cast and hardened in a mold.

Pa-pil'io-na'ceous (pȧ-pĭl'yŏ-nā'shŭs), *a.* Resembling the butterfly; having a winged corolla, as blossoms of the bean and pea.

‖**Pa-pil'la** (pȧ-pĭl'lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* PAPILLÆ (-lē). A minute elevation of the surface of the skin, tongue, etc. — **Pap'il-la-ry** (păp'ĭl-lȧ-rў), **Pap'il-lose'** (-ĭl-lōs'), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or covered with, papillæ.

Pa'pist (pā'pĭst), *n.* A Roman Catholic; adherent of the pope. — **Pa-pis'tic** (pȧ-pĭs'tĭk), **Pa-pis'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to popery; popish. — **Pa'pis-try** (pā'pĭs-trў), *n.* Doctrines and ceremonies of the Church of Rome.

Pa-poose' (pȧ-pōōs'), **Pap-poose'**, *n.* A babe or young child of North American Indians.

Pap'pous (păp'pŭs), *a.* Downy, as seeds of thistles, dandelions, etc.

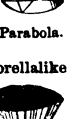
Pa-py'rus (pȧ-pī'rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* PAPYRI (-rī). A rush-like Egyptian plant, from whose stem the ancients made a material for writing upon; manuscript written on papyrus.

Papyrus.

Par (pär), *n.* State of equality; value expressed on the face of commercial paper; equality of condition or circumstances. — **On a par.** On a level; in the same condition, circumstances, position, rank, etc.; equal.

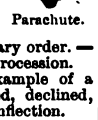
Par'a-ble (păr'ȧ-b'l), *n.* Moral fable or allegorical relation of something real. — **Par'a-bol'ic** (păr'ȧ-bŏl'ĭk), **Par'a-bol'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Expressed by parable.

Pa-rab'o-la (pȧ-răb'ŏ-lȧ), *n.* One of the conic sections, being a curve formed by the intersection of the surface of a cone with a plane parallel to one of its sides. — **Par'a-bol'ic** (păr'ȧ-bŏl'ĭk), **Par'a-bol'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Having the form or nature of a parabola; generated by the revolution of a parabola. — **Pa-rab'o-loid** (pȧ-răb'ŏ-loid), *n.* A solid figure generated by rotation of a parabola about its axis.



Parabola.

Par'a-chute (păr'ȧ-shut), *n.* An umbrellalike contrivance for descending from a balloon or great height.



Parachute.

Par'a-clete (păr'ȧ-klēt), *n.* One called to aid; the Comforter; the Intercessor; the Holy Spirit.

Pa-rade' (pȧ-rād'), *n.* Pompous exhibition; military display; ground where such display is held; spectacle; procession. — *v. t.* To show off; to assemble and array in military order. — *v. i.* To go about for show, or in procession.

Par'a-digm (păr'ȧ-dĭm), *n.* An example of a word (verb, noun, etc.) conjugated, declined, compared, etc., in all its forms of inflection.

Par'a-dise (păr'ȧ-dis), *n.* Garden of Eden; place of bliss; heaven.

Par'a-dox (păr'ȧ-dŏks), *n.* A proposition seemingly absurd, yet true in fact. — **Par'a-dox'ic-al** (-dŏks'ĭ-kal), *a.* Having the nature of a paradox; inclined to notions contrary to received opinions. — **Par'a-dox'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Par'af-fine (păr'ȧf-fĭn), *n.* Waxy substance, obtained from distillation of tar, petroleum, etc., used to illuminate and lubricate.

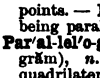
‖**Par'a-go'ge** (păr'ȧ-gō'jē), *n.* Addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word; as, *withouten* for *without*. — **Par'a-gog'ic** (-gŏj'ĭk), *a.*

Par'a-gon (păr'ȧ-gŏn), *n.* A model or pattern of excellence or perfection.

Par'a-graph (păr'ȧ-grȧf), *n.* Marginal note upon something in the text; a character [¶], used as a reference, or to mark a division; portion of a writing which relates to a particular point; short passage; brief remark, as in a newspaper. — **Par'a-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), **Par'a-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Consisting of paragraphs, or short divisions with breaks.

Par'al-lax (păr'al-lăks), *n.* Apparent change of place in a heavenly body as viewed from different points. — **Par'al-lac'tic** (-lăk'tĭk), **Par'al-lac'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to a parallax.

Par'al-lel (păr'al-lĕl), *a.* Extended in the same direction, and in all parts equally distant; having the same direction or tendency; like; similar. — *n.* A line equidistant, throughout its whole extent, from another line; circle upon a globe, parallel to the equator, and marking the latitude; resemblance; likeness; comparison. — *v. t.* [PARALLELED (-lĕld); PARALLELING.] To cause to be parallel; to resemble in essential points. — **Par'al-lel-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* State of being parallel; resemblance.

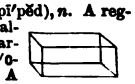


Parallel Lines.

Par'al-lel'o-gram (păr'al-lĕl'ŏ-grăm), *n.* A right-lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.

Parallelogram.

Par'al-lel'o-pi'ped (păr'al-lĕl'ŏ-pī'pĕd), *n.* A regular solid, bounded by six parallelograms, the opposite ones parallel and equal. — **Par'al-lel'o-pip'e-don** (-pĭp'ē-dŏn), *n.* A parallelopiped.



Parallelopiped.

Pa-ral'o-gism (pȧ-răl'ŏ-jĭz'm), **Pa-ral'o-gy** (-ŏ-jў), *n.* False reasoning; sophistry.

Pa-ral'y-sis (pȧ-răl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* Palsy; loss of voluntary motion. — **Par'a-lyt'ic** (păr'ȧ-lĭt'ĭk), **Par'a-lyt'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Affected with paralysis, or palsy. — **Par'a-lyt'ic**, *n.* One affected with palsy. — **Par'a-lyze** (păr'ȧ-liz), *v. t.* To affect with paralysis; to palsy.

Par'a-mount (păr'ȧ-mount), *a.* Superior to all others; of highest rank; principal; chief.

Par'a-pet (păr'ȧ-pĕt), *n.* Wall or rampart covering soldiers from attack; breastwork; low wall protecting the edge of a bridge, quay, etc.

Par'a-pher-na'li-a (păr'ȧ-fĕr-nā'lĭ-ȧ *or* -nāl'yȧ), *n. pl.* Appendages; ornaments; trappings.

Par'a-phrase (păr'ȧ-frāz), *n.* Restatement of a text or passage, expressing the meaning in another form; a free translation. — *v. t.* To explain, interpret, or translate in other terms. — *v. i.* To explain amply. — **Par'a-phrast** (-frăst), *n.* One who paraphrases. — **Par'a-phras'tic** (-frăs'tĭk), **Par'a-phras'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Explaining amply; not verbal or literal; diffuse. — **Par'a-phras'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

‖**Par'a-ple'gi-a** (păr'ȧ-plē'jĭ-ȧ), **Par'a-ple'gy** (păr'ȧ-plē'jў), *n.* Palsy of the lower half of the body on both sides.

Par'a-quet' (păr'ȧ-kĕt'), **Par'a-qui'to** (-kē'tō), *n.* See PARRAKEET.

‖**Par'a-se-le'ne** (păr'ȧ-sē-lē'nē), *n.* A mock moon; a luminous ring encompassing the moon.

Par'a-site (păr'ȧ-sīt), *n.* A hanger on; dependent flatterer; toady; plant that grows and lives on another; animal which lives on the body of some other animal, as lice, etc. — **Par'a-sit'ic** (-sĭt'ĭk), **Par'a-sit'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of the nature of a parasite; deriving nourishment from some other living thing.

Par'a-sol' (păr'ȧ-sōl'), *n.* Lady's small umbrella, to defend the face from the sun; sunshade.

Par'boil' (pär'boil'), *v. t.* To boil partially.

Par'buc'kle (pär'bŭk'k'l), *n.* A purchase formed of a single rope around a weighty body. — *v. t.* To hoist or lower (a spar, cask, etc.) by use of a parbuckle.

Par'cel (pär'sĕl *or* -sel), *n.* Any mass or quantity; collection; bundle; package; a packet; in law, a part, portion, or piece. — *v. t.* [PARCELED (-sĕld *or* -seld) or PARCELLED; PARCELING or PARCELLING.] To divide and distribute by portions; to apportion. — *a.* & *adv.* Part or half; in part.

Par'ce-ner (pär'sĕ-nĕr), *n.* A coheir; one of two or more persons, to whom an estate of inheritance descends jointly, and as one estate. — **Par'ce-na-ry** (-nȧ-rĭ), *n.* Joint occupation of an inheritable estate; coheirship.

Parch (pärch), *v. t.* & *i.* [PARCHED (pärcht); PARCHING.] To burn the surface; to scorch; to shrivel with heat.

Parch'ment (pärch'ment), *n.* Skin of a calf, sheep, or goat, prepared for writing on.

Pard (pärd), *n.* The leopard; any spotted beast.

Par'don (pär'd'n), *n.* Remission of a penalty; release of an offense; forgiveness. — *v. t.* [PARDONED (-d'nd); PARDONING.] To forgive; to remit. — **Par'don-er**, *n.* — **Par'don-a-ble**, *a.* Admitting of pardon; venial; excusable.

Pare (pâr), *v. t.* [PARED (pârd); PARING.] To cut or shave off (the superficial substance or extremities of a thing); to diminish by little and little. — **Par'er**, *n.* — **Par'ing**, *n.* Anything pared off; a sharing.

Par'e-gor'ic (păr'ĕ-gŏr'ĭk), *a.* Mitigating; assuaging pain. — *n.* Medicine that mitigates pain; an anodyne.

Par'ent (pâr'ent), *n.* A father or mother; that which produces; cause; source; origin; creator. — **Par'ent-age** (-ĕj), *n.* Descent from parents or ancestors; extraction; birth. — **Pa-ren'tal** (pȧ-rĕn'tal), *a.* Pertaining to, or becoming, parents; affectionate. — **Pa-ren'tal-ly**, *adv.*

Pa-ren'the-sis (pȧ-rĕn'thĕ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* PARENTHESES (-sēz). A word, phrase, or sentence, inserted, by way of explanation, in another sentence; typographical sign of a parenthesis, thus ( ). — **Par'en-thet'ic** (pär'ĕn-thĕt'ĭk), **Par'en-thet'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or expressed in, a parenthesis; containing parentheses. — **Par'en-thet'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Par'get (pär'jĕt), *n.* Gypsum; plaster for lining chimney flues, covering walls and ceilings, etc. — *v. t.* [PARGETED; PARGETING.] To plaster (walls, etc.).

Par-he'lion (pär-hē'lĭ-ŏn) *or* -hē'lĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* PARHELIA (-yȧ *or* -ĭ-ȧ). Mock sun or meteor, appearing as a bright light near the sun or opposite to it.

Pa'ri-ah (pā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* One of the aboriginal people of Southern India, despised by the four Hindoo castes; an outcast.

Pa-ri'e-tal (pȧ-rī'ĕ-tal), *a.* Pertaining to a wall or buildings, or to the bones forming the sides and upper part of the skull.

Par'ing (pâr'ĭng), *n.* See under PARE, *v. t.*

Par'ish (pär'ĭsh), *n.* Precinct or territorial jurisdiction of a priest or ecclesiastical society; a religious or ecclesiastical society. — *a.* Of, relating to, or maintained by, a parish. — **Pa-rish'ion-er** (pȧ-rĭsh'ŭn-ĕr), *n.* One connected with a parish.

Par'i-syl-lab'ic (păr'ĭ-sĭl-lăb'ĭk), **Par'i-syl-lab'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Having the same number of syllables.

Par'i-ty (păr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Condition of being equal or equivalent; equality; analogy.

Park (pärk), *n.* A tract of ground kept for preservation of game, for walking, riding, ornament, recreation, etc.; place for artillery. — *v. t.* To inclose in a park; to bring together in a park, or compact body.

Par'lance (pär'lans), *n.* Conversation; talk; phrase; form of speech.

Par'ley (pär'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PARLEYS (-lĭz). Mutual discourse or conversation; conference between antagonists or enemies. — *v. i.* [PARLEYED (-lĭd); PARLEYING.] To confer with another on points of mutual concern; to confer with an enemy.

Par'lia-ment (pär'lĭ-ment), *n.* Formal conference on public affairs; legislative assembly of Great Britain, and in some dependencies of the British crown, and in other countries. — **Par'lia-men-ta'ri-an** (-mĕn-tā'rĭ-an), *n.* One versed in parliamentary usages; an adherent of the parliament in the time of Charles I. — **Par'lia-men'ta-ry** (-mĕn'tȧ-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or enacted or done by, parliament; according to established usages of legislative bodies.

Par'lor (pär'lĕr), *n.* The social gathering room in a house; room for receiving visitors, etc.

Pa-ro'chi-al (pȧ-rō'kĭ-al), *a.* Belonging to a parish.

Par'o-dy (păr'ō-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PARODIES (-dĭz). A writing imitating another by way of burlesque; a travesty. — *v. t.* [PARODIED (-dĭd); PARODYING.] To alter and apply to a purpose different from that of the original; to burlesque. — **Par'o-dist** (-dĭst), *n.* One who writes a parody.

Pa-rol' (pȧ-rōl'), **Pa-role'**, *n.* Oral declaration; word of honor; plighted faith. — *a.* Verbal; oral; not written. — *v. t.* To liberate (prisoners) on parole.

‖**Par'o-no-ma'si-a** (păr'ō-nō-mā'zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* A play upon words; punning. — **Par'o-no-mas'tic** (-mȧs'tĭk), **Par'o-no-mas'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Involving a play upon words.

Par'o-nym (păr'ō-nĭm), *n.* A paronymous word. — **Pa-ron'y-mous** (pȧ-rŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* Having the same derivation; having a similar sound, but different spelling and meaning, as *hair* and *hare*. — **Pa-ron'y-my** (-mĭ), *n.* Quality of being paronymous.

Par'o-quet' (păr'ō-kĕt'), *n.* A kind of parrot; a parrakeet.

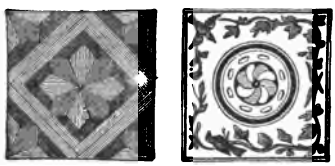
Pa-rot'id (pȧ-rŏt'ĭd), *a.* Situated near the ear; pertaining to the parotid gland. — *n.* The salivary gland situated nearest the ear.

Par'ox-ysm (păr'ŏks-ĭz'm), *n.* A fit of a disease

that has intermissions; a sudden fit of pain or passion; a convulsion. — **Par'ox-ys'mal** (-ĭz'mal), *a.* Marked by, pertaining to, or caused by, paroxysms.

Par-quet' (pär-kā' *or* -kĕt'), *n.* The body of seats on the floor of a theater nearest the orchestra; the pit.

Par'quet-ry (pär'kĕt-rȳ), *n.* Joinery, of inlaid work, used especially for floors.



Parquetry.

Par-quette' (pär-kĕt'), *n.* Same as PARQUET.

Par'ra-keet' (pär'rȧ-kēt'), **Par'a-keet'**, *n.* A small, long-tailed parrot.

Par'ri-cide (pär'rĭ-sīd), *n.* One who murders father or mother; the murder of an ancestor. — **Par'ri-ci'dal** (-sī'dal), *a.* Pertaining to or committing parricide.

Par'rot (pär'rŭt), *n.* A tropical climbing bird, having a fleshy tongue, and short, hooked bill.

Parrot.

Par'ry (pär'rȳ), *v. t. & i.* [PARRIED (-rĭd); PARRYING.] To ward off; to avoid; to evade.

Parse (pärs), *v. t. & i.* [PARSED (pärst); PARSING.] To analyze and describe grammatically.

Par'see (pär'sē *or* pär-sē'), *n.* East Indian adherent of the Zoroastrian or ancient Persian religion; fire worshiper; Gueber. — **Par'see-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Religion and customs of the Parsees.

Par'si-mo-ny (pär'sĭ-mō-nȳ), *n.* Closeness in expenditure; excessive economy; covetousness; illiberality. — **Par'si-mo'ni-ous** (-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Avaricious; niggardly; penurious; miserly. — **Par'si-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Par'si-mo'ni-ous-ness**, *n.*

Pars'ley (pärs'lȳ), *n.* A plant whose leaves are used in cookery, and the root as an aperient medicine.

Pars'nip (pärs'nĭp), *n.* A plant poisonous in its wild state, though the cultivated variety has a root, of aromatic flavor, much used for food.

Par'son (pär's'n), *n.* Priest of a parish; clergyman. — **Par'son-age** (-ĕj), *n.* House and glebe belonging to a parish, for the use of the minister of a church.

Part (pärt), *n.* Portion; division; share; side; duty. — *v. t. & i.* To divide; to share; to separate; to quit. — **Part'er** (pärt'ẽr), *n.*

Par-take' (pär-tāk'), *v. i. & t.* [*imp.* PARTOOK (-tōōk'); *p. p.* PARTAKEN (-tāk''n); *p. pr.* PARTAKING.] To take a part, portion, or share in common with others; to participate. — **Par-tak'er**, *n.*

Par-terre' (pär-târ'), *n.* Ornamental arrangement of beds in a garden.

Par'tial (pär'shal), *a.* Affecting a part only; not total or entire; biased to one party; not indifferent; foolishly fond. — **Par'ti-al'i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tȳ *or* -shăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being partial; special fondness. — **Par'tial-ly**, *adv.* In part; not totally; with undue bias of mind to one party or side.

Part'i-ble (pärt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Admitting of division; divisible. — **Part'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Par-tic'i-pate (pär-tĭs'ĭ-pāt), *v. i.* To have a share in common with others; to partake; to share. — **Par-tic'i-pa'tor** (-pā'tẽr), *n.* — **Par-tic'i-pant** (-pant), *a.* Sharing; having a part. — *n.* A partaker. — **Par-tic'i-pa'tion** (-pā'shŭn), *n.* A sharing with others; division into shares.

Par'ti-ci-ple (pär'tĭ-sĭ-p'l), *n.* A word of the nature of an adjective, derived from a verb, and partaking of properties of a noun and of a verb. — **Par'ti-cip'i-al** (-sĭp'ĭ-al), *a.* Having the nature and use of a participle; formed from a participle.

Par'ti-cle (pär'tĭ-k'l), *n.* A minute portion of matter; an atom; a jot; in grammar, a word that is never inflected.

Par-tic'u-lar (pär-tĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Relating to a part of anything, or to a single person or thing; distinguishable from others of its kind; worthy of special regard; exact; specific; precise; critical. — *n.* A single point, or circumstance; a detail; a specialty. — **Par-tic'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **Par-tic'u-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being particular; distinctiveness; minuteness in detail; peculiarity. — **Par-tic'u-lar-ize** (-ĭz), *v. t. & i.* To mention in particulars; to be attentive to particulars.

Part'ing (pärt'ĭng), *n.* A dividing; a separation made by such an act; a thing divided.

Par'ti-san (pär'tĭ-zan), *n.* An adherent to a party or faction; follower; disciple. — *a.* Adherent to a party or faction. — **Par'ti-san-ship**, *n.* State of being a partisan; adherence to a party.

Par-ti'tion (pär-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A dividing; a division; separation; a wall dividing one apartment from another. — *v. t.* [PARTITIONED (-ŭnd); PARTITIONING.] To divide into shares or parts.

Par'ti-tive (pär'tĭ-tĭv), *a.* Dividing; distributive. — *n.* A word expressing partition, or denoting a part. — **Par'ti-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Part'ly (pärt'lȳ), *adv.* In part; in some degree.

Part'ner (pärt'nẽr), *n.* A partaker; associate in business or occupation; a husband or wife; consort. — **Part'ner-ship**, *n.* State of being a partner; participation with another; association of persons in business; a firm or house.

Par'tridge (pär'trĭj), *n.* A game bird of the grouse or quail kind.

Par'ty (pär'tȳ), *n.; pl.* PARTIES (-tĭz). Body of persons, united by some tie; faction; social assembly; company; participator in a lawsuit, as plaintiff or defendant.

Par'ty-col'ored (pär'tȳ-kŭl'ẽrd), *a.* Colored, part by part, with different tints; variegated.

Par've-nu' (pär'vĕ-nū'), *n.* An upstart; one newly risen into notice.

Pas'chal (pās'kal), *a.* Pertaining to the passover, or to Easter.

Pa-sha' (pȧ-shä'), *n.* A Turkish governor or commander; a bashaw. — **Pa-sha'lic** (-lĭk), *n.* Jurisdiction of a pasha.

Pas/quin-ade' (păs/kwĭn-ād'), *n.* A lampoon or satirical writing. — *v. t.* To satirize.

Pass (pās), *v. i.* [PASSED (păst); PASSING.] To go; to move; to go beyond; to circulate; to be current. — *v. t.* To go beyond, over, through, etc.; to exceed; to undergo; to suffer; to spend; to enact; to send; to transmit; to omit. — *n.* Passage; way; license to pass; permit for entrance; thrust; condition; state of things. — **Pass'er** (pās'ĕr), *n.* — **Pass'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being passed; tolerable. — **Pass'a-bly**, *adv.* — **Pas'sage** (-sĭj), *n.* A passing; journey; way; hall; incident; occurrence; portion of a book, etc.; enactment; encounter. — **Pass'ing**, *n.* A going by. — *a.* Surpassing; eminent. — *adv.* Exceedingly; excessively.

‖**Pas'sé'** (pă'sā'), *masc.*, ‖**Pas'sée'**, *fem.*, *a.* Past; gone by; past the prime; worn; faded.

Pas'sen-ger (pās'sĕn-jĕr), *n.* A passer or passer-by; a traveler, esp. by some established conveyance.

Pas'si-ble (pās'sĭ-b'l), *n.* Susceptible of feeling or of impressions from external agents. — **Pas'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Pas'sim (pās'sĭm), *adv.* Here and there; everywhere.

Pas'sion (păsh'ŭn), *n.* A suffering or enduring; strong feeling; anger; wrath; ardent affection; eager desire; object of love, fondness, etc. — **Pas'sion-ate** (-āt), *a.* Easily moved to anger or to strong feeling, love, desire, etc.; excitable; angry. — **Pas'sion-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **Pas'sion-ate-ness**, *n.* — **Pas'sion-less**, *a.* Void of passion; calm. — **Passion flower.** A climbing plant and its flower, supposed to resemble the cross. — **Passion week.** Last week but one in Lent, or second week before Easter.

Passion Flower.

Pas'sive (pās'sĭv), *a.* Not active, but acted upon; receiving impressions or influences; incapable of excitement or emotion; inert; quiescent; enduring; submissive; patient. — **Pas'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Pas'sive-ness**, **Pas-siv'i-ty** (-sĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Pass'o'ver (pās'ō'vĕr), *n.* A Jewish feast to commemorate God's smiting the firstborn of the Egyptians, but *passing over* the houses of the Israelites.

Pass'port (pās'pōrt), *n.* Permission to travel; a safe-conduct; that which enables one to pass with safety, certainty, or general acceptance.

Past (pāst), *a.* Not present or future; gone by; elapsed; ended; accomplished; spent. — *prep.* Further than; beyond the reach or influence of; after. — *n.* Former time; state of things no longer existing.

Paste (pāst), *n.* A soft, adhesive composition, as of flour with water or milk; dough; fine glass imitating gems; a hard preserve made from fruits, etc. — *v. t.* To unite, cement, or fasten with paste. — **Pas'ty** (pās'tȳ), *a.* Like paste in color, softness, stickiness, etc. — *n.* A meat pie. — **Paste'board'** (-bōrd'), *n.* Stiff, thick paper board.

Pas'tel (pās'tĕl), *n.* Colored crayon. [Incorrectly written *pastil.*]

Pas'tern (pās'tĕrn), *n.* Part of the leg of horses and like animals between fetlock joint and hoof.

Pas'til (pās'tĭl), **Pas-tille'** (pās-tēl'), *n.* Paste made of gum, cinnamon, and other aromatic substances, to be burned for scenting the air of a room; a medicated drop or lozenge of sugar confectionery.

Pas'time' (pās'tīm'), *n.* That which serves to make time pass agreeably; amusement; recreation; sport; play.

Pas'tor (pās'tĕr), *n.* A shepherd; a minister in charge of a church and congregation. — **Pas'tor-al** (-al), *a.* Pertaining to shepherds, or to the care of souls, or to the pastor of a church. — *n.* A poem describing the life of shepherds; idyl; bucolic; letter from a minister to his congregation or a bishop to his diocese. — **Pas'tor-al-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of a pastor. — **Pas'tor-ate** (-āt), **Pas'tor-ship**, *n.* Office, state, or jurisdiction of a pastor.

Pas'try (pās'trȳ), *n.* Articles of food containing paste, as pies, tarts, cake, etc. — **Pastry cook.** A dealer in articles of food made of paste.

Pas'ture (pās'tūr), *n.* Grass for food of cattle; land affording such food. — *v. t.* & *i.* To feed (horses, cattle, etc.) on growing grass; to graze. — **Pas'tur-age** (-ĭj), *n.* Grazing ground; grass for feed; business of grazing cattle.

Pas'ty, *a.* & *n.* See under PASTE, *n.*

Pat (păt), *a.* Exactly suitable; fit; convenient; apt. — *adv.* Precisely at the proper time; seasonably; fitly.

Pat (păt), *v. t.* [PATTED; PATTING.] To strike gently with the fingers or hand; to tap; to stroke. — *n.* A light, quick blow or stroke; small mass (of butter, etc.).

Patch (păch), *n.* Piece of cloth sewed on a garment to repair it; anything used to repair a breach; a small piece of ground; a plot. — *v. t.* [PATCHED (păcht); PATCHING.] To mend by sewing on pieces; to repair clumsily; to adorn (the face) with a patch; to compose in a hasty or botching way. — **Patch'er** (păch'ĕr), *n.* — **Patch'work'** (-wûrk'), *n.* Work composed of pieces of various figures sewed together; anything patched up or botched.

Pate (pāt), *n.* The head; top of the head.

‖**Pa-tel'la** (pā-tĕl'lā), *n.*; *pl.* PATELLÆ (-lē). The kneepan; cap of the knee.

Pat'ent (pāt'ent *or* pă'tent), *a.* Open; evident; apparent; open to public perusal; — said of a document conferring some privilege, as, letters *patent;* appropriated by letters patent; restrained from general use. — *n.* A letter patent, or writing securing to a person, for a term of years, the exclusive right to an invention. — *v. t.* To secure the exclusive right of to a person. — **Pat'ent-ee'** (-en-tē'), *n.* One to whom a grant or privilege is secured by patent.

Pa-ter'nal (pā-tĕr'nal), *a.* Derived from, or pertaining to, a father; fatherly; hereditary. — **Pa-ter'ni-ty** (-nĭ-tȳ), *n.* Relation of a father to his offspring; fathership; fatherhood; origination; authorship.

Path (păth), *n.*; *pl.* PATHS (păthz). A way, course, or track, on which anything moves; road; route; passage; course of action, conduct, or procedure. — **Path'less** (păth'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of paths; untrodden; unexplored.

Pa-thet'ic (pā-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* Affecting or moving the tender emotions, as pity or grief; touching. — **Pa-thet'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Pa-thol'o-gy (pā-thŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* Science of dis-

eases. — **Pa-thol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* One who treats of pathology. — **Path'o-log'ic** (păth'ŏ-lŏj'ĭk), **Path'o-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to pathology or to diseases.

Pa'thos (pā'thŏs), *n.* That which excites emotions and passions; pathetic quality.

Path'way' (păth'wā'), *n.* A path; narrow way to be passed on foot; method of action.

Pa'tient (pā'shent), *a.* Suffering with meekness and submission; persevering; content; not hasty. — *n.* One that receives impressions from external agents; a diseased person under medical treatment. — **Pa'tient-ly**, *adv.* — **Pa'tience** (-shens), *n.* Quality of being patient.

Pa'tois' (pă'twä'), *n.* An uncultivated idiom; provincial speech.

Pa'tri-arch (pā'trĭ-ärk), *n.* Head of a family or church. — **Pa'tri-ar'chal** (-är'kal), **Pa'tri-ar'chic** (-kĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a patriarch. — **Pa'tri-ar'chate** (-kāt), *n.* Office, jurisdiction, or residence of a patriarch.

Pa-tri'cian (pă-trĭsh'an), *a.* Of high birth; noble. — *n.* A nobleman.

Pat'ri-cide (păt'rĭ-sid), *n.* The murder or a murderer of a father.

Pat'ri-mo-ny (păt'rĭ-mŏ-nĭ), *n.* Estate inherited from ancestors. — **Pat'ri-mo'ni-al** (-mō'nĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to a patrimony. — **Pat'ri-mo'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

Pa'tri-ot (pā'trĭ-ŏt), *n.* One who loves his country. — *a.* Devoted to the welfare of one's country. — **Pa'tri-ot-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Love of country. — **Pa'tri-ot'ic** (-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* Full of patriotism.

Pa-tris'tic (pă-trĭs'tĭk), **Pa-tris'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the Fathers of the Christian church.

Pa-trol' (pă-trōl'), *v. i. & t.* [PATROLLED (-trōld'); PATROLLING.] To guard a camp, district, etc., at night. — *n.* A guard or persons who go the rounds for observation.

Pa'tron (pā'trŭn), *n.* One who countenances, supports, or protects; advocate; defender. — **Pat'ron-age** (păt'rŭn-ăj), *n.* Special countenance or support; guardianship; the right of presentation to office. — **Pat'ron-al** (-al), *a.* Protecting; favoring. — **Pa'tron-ess** (-ĕs), *n.* Female patron. — **Pat'ron-ize** (-ĭz), *v. t.* To act as patron toward; to support; to favor; to assume airs of condescension toward.

Pat'ro-nym'ic (păt'rō-nĭm'ĭk), *n.* Name derived from a parent or ancestor. — **Pat'ro-nym'ic, Pat'ro-nym'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Derived from ancestors.

Pat'ten (păt'tĕn), *n.* A clog worn to raise the feet from the wet.

Pat'ter (păt'tĕr), *v. t. & i.* [PATTERED (-tĕrd); PATTERING.] To strike, as falling drops of water or hail; to spatter; to mutter; to mumble; to chatter. — *n.* Quick succession of small sounds; glib speech; cant.

Pat'tern (păt'tĕrn), *n.* Original or model for imitation; exemplar; specimen; example; quantity of cloth sufficient for a garment. — *v. t.* To copy (after); to imitate.

Pat'ty (păt'tĭ), *n.* A little pie.

Pau'ci-ty (pą'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* Fewness; smallness of number or quantity.

Pau'per (pą'pĕr), *n.* A poor person; one dependent on charity for support. — **Pau'per-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Poverty; indigence; need. — **Pau'per-ize** (-ĭz), *v. t.* To reduce to pauperism.

Pause (pąz), *n.* Temporary stop; rest; hesitation; mark of cessation; point. — *v. i.* [PAUSED (pązd); PAUSING.] To intermit; to stop; to hesitate; to demur.

Pave (pāv), *v. t.* [PAVED (pāvd); PAVING.] To lay or cover with stone or brick; to prepare the way for. — **Pave'ment** (pāv'ment), *n.* Floor or covering of solid material.

Pa-vil'ion (pă-vĭl'yŭn), *n.* Temporary movable habitation; a tent; a turret.

Paw (pą), *n.* Foot of a beast having claws; hand. — *v. i. & t.* [PAWED (pąd); PAWING.] To scrape or handle awkwardly.

Pawl (pąl), *n.* Movable bar, to check backward motion of a wheel, windlass, etc.; a catch, click, detent, or ratchet; a pall.

Pawn (pąn), *n.* Piece of least value in the game of chess.

Pawn (pąn), *n.* Goods or money deposited as security for payment of money borrowed; pledge. — *v. t.* [PAWNED (pąnd); PAWNING.] To deposit in pledge, or as security for money borrowed or for fulfillment of a promise. — **Pawn'bro'ker** (-brō'kĕr), *n.* One who lends money on pledge.

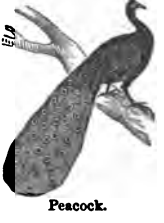
Pay (pā), *v. t.* [PAID (pād); PAYING.] To cover (a ship's bottom, spar, etc.) with tar or pitch; to smear.

Pay (pā), *v. t.* To discharge one's obligations to; to compensate; to deliver. — *v. i.* To recompense; to make adequate return. — *n.* Satisfaction; equivalent for money due, goods purchased, services rendered; recompense; hire. — **Pay'er** (pā'ĕr), *n.* One who pays; one on whom a bill of exchange is drawn, and who is to pay the holder of the bill, or *payee*. — **Pay-ee'** (pā-ē'), *n.* One to whom money is to be paid. — **Pay'a-ble** (pā'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being paid; proper to be paid; due. — **Pay'ment** (-ment), *n.* A paying; reward; requital. — **Pay day.** Day on which accounts are settled. — **Pay office.** Place where payment is made. — **Pay roll.** List of persons to be paid, with the amounts due them. — **Pay'mas'ter** (-mās'tĕr), *n.* One who pays; agent charged with paying salaries or wages, and accounting for them.

Pay'nim, *n. & a.* See PAINIM.

Pea (pē), *n.; pl.* PEAS or PEASE (pēz). A leguminous plant and its fruit, cultivated for food.

Peace (pēs), *n.* State of quiet; calm; repose; harmony; concord. — **Peace'a-ble** (pēs'ă-b'l), *a.* Free from war or disturbance; disposed to peace; pacific; quiet; serene; mild; still. — **Peace'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Peace'a-bly,** *adv.* — **Peace'ful** (-ful), *a.* Calm; quiet; undisturbed. — **Peace'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Peace'ful-ness,** *n.* — **Peace'mak'er** (-māk'ĕr), *n.* One who reconciles persons at variance. — **Peace officer.** A civil officer required to preserve the public peace.



Peacock.

Peach (pēch), *n.* A tree and its edible stone fruit.

Peach (pēch), *v. t.* To impeach; to accuse of crime. — *v. i.* To turn informer; to betray one's accomplice. [*Colloq.*]

Pea'cock' (pē'kŏk'), *n.* Male of the peafowl. —

Pea'hen' (pē'hĕn'), *n.* Hen or female of the peafowl. — **Pea'chick'** (-chĭk'), *n.* Young of the peafowl. — **Pea'fowl'** (-foul'), *n.* An Asiatic pheasant of brilliant plumage; peacock or peahen.

Pea'-jack'et (pē'jăk'ĕt), *n.* Thick woolen jacket worn by seamen, etc.

Peak (pēk), *n.* Point; end of anything that terminates in a point; sharp top of a mountain; upper, outer corner of a sail, or extremity of the yard or gaff which extends the sail.

Peal (pēl), *n.* Loud sound, or succession of sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, etc.; a set of bells tuned to each other; changes rung upon a set of bells. — *v. i.* [PEALED (pēld); PEALING.] To utter loud and solemn sounds.

Pe'an (pē'*an*), *n.* Song of praise and triumph.

Pea'nut (pē'nŭt), *n.* The fruit of an American leguminous plant; groundnut; goober.

Pear (pâr), *n.* The fruit of a tree of many varieties, growing in temperate climates.

Pearl (pĕrl), *n.* A white, hard, lustrous substance, found in shells of the pearl oyster; a size of printing type between agate and diamond.

☞ This line is printed in *pearl* type.

Pearl'ash' (pĕrl'ăsh'), *n.* Refined potash, used in making soap, glass, etc. — **Pearl'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Containing or resembling pearls; clear; pure; transparent.

Pear'main (pâr'mān), *n.* A variety of apple.

Peas'ant (pĕz'*ant*), *n.* One whose business is rural labor; rustic; swain; hind. — **Peas'ant-ry** (-rĭ), *n.* The lowest class of tillers of the soil.

Pease (pēz), *n. pl.* Peas collectively.

Peat (pēt), *n.* Decomposed vegetable matter, often dried and used for fuel. — **Peat moss.** A fen producing peat. — **Peat'y** (pēt'ĭ), *a.* Composed of peat; resembling peat.

Peb'ble (pĕb'b'l), *n.* A small, roundish stone; transparent and colorless rock crystal. — **Peb'bly** (-blĭ), *a.* Full of pebbles.

Pe-can' (pē-kăn'), *n.* A species of hickory, and its edible nut.

Pec'ca-ble (pĕk'kă-b'l), *a.* Liable to sin. — **Pec'ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **Pec'cant** (-*kant*), *a.* Sinning; faulty. — **Pec'can-cy** (pĕk'*kan*-sĭ), *n.* Offense. — **Pec'ca-dil'lo** (-kă-dĭl'lō), *n.* A slight trespass or offense; a petty crime or fault.

Pec'ca-ry (pĕk'kă-rĭ), *n.* Pig-like animal, found from Arkansas to Brazil.

Peccary.

Peck (pĕk), *n.* The fourth part of a bushel; dry measure of eight quarts.

Peck (pĕk), *v. t.* & *i.* [PECKED (pĕkt); PECKING.] To strike with the beak or with anything pointed, or with small and repeated blows. — **Peck'er** (pĕk'ĕr), *n.*

Pec'ti-nal (pĕk'tĭ-n*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a comb. — *n.* A fish whose bones resemble the teeth of a comb.

Pec'to-ral (pĕk'tŏ-r*al*), *a.* Pertaining to the breast or to diseases of the chest. — *n.* A breastplate; a fish's pectoral fin; medicine for complaints of breast and lungs.

Pec'u-late (pĕk'ū-lāt), *v. i.* To steal public moneys; to embezzle. — **Pec'u-la'tor** (-lā'tĕr), *n.* — **Pec'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A peculating.

Pe-cul'iar (pē-kūl'yĕr), *a.* Belonging solely or especially to an individual; not general; appropriate; particular; special; especial. — **Pe-cul'iar-ly,** *adv.* — **Pe-cul'iar-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* To appropriate; to make peculiar. — **Pe-cul'iar'i-ty** (-yăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Appropriateness; specialty; individuality; particularity.

Pe-cun'ia-ry (pē-kūn'yă-rĭ), *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, money.

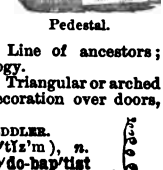
Ped'a-gogue (pĕd'ă-gŏg), *n.* A teacher of children; schoolmaster; pedant. — **Ped'a-gog'ic** (-gŏj'ĭk), **Ped'a-gog'ic-al** (-ĭ-k*al*), *a.* Suiting or belonging to a pedagogue.

Pe'dal (pē'*dal or* pĕd'*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a foot. — **Ped'al** (pĕd'*al*), *n.* A lever, acted on by the foot, as in the pianoforte to raise a damper, or in the organ to open and close certain pipes.

Ped'ant (pĕd'*ant*), *n.* One who makes a display of learning; pretender to knowledge. — **Ped'ant-ry** (-rĭ), *n.* Vain ostentation of knowledge. — **Pe-dan'tic** (pē-dăn'tĭk), **Pe-dan'tic-al** (-tĭ-k*al*), *a.* Ostentatious of learning.

Ped'dle (pĕd'd'l), *v. i.* [PEDDLED (-d'ld); PEDDLING.] To go from place to place and retail goods; to be busy about trifles. — *v. t.* To retail; to hawk. — **Ped'dler** (-dlĕr), *n.*

Ped'es-tal (pĕd'ĕs-t*al*), *n.* Base or foot of a column, statue, lamp, or the like.



Pedestal.

Pe-des'tri-an (pē-dĕs'trĭ-an), *a.* Going or performed on foot. — *n.* One who journeys on foot. — **Pe-des'tri-an-ism** (-an-Iz'm), *n.* Act or practice of a pedestrian; walking.

Ped'i-cel (pĕd'ĭ-sĕl), *n.* Stalk supporting one flower only, when there are several on a peduncle.

Ped'i-gree (pĕd'ĭ-grē), *n.* Line of ancestors; descent; lineage; genealogy.

Ped'i-ment (pĕd'ĭ-ment), *n.* Triangular or arched facing of a portico, or decoration over doors, windows, gates, etc.

Ped'lar, Ped'ler, *n.* See PEDDLER.

Pe'do-bap'tism (pē'dō-băp'tĭz'm), *n.* Baptism of infants. — **Pe'do-bap'tist** (-tĭst), *n.* One who holds to infant baptism.

Pe-dom'e-ter (pē-dŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* Instrument indicating the number of steps taken in walking, and ascertaining the distance passed over.

Pe-dun'cle (pē-dŭn'k'l), *n.* A stem supporting the flower and fruit of a plant. — **Pe-dun'cu-lar** (-kū-lĕr), *a.* Pertaining to, or growing from, a peduncle.

Peduncle.

Peek (pēk), *v. i.* To peep; to look slyly.

Peel (pēl), *v. t.* [PEELED (pēld); PEELING.] To strip off the skin, bark, or rind of; to flay; to pillage. — *v. i.* To come off, as skin, bark, or rind. — *n.* Skin; rind. — **Peel'er** (pēl'ĕr), *n.*

Peel (pēl), *n.* A spade; the blade of an oar.

Peen (pēn), *n.* A heavy hammer for shaping metal; the sharp end of a mason's hammer. — *v. t.* To shape with blows of a hammer or sledge. [Written also *pane, pein, pien.*]

Peep (pēp), *v. i.* [PEEPED (pēpt); PEEPING.] To cry, as a chick; to chirp; to begin to appear; to look out slyly. — *n.* Cry of a chick; chirp; first outlook; sly look. — **Peep'er** (pēp'ẽr), *n.* Chick just breaking the shell; young bird; one who looks out slyly; the eye.

Peer (pēr), *v. i.* [PEERED (pērd); PEERING.] To look intently or curiously; to peep; to pry.

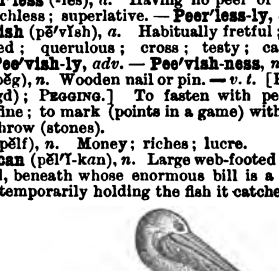
Peer (pēr), *n.* One of equal rank, quality, character, etc.; a match; mate; associate; nobleman (in England, a duke, marquis, earl, viscount, or baron). — **Peer'age** (pēr'āj), *n.* Rank or dignity of a peer; body of peers. — **Peer'ess** (-ĕs), *n.* Consort of a peer; noble lady. — **Peer'less** (-lĕs), *a.* Having no peer or equal; matchless; superlative. — **Peer'less-ly**, *adv.*

Pee'vish (pē'vĭsh), *a.* Habitually fretful; easily vexed; querulous; cross; testy; captious. — **Pee'vish-ly**, *adv.* — **Pee'vish-ness**, *n.*

Peg (pĕg), *n.* Wooden nail or pin. — *v. t.* [PEGGED (pĕgd); PEGGING.] To fasten with pegs; to confine; to mark (points in a game) with pegs; to throw (stones).

Pelf (pĕlf), *n.* Money; riches; lucre.

Pel'i-can (pĕl'ĭ-kan), *n.* Large web-footed waterfowl, beneath whose enormous bill is a pouch, for temporarily holding the fish it catches.



Pelican.

Pe-lisse' (pe-lēs'), *n.* A fur or silk outer robe.

Pell (pĕl), *n.* Skin; hide; roll of parchment.

Pel'let (pĕl'ĕt), *n.* A little ball.

Pel'li-cle (pĕl'ĭ-k'l), *n.* A thin skin, film, or crust.

Pell'-mell' (pĕl'mĕl'), *adv.* In utter confusion.

Pel-lu'cid (pĕl-lū'sĭd), *a.* Admitting passage of light; translucent; clear. — **Pel'lu-cid'i-ty** (pĕl'lū-sĭd'ĭ-tȳ), **Pel-lu'cid-ness**, *n.*

Pelt (pĕlt), *n.* Skin of a beast with the hair on; undressed hide. — **Pelt'ry** (pĕlt'rȳ), *n.* Furs.

Pelt (pĕlt), *v. t.* To strike with pellets; to throw. — *n.* A blow from something thrown.

Pel'vis (pĕl'vĭs), *n.* The open, bony structure at the lower extremity of the body, to which the lower limbs are jointed. — **Pel'vic** (-vĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the pelvis.

Pem'mi-can (pĕm'mĭ-kan), *n.* Meat cut in thin slices, dried, and compressed.

Pen (pĕn), *n.* An instrument for writing. — *v. t.* [PENNED (pĕnd); PENNING.] To write; to commit to paper.

Pen (pĕn), *v. t.* [PENNED (pĕnd) or PENT (pĕnt); PENNING.] To confine in a narrow place; to coop or shut up. — *n.* A narrow inclosure.

Pe'nal (pē'nal), *a.* Pertaining to punishment. — **Pen'al-ty** (pĕn'al-tȳ), *n.* Penal retribution; punishment; fine.

Pen'ance (pĕn'ans), *n.* Suffering imposed or submitted to as punishment for faults, or expression of penitence.

Pence (pĕns), *n., pl.* of PENNY.

‖**Pen'chant'** (pän'shän'), *n.* Inclination; decided taste; bias; bent.

Pen'cil (pĕn'sĭl), *n.* Small brush used by painters; cylinder of black lead, colored chalk, etc., for writing and drawing; aggregate or collection of rays of light. — *v. t.* [PENCILED (-sĭld) or PENCILLED; PENCILING or PENCILLING.] To paint; to draw; to mark with a pencil.

Pend (pĕnd), *v. i.* To hang; to be undecided or in process of adjustment. — **Pend'ent** (pĕnd'ent), *a.* Suspended; depending; hanging; projecting; overhanging. — **Pend'en-cy** (-en-sȳ), *n.* Suspense. — **Pend'ing**, *p. a.* Remaining undecided; in suspense. — *prep.* During the pendency or continuance of; during. — **Pen'du-lous** (pĕn'dū-lŭs), *a.* Supported from above; hanging; swinging. — **Pen'du-lous-ness**, *n.*

Pend'ant (pĕnd'ant), *n.* A hanging appendage or ornament; a pennant.

Pen'du-lum (pĕn'dū-lŭm), *n.* A body so suspended as to swing freely to and fro.

Pen'e-trate (pĕn'ē-trāt), *v. t.* To enter into; to pierce; to make sensible; to affect; to comprehend. — *v. i.* To pass; to make way. — **Pen'e-tra'tion** (-trā'shŭn), *n.* A penetrating; acuteness; sharp discernment; sagacity; sharpness. — **Pen'e-tra-ble** (pĕn'ē-trā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being penetrated; susceptible of moral impression. — **Pen'e-tra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Pen'e-tra-tive** (-trā-tĭv), *a.* Piercing.

Pen'guin (pĕn'gwĭn), A web-footed marine bird of the south temperate and frigid regions.

Penguins.

Pen-in'su-la (pĕn-ĭn'sū-lȧ), *n.* Land nearly surrounded by water. — **Pen-in'su-lar** (-lẽr), *a.* In the form of, or pertaining to, a peninsula.

Pen'i-tent (pĕn'ĭ-tent), *a.* Repentant; contrite; affected by sense of guilt and sorrow for sin. — *n.* One who repents of sin; one under church censure or under the direction of a confessor. — **Pen'i-tent-ly**, *adv.* — **Pen'i-tence** (-tens), *n.* Repentance; contrition; compunction; remorse. — **Pen'i-ten'tial** (-tĕn'shal), *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or expressing, penitence. — **Pen'i-ten'tia-ry** (-shā-rȳ), *a.* Relating to penance; used for penal purposes, or for reformation. — *n.* A house of correction; a prison.

Pen'knife' (pĕn'nīf'), *n.; pl.* PENKNIVES (-nīvz'). A small knife for making pens; a pocket knife.

Pen'man (pĕn'man), *n.* One who uses the pen or writes a good hand; an author; composer. — **Pen'man-ship**, *n.* Use of the pen; art of writing; manner of writing; chirography.

Pen'nant (pĕn'nant), *n.* A small flag; pendant; pennon; streamer.

Pen'nate (pĕn'nāt), **Pen'na-ted** (pĕn'nā-tĕd), *a.* Winged; plume-shaped.

Pen'ni-less (pĕn'nĭ-lĕs), *a.* See under PENNY, a coin.

Pen'non (pĕn'nŭn), *n.* Pennant; wing; pinion.

Pen'ny (pĕn'nȳ), *a.* Denoting pound weight for one thousand; — used of nails. — **Pen'ny-weight'** (-wāt'), *n.* Troy weight of 24 grains, or 1-20th of an ounce.

Pen'ny (pĕn'nȳ), *n.*; *pl.* PENNIES (-nĭz) or PENCE (pĕns). A small coin; in England, the twelfth of a shilling, worth 4 farthings, or 2 cents. — **Pen'ni-less** (-lĕs), *a.* Without a penny; destitute. — **Penny wise.** Wise in petty things; saving small sums, at the risk of losing greater. — **Pen'ny-worth'** (pĕn'nȳ-wŭrth'; *colloq.* pĕn'nŭrth), *n.* As much as a penny will buy; trifle; full value for one's money; a good bargain.

Pen'ny-roy'al (pĕn'nĭ-roi'al), *n.* An aromatic herb.

Pen'sile (pĕn'sĭl), *a.* Hanging; pendulous.

Pen'sion (pĕn'shŭn), *n.* Allowance to a person in consideration of past services; yearly stipend paid by government to retired public officers, disabled soldiers, etc. — *v. t.* [PENSIONED (-shŭnd); PENSIONING.] To grant a pension to. — **Pen'sion-er,** *n.* — **Pen'sion-a-ry** (-ā-rȳ), *a.* Maintained by, receiving, or consisting of, a pension. — *n.* One who receives a pension for past services; municipal magistrate in Holland and Zealand.

Pen'sive (pĕn'sĭv), *a.* Thoughtful; sober; sad.

Pent (pĕnt), *p. p.* or *a.* Shut up; confined.

Pen'ta-gon (pĕn'tȧ-gŏn), *n.* Geometrical plane figure having five angles and five sides. — **Pen-tag'o-nal** (pĕn-tăg'ō-nal), *a.* Having five angles.

Pen'ta-graph (pĕn'tȧ-grăf), *n.* Same as PANTOGRAPH.

Pen'ta-he'dral (pĕn'tȧ-hē'dral), *a.* Pentagon. Having five equal sides. — **Pen'ta-he'dron** (-drŏn), *n.* A solid figure having five equal sides.

Pen-tam'e-ter (pĕn-tăm'ē-tĕr), *n.* A poetic verse of five feet.

Pen'ta-style (pĕn'tȧ-stīl), *a.* Having five columns in front. — *n.* A portico with five columns.

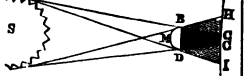
Pen'ta-teuch (pĕn'tȧ-tūk), *n.* The first five books of the Old Testament.

Pen'te-cost (pĕn'tē-kŏst), *n.* A Jewish festival 50 days after the Passover; the Christian festival of Whitsuntide.

Pent'house' (pĕnt'hous'), *n.* A shed standing aslope from the main wall or building; a lean-to. — **Pent'roof'** (-rōōf'), *n.* A roof with a slope on one side only.

Pe'nult (pē'nŭlt *or* pē-nŭlt'), **Pe-nul'ti-ma** (-nŭl'tĭ-mȧ), *n.* The last syllable but one of a word. — **Pe-nul'ti-mate** (-mȧt), *a.* Last but one.

Pe-num'bra (pē-nŭm'brȧ), *n.* The shadow cast in an eclipse, where the light is partly cut off by the intervening body.



Penumbra.
S Sun; *M* Moon; *CBH CDI* Penumbra.

Pen'u-ry (pĕn'ū-rȳ), *n.* Absence of means or resources; want; indigence; poverty. — **Pe-nu'ri-ous** (pē-nū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Showing penury; parsimonious to a fault; avaricious; miserly; sordid. — **Pe-nu'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Pe-nu'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

Pe'on (pē'ŏn), *n.* In India, a policeman, office attendant, or messenger; in Mexico, a debtor held in servitude; a serf. — **Pe'on-age** (-ăj), *n.* Condition of a peon.

Pe'o-ny (pē'ō-nȳ), *n.* A perennial plant having showy flowers.

Peo'ple (pē'p'l), *n.* Body of persons composing a community; a tribe, nation, or race; persons generally; populace; the vulgar. — *v. t.* [PEOPLED (-p'ld); PEOPLING.] To stock with inhabitants; to populate.

Pep'per (pĕp'pĕr), *n.* A climbing plant and its fruit, of a strong, aromatic smell, and very pungent taste. — *v. t.* [PEPPERED; PEPPERING.] To sprinkle with pepper; to pelt with shot. — **Pep'per-y** (-ȳ), *a.* Like pepper; pungent; hot; irritable. — **Pepper box.** A small box, for sprinkling ground pepper on food. — **Pepper corn.** Berry of the pepper plant; thing of insignificant value. — **Pep'per-grass',** *n.* A kind of cress, sometimes cultivated for the table. — **Pep'per-mint',** *n.* An aromatic and pungent plant; a liquor distilled from it; a confection flavored with it.

Black Pepper.

Pep'sin (pĕp'sĭn), *n.* A ferment contained in the secretory glands of the stomach, and present in the gastric juice. — **Pep'tic** (-tĭk), *a.* Relating to, or promoting, digestion.

Per'ad-ven'ture (pĕr'ăd-vĕn'tūr), *adv.* By chance; perhaps; it may be.

Per-am'bu-late (pĕr-ăm'bū-lāt), *v. t.* To walk through or over; to go round or about. — **Per-am'bu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A perambulating. — **Per-am'bu-la'tor** (-lā'tĕr), *n.* One who perambulates; a rolling chair; a surveyor's wheel, with dial showing the distance traversed.

Per'cale' (*F.* pĕr'kȧl'; *E.* pĕr-kāl'), *n.* Fine cotton fabric, with linen finish.

Per-ceive' (pĕr-sēv'), *v. t.* [PERCEIVED (-sēvd'); PERCEIVING.] To know through the senses; to discern; to observe; to see; to feel; to understand. — **Per-ceiv'er,** *n.* — **Per-ceiv'a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being perceived. — **Per-ceiv'a-bly,** *adv.*

Per-cent'age (pĕr-sĕnt'ăj), *n.* Rate of per cent; allowance, duty, or commission on a hundred.

Per-cep'tion (pĕr-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* A perceiving; discernment; faculty of perceiving; act of apprehending; sensation; observation. — **Per-cep'ti-bly,** *adv.* — **Per-cep'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Able to perceive; used in perception. — **Per-cep'ti-ble** (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being perceived; discernible; perceivable. — **Per-cep'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Perch (pĕrch), *n.* A food fish inhabiting both fresh and salt water, and having sharp fins.

Perch.

Perch (pĕrch), *n.* A pole; rod; measure of length containing 5½ yards; pole for fowls to rest upon; roost. — *v. i.* [PERCHED (pĕrcht); PERCHING.] To light or settle on a fixed body, as a bird. — *v. t.* To place on a fixed object or perch. — **Perch'er**, *n.*

Per-chance' (pĕr-chăns'), *adv.* By chance; perhaps; peradventure.

Per'che-ron (pĕr'shē-rŏn), *n.* A draft horse of Norman breed.

Per-cip'i-ent (pĕr-sĭp'ĭ-ent), *a.* Having the faculty of perception; perceiving. — **Per-cip'i-ence** (-ens), *n.*

Per'co-late (pĕr'kō-lāt), *v. t. & i.* To strain or pass through small interstices; to filter. — **Per'co-la'tor**, *n.* — **Per'co-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A percolating; a straining.

Per-cus'sion (pĕr-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* A striking one body against another; collision, esp. such as gives a sound; vibratory shock. — **Percussion cap.** Small copper cap, containing fulminating powder, and used to explode gunpowder. — **Percussion lock.** Lock of a gun in which gunpowder is exploded by percussion of fulminating powder.

Percussion Lock.

Per-di'tion (pĕr-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Entire loss; utter destruction; ruin; eternal death.

Per-du' (pĕr-dū' *or* pĕr'dū), **Per'due**, *a.* Lost to view; in concealment. — *adv.* Secretly.

Per'e-gri-nate (pĕr'ĕ-grĭ-nāt), *v. i.* To travel from place to place; to live in a foreign country. — **Per'e-gri-na'tor** (-nā'tẽr), *n.* — **Per'e-gri-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A traveling or residence abroad.

Per'emp-to-ry (pĕr'ĕmp-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Precluding debate or expostulation; decisive; express; arbitrary; dogmatical. — **Per'emp-to-ri-ly**, *adv.*

Per-en'ni-al (pĕr-ĕn'nĭ-al), *a.* Lasting through the year; continuing without intermission; unceasing; never-failing; enduring; permanent; continual. — *n.* A plant living more than two years. — **Per-en'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

Per'fect (pĕr'fĕkt), *a.* Carried through; completed; not defective; faultless; blameless; unblemished. — *n.* Perfect tense of a verb, or tense expressing completed action; preterit. — **Per'fect-ly**, *adv.* — **Per'fect-ness**, *n.* — **Per'fect** (pĕr'fĕkt *or* pĕr-fĕkt'), *v. t.* To finish; to complete. — **Per'fect-er**, *n.* — **Per-fect'i-ble** (-fĕk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of becoming or of being made perfect. — **Per-fect'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **Per-fec'tion** (-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* State of being perfect or complete; quality or acquirement of great worth. — **Per-fec'tion-ist**, *n.* One who believes that moral perfection may be attained in the present life. — **Per-fect'ive** (-fĕk'tĭv), *a.* Calculated or tending to perfect.

Per'fi-dy (pĕr'fĭ-dĭ), *n.* A violating faith, a promise, vow, or allegiance; faithlessness; treachery. — **Per-fid'i-ous** (pĕr-fĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Guilty of, or involving, perfidy; false; faithless; disloyal; traitorous. — **Per-fid'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Per-fid'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

Per'fo-rate (pĕr'fŏ-rāt), *v. t.* To bore through; to pierce; to penetrate. — **Per'fo-ra'tor** (-rā'tẽr), *n.* — **Per'fo-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* A perforating; hole through or into the interior of anything. — **Per'fo-ra-tive** (pĕr'fŏ-rā-tĭv), *a.* Having power to perforate.

Per-force' (pĕr-fōrs'), *adv.* By force; violently; of necessity; absolutely.

Per-form' (pĕr-fôrm'), *v. i.* [PERFORMED (-fôrmd'); PERFORMING.] To carry through; to execute; to accomplish; to do; to act; to transact; to achieve; to complete. — *v. t.* To acquit one's self; to go through with a part, as in a drama or other exhibition of skill or capacity. — **Per-form'er**, *n.* — **Per-form'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being performed; practicable. — **Per-form'ance** (-ans), *n.* A performing, or condition of being performed; thing performed; exhibition; execution; work; act; exploit; feat.

Per'fume (pĕr'fūm *or* pĕr-fūm'), *n.* Scent or odor; substance that emits an agreeable scent. — **Per-fume'** (pĕr-fūm'), *v. t.* [PERFUMED (-fūmd'); PERFUMING.] To fill with grateful odor; to scent. — **Per-fum'er**, *n.* — **Per-fum'er-y** (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Perfumes in general.

Per-func'to-ry (pĕr-fŭnk'tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Done without interest and merely to get rid of a duty; indifferent; negligent. — **Per-func'to-ri-ly**, *adv.*

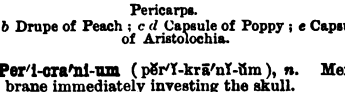
Per-haps' (pẽr-hăps'), *adv.* By chance; peradventure; possibly.

Pe'ri (pē'rĭ), *n.; pl.* PERIS (-rĭz). An elf or fairy, in Persian mythology.

Per'i-anth (pĕr'ĭ-ănth), *n.* Leaves of a flower generally, esp. when the calyx and corolla are not readily distinguished.

‖**Per'i-car'di-um** (pĕr'ĭ-kär'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* Double baglike fold or membrane inclosing the heart. — **Per'i-car'di-ac** (-dĭ-ăk), **Per'i-car'di-al**, **Per'i-car'di-an**, **Per'i-car'dic** (-dĭk), *a.* Relating to the pericardium. — ‖**Per'i-car-di'tis** (-dī'tĭs), *n.* Inflammation of the pericardium.

Per'i-carp (pĕr'ĭ-kärp), *n.* The ripened ovary of a plant; the germ of a fruit.



Pericarps.

a b Drupe of Peach; *c d* Capsule of Poppy; *e* Capsule of Aristolochia.

‖**Per'i-cra'ni-um** (pĕr'ĭ-krā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* Membrane immediately investing the skull.

Per'i-gee (pĕr'ĭ-jē), *n.* Point in the moon's orbit nearest to the earth.

Per'i-hel'ion (pĕr'ĭ-hēl'yŭn *or* -hē'lĭ-ŭn), **Per'i-he'li-um** (-lĭ-ŭm), *n.* Point in a planet's orbit nearest to the sun.

Per'il (pĕr'ĭl), *n.* Instant or impending danger; exposure to injury or destruction; hazard; risk. — *v. t.* [PERILED (-ĭld) or PERILLED; PERILING or PERILLING.] To expose to danger; to risk; to jeopard. — **Per'il-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Full of, attended with, or involving, peril; hazardous. — **Per'il-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Per'il-ous-ness**, *n.*

Per-im'e-ter (pẽr-ĭm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* Outer boundary of a body or figure.

Pe'ri-od (pē'rĭ-ŭd), *n.* A circuit; limited period of time; cycle; series of years, months, or days; in grammar, a complete sentence, from one full stop to another; a clause; a typographical point [.]

marking the end of a complete sentence. — **Pe′ri-od′ic** (pē′rĭ-ŏd′ĭk), **Pe′ri-od′ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Performed in a circuit or series of successive circuits; returning regularly, after a certain period of time; constituting a grammatical period. — **Pe′ri-od′ic-al**, *n.* A publication appearing at stated intervals. — **Pe′ri-od′ic-al-ly**, *adv.* At stated periods. — **Pe′ri-o-dic′i-ty** (-ō-dĭs′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of having regular periods in changes or conditions.

‖**Per′i-car′te-um** (pĕr′ĭ-kär′tē-ŭm), *n.* A fibrous membrane investing the bones.

Per′i-pa-tet′ic (pĕr′ĭ-pă-tĕt′ĭk), *a.* Walking about; pertaining to the philosophy of Aristotle, who gave instruction while walking in the Lyceum at Athens. — *n.* Adherent of Aristotle's philosophy; a pedestrian.

Pe-riph′er-y (pē-rĭf′ĕr-ȳ), *n.* Circumference of a circle or other curvilinear figure.

Per′i-phrase (pĕr′ĭ-frāz), *n.* Use of more words than are necessary to express the idea; circumlocution. — *v. t.* To express by circumlocution. — ‖**Pe-riph′ra-sis** (pē-rĭf′rā-sĭs), *n.* Periphrase. — **Per′i-phras′tic** (pĕr′ĭ-frăs′tĭk), **Per′i-phras′tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Expressing or expressed in many words; circumlocutory.

Per′ish (pĕr′ĭsh), *v. i.* [PERISHED (-ĭsht); PERISHING.] To be destroyed; to come to nothing; to be ruined or lost; to die; to decay gradually. — **Per′ish-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Liable to perish; subject to decay. — **Per′ish-a-bly**, *adv.* — **Per′ish-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Per′i-sperm (pĕr′ĭ-spĕrm), *n.* The albumen of a seed.

Per′i-stal′tic (pĕr′ĭ-stăl′tĭk), *a.* Contracting in successive circles.

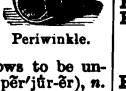
Per′i-style (pĕr′ĭ-stīl), *n.* A range of columns round a square; a building encompassed with a row of columns.

Per′i-to-ne′um (pĕr′ĭ-tō-nē′ŭm), *n.* The membrane lining the abdomen, and enveloping the abdominal viscera.

Per′i-wig (pĕr′ĭ-wĭg), *n.* A small wig; a peruke; a scratch. — *v. t.* To dress with false hair.

Per′i-win′kle (pĕr′ĭ-wĭn′k'l), *n.* A small marine shellfish.

Per′i-win′kle (pĕr′ĭ-wĭn′k'l), *n.* A trailing, evergreen, flowering herb.



Periwinkle.

Per′jure (pĕr′jŭr), *v. t.* [PERJURED (-jŭrd); PERJURING.] To cause to swear to what one knows to be untrue; to forswear. — **Per′jur-er** (pĕr′jŭr-ĕr), *n.* — **Per′ju-ry** (-jŭ-rȳ), *n.*; *pl.* PERJURIES (-rĭz). False swearing; crime of making a false oath.

Perk (pĕrk), *a.* Pert; upplish; smart; vain. — *v. t.* To display jauntily or saucily.

Per′ma-nent (pĕr′mȧ-*nent*), *a.* Continuing without change; lasting; durable. — **Per′ma-nent-ly**, *adv.* — **Per′ma-nence** (-*nens*), **Per′ma-nen-cy** (-*nen*-sȳ), *n.*

Per′me-ate (pĕr′mē-āt), *v. t.* To pass through the pores of fluids. — **Per′me-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Penetrable. — **Per′me-a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Per′me-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* A passing through interstices.

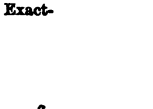
Per-mit′ (pĕr-mĭt′), *v. t. & i.* [PERMITTED; PERMITTING.] To grant permission; to give leave; to license; to sanction. — **Per-mit′ter**, *n.* — **Per′mit** (pĕr′mĭt *or* pĕr-mĭt′), *n.* Warrant; leave; written permission. — **Per-mit′tance** (-mĭt′tans), *n.* A permitting. — **Per-mis′si-ble** (-mĭs′sĭ-b'l), *a.* Proper to be permitted; allowable. — **Per-mis′sion** (-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* A permitting; formal consent; liberty; license. — **Per-mis′sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Granting liberty; suffered without hindrance. — **Per-mis′sive-ly**, *adv.*

Per′mu-ta′tion (pĕr′mū-tā′shŭn), *n.* Arrangement of a number of things in all possible orders.

Per-ni′cious (pĕr-nĭah′shŭs), *a.* Destructive; noxious; injurious; mischievous. — **Per-ni′cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Per-ni′cious-ness**, *n.*

Per′o-ra′tion (pĕr′ŏ-rā′shŭn), *n.* The concluding part of an oration.

Per′pen-dic′u-lar (pĕr′pĕn-dĭk′ū-lĕr), *a.* Exactly upright; at right angles to a given line or surface. — *n.* A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon, or falling at right angles on another line or surface. — **Per′pen-dic′u-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **Per′pen-dic′u-lar′i-ty** (-lăr′ĭ-tȳ), *n.*



ad Perpendicular; *bc* Horizontal.

Per′pe-trate (pĕr′pē-trāte), *v. t.* To execute; to commit; to be guilty of. — **Per′pe-tra′tor** (-trā′tĕr), *n.* — **Per′pe-tra′tion** (-trā′shŭn), *n.* A perpetrating or committing a crime; evil action.

Per-pet′u-al (pĕr-pĕt′ū-*al*), *a.* Continuing infinitely; never-ceasing; endless; continual; continuous; incessant; unceasing. — **Per-pet′u-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Per-pet′u-ate** (-āt), *v. t.* To make perpetual; to eternize. — **Per-pet′u-a′tion** (-ū-ā′shŭn), *n.* A perpetuating. — **Per′pe-tu′i-ty** (pĕr′pē-tū′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Endless duration; a thing without end.

Per-plex′ (pĕr-plĕks′), *v. t.* [PERPLEXED (-plĕkst′); PERPLEXING.] To make intricate, complicated, or difficult to be understood; to tease with suspense, anxiety, or ambiguity; to embarrass; to puzzle; to bewilder; to confuse; to vex. — **Per-plex′ed-ly** (-ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* In a perplexed manner. — **Per-plex′i-ty** (-ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Per′qui-site (pĕr′kwĭ-zĭt), *n.* Allowance in money or things beyond the wages for services rendered.

Per′ry (pĕr′rȳ), *n.* Cider made from pears.

Per′se-cute (pĕr′sē-kūt), *v. t.* To pursue in a manner to injure or afflict; to harass. — **Per′se-cu′tor** (-kū′tĕr), *n.* — **Per′se-cu′tion** (-kū′shŭn), *n.* A persecuting.

Per′se-vere′ (pĕr′sē-vēr′), *v. i.* [PERSEVERED (-vērd′); PERSEVERING.] To persist in any business or enterprise; to continue. — **Per′se-ver′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Per′se-ver′ance** (-vēr′ans), *n.* A persisting in anything undertaken; steadfastness; constancy; steadiness.

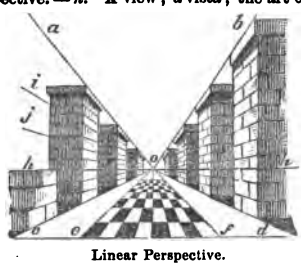
Per-sim′mon (pĕr-sĭm′mŭn), *n.* Tree found from New York southward; also its fruit, which, when ripe, is like a plum and luscious, but is harsh and astringent until exposed to frost.

Per-sist′ (pĕr-sĭst′), *v. i.* To continue fixed in a course of conduct; to persevere. — **Per-sist′ent** (-*ent*), *a.* Inclined to persist or hold firm; tenacious; fixed; immovable. — **Per-sist′ence** (-*ens*), **Per-sist′en-cy** (-*en*-sȳ), *n.*

Per′son (pĕr′s'n), *n.* Outward appearance; form; a human being; an individual; one. — **Per′son-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Having a well-formed body; graceful. — **Per′son-age** (-ăj), *n.* Character

assumed or represented; an individual distinguished by rank, position, etc. — **Per'son-al** (-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to a person or to private concerns or bodily appearance. — **Per'son-al'ly**, *adv.* — **Per'son-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* That which constitutes a person; reference, esp. in a disparaging way, to the conduct of some person. — **Per'son-ate** (-āt), *v. t.* To assume the character of; to counterfeit; to disguise; to mask. — **Per'son-a'tor**, *n.* — **Per'son-a'tion** (-ā'-shŭn), *n.* A personating or counterfeiting the person of another. — **Per-son'i-fy** (-sŏn'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [PERSONIFIED (-fīd); PERSONIFYING.] To treat as a person; to mimic; to counterfeit; to resemble. — **Per-son'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A personifying; rhetorical figure, in which an inanimate being is represented as animated, or endowed with personality. — ‖ **Per'son'nel'** (*F.* pĕr'sô'nĕl'; *E.* pĕr'sŭn-nĕl'), *n.* Body of persons employed in some public service, as the army, navy, etc.; — opposed to *matériel*.

Per-spec'tive (pĕr-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to the art, or in accordance with the laws, of perspective. — *n.* A view; a vista; the art of correctly representing on a plane surface objects as they appear in nature. — **Per-spec'tive-ly**, *adv.*



Linear Perspective.

hh Horizon; *o* Point opposite the eye; *ao*, *bo*, *co*, *do*, *eo*, *fo*, *ho*, *io*, *jo* Vanishing lines.

Per'spi-ca'cious (pĕr'spĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* Quick-sighted; sharp of sight; keen. — **Per'spi-cac'i-ty** (-kăs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Acuteness of sight or discernment.

Per-spic'u-ous (pĕr-spĭk'ū-ŭs), *a.* Clear to the understanding; capable of being clearly understood; not ambiguous; plain; definite. — **Per-spic'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Per-spic'u-ous-ness**, **Per'spi-cu'i-ty** (pĕr'spĭ-kū'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Per-spire' (pĕr-spīr'), *v. i.* & *t.* [PERSPIRED (-spīrd'); PERSPIRING.] To evacuate (fluids of the body) through the pores of the skin; to sweat. — **Per-spir'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being perspired. — **Per'spi-ra'tion** (pĕr'spĭ-rā'-shŭn), *n.* A perspiring; sweat.

Per-suade' (pĕr-swād'), *v. t.* To influence by argument, entreaty, or expostulation; to convince; to induce; to prevail on; to allure; to entice. — **Per-suad'er**, *n.* — **Per-suad'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), **Per-sua'si-blo** (-swā'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being persuaded. — **Per-suad'a-ble-ness**, **Per-sua'si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Per-sua'sion** (-zhŭn), *n.* A persuading; motive; reason; belief; a sect adhering to a creed. — **Per-sua'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Tending or able to persuade. — *n.* An incitement; exhortation. — **Per-sua'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Per-sua'sive-ness**, *n.* — **Per-sua'so-ry** (-sō-rȳ), *a.* Persuasive.

Pert (pĕrt), *a.* Indecorously free or presuming; saucy; bold. — **Pert'ly**, *adv.* — **Pert'ness**, *n.*

Per-tain' (pĕr-tān'), *v. i.* [PERTAINED (-tānd'); PERTAINING.] To be the property, right, or duty of; to belong; to relate.

Per'ti-na'cious (pĕr'tĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* Holding to any opinion or design with obstinacy; firm; stubborn; inflexible; determined; constant; steady. — **Per'ti-na'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Per'ti-na'cious-ness**, **Per'ti-nac'i-ty** (-năs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Per'ti-nent (pĕr'tĭ-nent), *a.* Pertaining or related to the subject in hand; adapted to the end proposed; relevant; suitable; fit; proper. — **Per'ti-nent-ly**, *adv.* — **Per'ti-nence** (-nens), **Per'ti-nen-cy** (-nen-sȳ), *n.*

Per-turb' (pĕr-tûrb'), *v. t.* [PERTURBED (-tûrbd'); PERTURBING.] To disturb; to agitate; to disorder; to confuse. — **Per'tur-ba'tion** (pĕr'tûr-bā'shŭn), *n.* A perturbing; irregularity in the motion of a heavenly body.

Per'uke (pĕr'ųk), *n.* An artificial cap of hair; a periwig.

Pe-ruse' (pē-rųz'), *v. t.* [PERUSED (-rųzd'); PERUSING.] To read attentively. — **Pe-ru'sal** (-rų'-zal), *n.* A perusing.

Per-vade' (pĕr-vād'), *v. t.* To pass through; to be in all parts. — **Per-va'sion** (-vā'zhŭn), *n.* A pervading. — **Per-va'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Tending or able to pervade.

Per-verse' (pĕr-vĕrs'), *a.* Turned aside; distorted; obstinate in wrong; stubborn; untractable; vexatious. — **Per-verse'ly**, *adv.* — **Per-verse'ness**, **Per-ver'si-ty** (-vĕr'sĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Per-vert' (pĕr-vĕrt'), *v. t.* To turn from truth or from the right; to misinterpret; to corrupt; to proselyte. — **Per-vert'er**, *n.* — **Per-vert'i-bl** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being perverted. — **Per-ver'sion** (-vĕr'shŭn), *n.* A perverting; change to something worse. — **Per-ver'sive**, *a.* Tending to pervert or corrupt. — **Per'vert** (pĕr'vĕrt), *n.* One perverted.

Per'vi-ous (pĕr'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* Capable of being penetrated; permeable. — **Per'vi-ous-ness**, *n.*

Pes'si-mism (pĕs'sĭ-mĭz'm), *n.* Doctrine that everything in nature is ordered for the worst, or that the world is wholly evil. — **Pes'si-mist** (-mĭst), *n.* Believer in pessimism. — **Pes'si-mist**, **Pes'si-mis'tic** (-mĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, pessimism; gloomy; — opposed to *optimism*, *optimist*, etc.

Pest (pĕst), *n.* Fatal epidemic; disease; plague; pestilence; anything destructive or troublesome; nuisance. — **Pest'house'**, *n.* Hospital for persons infected with malignant disease.

Pes'ter (pĕs'tĕr), *v. t.* [PESTERED (-tĕrd); PESTERING.] To harass with little vexations; to tease; to vex; to encumber. — **Pes'ter-er**, *n.*

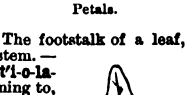
Pes-tif'er-ous (pĕs-tĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Pest-bearing; pestilential; infectious; contagious; troublesome; vexatious. — **Pes-tif'er-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Pes'ti-lent (pĕs'tĭ-lent), *a.* Noxious to health, morals, etc.; offensive; pestilential. — **Pes'ti-lent-ly**, *adv.* — **Pes'ti-lence** (-lens), *n.* Anything pestilent; the disease known as the plague. — **Pes'ti-len'tial** (-lĕn'shal), *a.* Producing or tending to produce the pest, plague, or other infectious disease; noxious. — **Pes'ti-len'tial-ly**, *adv.*

Pes'tle (pĕs'l), *n.* Implement for pounding and breaking substances, in a mortar. — *v. t.* [PESTLED (-ld); PESTLING (-lĭng).] To pound, break, or pulverize.

Pet (pĕt), *n.* A small creature fondled and indulged; a fit of peevishness. — *a.* Petted; indulged; cherished. — *v. t.* [PETTED; PETTING.] To treat as a pet; to caress; to indulge.

Pet'al (pĕt'al), *n.* One of the leaves of the corolla, or colored leaves of a flower. — **Pet'al-ous** (-tŭs), *a.* Having petals.



Petals.

Pe-tard' (pē-tärd'), *n.* Case containing powder, used to break gates, barricades, etc., by explosion.

Pet'i-ole (pĕt'ĭ-ōl), *n.* The footstalk of a leaf, connecting blade with stem. — **Pet'i-o-lar** (-ō-lēr), **Pet'i-o-la-ry** (-lā-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or supported on, a petiole. — **Pet'i-o-late** (-lāt), *a.* Having a petiole.

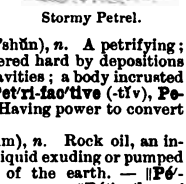
Petiole.

Ivy Leaf, showing: *a* Petiole; *b* Blade; *c* Part of the Branch.

Pet'it (pĕt'ȳ; *F.* pe-tē'), *a.* Small; little; mean; — same as PETTY. — **Petit jury.** A jury of twelve men, to try causes at the bar of a court; — in distinction from the grand jury. — **Petit larceny.** The stealing of goods of a small value. — **‖Pe-tit' maitre** (pe-tē' mātr'), *n.* A dandy who dangles about ladies; a fop; a coxcomb.

Pe-ti'tion (pĕ-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A prayer; entreaty; request; memorial. — *v. t. & i.* To request; to solicit. — **Pe-ti'tion-er**, *n.* — **Pe-ti'tion-a-ry** (-ă-rȳ), *a.* Coming with, or containing, a petition.

Pet'rel (pĕt'rĕl), *n.* Long-winged, web-footed sea bird; Mother Carey's chicken.



Stormy Petrel.

Pe-tres'cent (pĕ-trĕs'sent), *a.* Converting into stone or stony hardness. — **Pe-tres'cence** (-sens), *n.* A changing into stone. — **Pet'ri-fy** (pĕt'rĭ-fī), *v. t.* [PETRIFIED (-fīd); PETRIFYING.] To turn into stone; to harden. — **Pet'ri-fac'tion** (-făk'shŭn), *n.* A petrifying; an organized body rendered hard by depositions of stony matter in its cavities; a body incrusted with stony matter. — **Pet'ri-fac'tive** (-tĭv), **Pe-trif'ic** (pĕ-trĭf'ĭk), *a.* Having power to convert into stone.

Pe-tro'le-um (pĕ-trō'lē-ŭm), *n.* Rock oil, an inflammable, bituminous liquid exuding or pumped from the upper strata of the earth. — **‖Pé'tro'leur'** (pā'trō'lēr'), *n. masc.*, **‖Pé'tro'leuse'** (-lēz'), *n. fem.* One who uses petroleum for incendiary purposes.

Pet'ti-coat (pĕt'tĭ-kōt), *n.* Woman's underskirt.

Pet'ti-fog (pĕt'tĭ-fŏg), *v. i.* To do small, petty, or tricky business as a lawyer. — **Pet'ti-fog'ger** (-fŏg'gĕr), *n.* — **Pet'ti-fog'ger-y** (-ȳ), *n.* Mean legal acts; disreputable tricks; quibbles.

Pet'tish (pĕt'tĭsh), *a.* Evincing a pet; fretful; peeviah; captious; cross. — **Pet'tish-ly**, *adv.* — **Pet'tish-ness**, *n.*

Pet'ti-toes (pĕt'tĭ-tōz), *n. pl.* Toes or feet of a pig, used as food.

Pet'ty (pĕt'tȳ), *a.* [PETTIER; PETTIEST.] Small; little; trifling; trivial; frivolous. — **Pet'ti-ly**, *adv.* — **Pet'ti-ness**, *n.*

Pet'u-lant (pĕt'ū-lant), *a.* Inclined to complain; captious; irritable; peevish; fretful. — **Pet'u-lant-ly**, *adv.* — **Pet'u-lance** (-lans), **Pet'u-lan-cy** (-lan-sȳ), *n.*

Pew (pū), *n.* An inclosed seat in a church.

Pe'wee (pē'wē), *n.* An American fly-catching bird, called also *pewit* and *phœbe*.

Pe'wit (pē'wĭt), **Pe'wet** (-wĕt), *n.* The lapwing; also, the European laughing gull; also, the pewee.

Pew'ter (pū'tĕr), *n.* An alloy of tin and lead; a utensil made of pewter. — **Pew'ter-er** (pū'tĕr-ĕr), *n.* One who works in pewter.

Pha'e-ton (fā'ĕ-tŏn), *n.* The fabled son of Phœbus, who perished while trying to guide the chariot of the sun; a four-wheeled, light, open carriage.

Pha'lanx (fā'lăŋks *or* făl'ăŋks), *n.*; *pl.* E. PHALANXES (-ĕz), L. PHALANGES (fā-lăn'jēz). A compact body of soldiers; a firm combination of people.

Phan'tasm (făn'tăz'm), *n.* Mental image or representation of a real object; an imaginary existence which seems to be real; an optical illusion; a dream. — **Phan-tas'ma-go'ri-a** (făn-tăz'mă-gō'rĭ-ă), *n.* Exhibition of shadows thrown by a magic lantern; illusive images. — **Phan-tas'ma-gor'ic** (-gŏr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to phantasmagoria.

Phan-tas'tic (făn-tăs'tĭk), *a.*, **Phan'ta-sy** (făn'tă-sȳ), *n.* See FANTASTIC, and FANCY.

Phan'tom (făn'tŭm), *n.* An apparition; a ghost.

Phar'i-see (făr'ĭ-sē), *n.* One of a Jewish sect given to strict observance of rites and ceremonies, and pretense of uncommon holiness. — **Phar'i-sa'ic** (-sā'ĭk), **-sa'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, the Pharisees; formal; hypocritical; self-righteous. — **Phar'i-sa-ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Phar'i-sa'ic-al-ness**, **Phar'i-sa-ism** (-să-ĭz'm), *n.*

Phar'ma-cy (făr'mă-sȳ), *n.* Art of preparing substances for medicine; a drug store; an apothecary's shop. — **Phar'ma-ceu'tic** (-sū'tĭk), **Phar'ma-ceu'tic-al** (-tĭk-al), *a.* Pertaining to pharmacy, or preparation of medicines. — **Phar'ma-ceu'tics**, *n.* Science of preparing medicines. — **Phar'ma-ceu'tist** (-sū'tĭst), **Phar'ma-cist** (făr'mă-sĭst), *n.* One skilled in pharmacy; a druggist. — **Phar'ma-co-po'ia** (-kō-pē'yă), *n.* Book describing the preparation of medicines; a dispensatory.

Pha'ros (fā'rŏs), *n.* A lighthouse; a beacon.

Phar'ynx (făr'ĭnks), *n.*; *pl.* PHARYNGES (fă-rĭn'jēz). Part of the alimentary canal between mouth and esophagus, and into which the nose opens. — **Phar'yn-ge'al** (făr'ĭn-jē'al *or* fă-rĭn'jē-al), *a.* Belonging to the pharynx. — **Phar'yn-got'o-my** (făr'ĭn-gŏt'ō-mȳ), *n.* Operation of making an incision into the pharynx.

Phase (fāz), **Pha'sis** (fā'sĭs), *n.* Appearance.

Phea'sant (fĕz'ant), *n.* A large gallinaceous bird, originally from Asia; the American ruffed grouse.

Phe'nix (fē'nĭks), *n.* Bird fabled to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes.

Phe'nol (fē'nōl), *a.* Caustic poison obtained from coal tar, etc.; carbolic acid.

Phe-nom'e-non (fē-nŏm'ē-nŏn), *n.*; *pl.* PHENOMENA (-nȧ). An appearance; thing apparent to observation, as distinguished from its substance or unknown constitution; remarkable or unusual appearance. — **Phe-nom'e-nal** (-nȧl), *a.* Pertaining to a phenomenon; extraordinary; wonderful.

Phi'al (fī'ȧl), *n.* A glass bottle; a vial.

Phi-lan'der (fĭ-lăn'dẽr), *v. i.* To flirt; to make love; to coquet.

Phi-lan'thro-py (fĭ-lăn'thrŏ-pў), *n.* Love of mankind; universal good will. — **Phi-lan'thro-pist** (-pĭst), *n.* One who evinces philanthropy. — **Phil'an-throp'ic** (fĭl'ăn-thrŏp'ĭk), **Phil'an-throp'ic-al** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Benevolent; kind.

Phil'har-mon'ic (fĭl-här-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* Loving harmony or music.

Phil-hel'len-ist (fĭl-hĕl'lĕn-ĭst), *n.* A friend of Greece or of the Greeks.

Phi-lat'e-ly (fĭ-lăt'ē-lў), *n.* The collecting of postage stamps.

Phi-lip'pic (fĭ-lĭp'pĭk), *n.* Oration of Demosthenes against Philip, King of Macedon; declamation abounding in acrimonious invective.

Phi-lis'tine (fĭ-lĭs'tĭn), *n.* An inhabitant of ancient Palestine; a person destitute of culture and refinement; one contented with low motives and enjoyments.

Phi-lol'o-gy (fĭ-lŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* Scientific study of language. — **Phi-lol'o-ger** (-jẽr), **Phi-lol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* One versed in philology. — **Phil'o-log'ic** (fĭl'ŏ-lŏj'ĭk), **Phil'o-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Pertaining to philology.

Phil'o-mel (fĭl'ŏ-mĕl), **Phil'o-me'la** (-mē'lȧ), *n.* The nightingale.

Phil'o-pe'na (fĭl'ŏ-pē'nȧ), *n.* A small present made as a forfeit in a game variously played.

Phil'o-pro-gen'i-tive-ness (fĭl'ŏ-prō-jĕn'ĭ-tĭv-nĕs), *n.* Phrenological name for love of offspring or of children.

Phi-los'o-phy (fĭ-lŏs'ŏ-fў), *n.*; *pl.* PHILOSOPHIES (-fĭz). Knowledge of phenomena as explained by, and resolved into, causes and reasons, powers and laws; practical wisdom; fortitude. — **Phi-los'o-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* One versed in, or devoted to, philosophy; one who lives according to the rules of practical wisdom. — **Philosopher's stone.** Stone or preparation by which the alchemists sought to convert base metal into gold. — **Phi-los'o-phize** (-fīz), *v. i.* To reason like a philosopher; to search into the reason and nature of things. — **Phil'o-soph'ic** (fĭl'ŏ-sŏf'ĭk), **Phil'o-soph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or evincing, philosophy; rational; wise; temperate. — **Phil'o-soph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Phil'ter (fĭl'tẽr), *n.* A charm to excite love.

Phiz (fĭz), *n.*; *pl.* PHIZES (-ĕz). The face; visage.

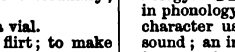
Phle-bot'o-my (flē-bŏt'ŏ-mў), *n.* The opening a vein for letting blood; bleeding. — **Phle-bot'o-mist** (-mĭst), *n.* — **Phle-bot'o-mize** (-mīz), *v. t.* To let blood from (a vein).

Phlegm (flĕm), *n.* Tenacious mucus secreted in the respiratory and digestive passages; coldness; sluggishness; indifference. — **Phleg-mat'ic** (flĕg-măt'ĭk), *a.* Abounding in phlegm; sluggish; heavy. — **Phleg-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Phlox (flŏks), *n.* An American herb, bearing red, white, or purple flowers.

Phœ'nix (fē'nĭks), *n.* See PHENIX.

Phon'ic (fŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to sound; acoustic. — **Phon'ics**, *n.* Phonetics. — **Pho-net'ic** (fŏ-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the voice; representing sounds. — **Pho-net'ics**, *n.* Science of sounds, esp. those of the human voice; representation of sounds by written characters; phonology. — **Pho'ne-tist** (fō'nē-tĭst), *n.* One versed in phonology. — **Pho'no-graph** (-nŏ-grȧf), *n.* A character used in phonography to represent a sound; an instrument which mechanically registers and reproduces articulate speech, music, and similar sounds. — **Pho'no-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), **Pho'no-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Pertaining



They also serve who only stand and wait. *Milton.*

PHONOGRAPHIC CHARACTERS.

to phonography or the phonograph. — **Pho-nog'ra-phy** (fŏ-nŏg'rȧ-fў), *n.* Science of the laws of the human voice; a representation of sounds by distinctive characters; a system of shorthand; the construction or use of the phonograph. — **Pho-nog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* One skilled in phonography. — **Pho'no-type** (fō'nŏ-tīp), *n.* Type or character representing a sound.

Phos'phor (fŏs'fŏr), **Phos'phor-us** (-ŭs), *n.* Planet Venus, when the morning star; Lucifer. — **Phos'phor-us**, *n.* Poisonous and very combustible mineral substance, which glows in the dark, and is used for tipping friction matches. — **Phos'phor-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, phosphorus. — **Phos'phor-ate** (-āt), *v. t.* To combine, or impregnate, with phosphorus. — **Phos'phor-esce'** (-ĕs'), *v. i.* [PHOSPHORESCED (-ĕst'); PHOSPHORESCING (-ĕs'sĭng).] To emit a faint light, without sensible heat. — **Phos'phor-es'cent** (-ĕs'sent), *a.* Shining with a faint light. — **Phos'phor-es'cence** (-sens), *n.* — **Phos-phor'ic** (fŏs-fŏr'ĭk), **Phosphor'ic-al** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, phosphorus.

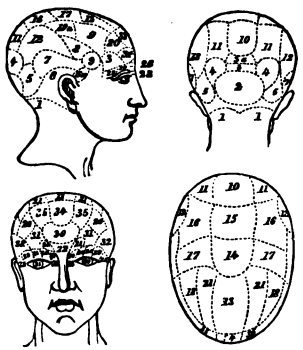
Pho'to-graph (fō'tō-grȧf), *n.* Picture obtained by photography. — *v. t.* & *i.* [PHOTOGRAPHED (-grȧft); PHOTOGRAPHING.] To depict by photography. — **Pho'to-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), **Pho'to-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained by, photography. — **Pho-tog'ra-phy** (-tŏg'rȧ-fў), *n.* Science of the action of light on sensitive bodies; the producing pictures of objects by the action of light on chemically prepared surfaces of silver, glass, paper, etc. — **Pho-tog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* One who makes photographs.

Pho'to-lith'o-graph (fō'tō-lĭth'ŏ-grȧf), *v. t.* To produce a print from a stone prepared by aid of photography. — *n.* A print thus made.

Pho-tom'e-ter (fō-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* An instrument for measuring relative intensities of light. — **Pho-tom'e-try** (-trў), *n.* Science of measuring the intensity of light.

Phrase (frāz), *n.* A brief expression; a sentence; a pithy expression; style; diction. — *v. t.* [PHRASED (frāzd); PHRASING.] To express in words, or in peculiar words. — **Phra'se-ol'o-gy** (frā'zē-ŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* Manner of expression; collection of phrases in a language.

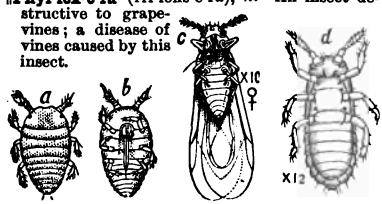
Phre-net'ic (frĕ-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* Frantic; mad.
Phre-nol'o-gy (frĕ-nŏl'ŏ-jy), *n.* Science of the



PHRENOLOGY.

1 Amativeness; 2 Philoprogenitiveness; 3 Concentrativeness; 3 *a* Inhabitiveness; 4 Adhesiveness; 5 Combativeness; 6 Destructiveness; 6 *a* Alimentiveness; 7 Secretiveness; 8 Acquisitiveness; 9 Constructiveness; 10 Self-esteem; 11 Love of Approbation; 12 Cautiousness; 13 Benevolence; 14 Veneration; 15 Firmness; 16 Conscientiousness; 17 Hope; 18 Wonder; 19 Ideality; 19 *a* (Not determined); 20 Wit; 21 Imitation; 22 Individuality; 23 Form; 24 Size; 25 Weight; 26 Coloring; 27 Locality; 28 Number; 29 Order; 30 Eventuality; 31 Time; 32 Tune; 33 Language; 34 Comparison; 35 Causality.

special functions of the parts of the brain; theory that the mental faculties are shown on the surface of the head; craniology. — **Phre-nol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* One versed in phrenology. — **Phren'o-log'ic** (frĕn'ŏ-lŏj'ĭk *or* frē'nŏ-), **Phren'o-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to phrenology.
Phren'sy (frĕn'zy), *n.* Same as FRENZY.
Phthi'sis (thī'sĭs), **Phthis'ic** (tĭz'ĭk), *n.* Pulmonary consumption; a wasting of the tissues. — **Phthis'ic-al** (tĭz'ĭ-kal), **Phthis'ick-y** (tĭz'ĭk-y), *a.* Consumptive.
Phy-lac'ter-y (fĭ-lăk'tĕr-y), *n.* A box containing scriptural passages, worn by devout Jews.
‖**Phyl'lox-e'ra** (fĭl'lŏks-ē'rȧ), *n.* An insect destructive to grape-vines; a disease of vines caused by this insect.



Phylloxera. *a b* Dorsal and Ventral View of the Wingless Form from the Root; *c* Winged Female from the Leaf; *d* Wingless Form from the Leaf. All much enlarged.

Phys'ic (fĭz'ĭk), *n.* Art of healing; theory or practice of medicine; internal application for cure of sickness. — *v. t.* [PHYSICKED (-ĭkt); PHYSICKING.] To treat with physic; to purge; to cure. — **Phys'ics**, *n.* Science of nature or of natural objects; natural science of the general properties of bodies, and of their modification by gravitation, heat, light, electricity, magnetism, etc.; natural philosophy. — **Phys'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to nature; relating to natural or material things, as opposed to things mental, moral, spiritual, or imaginary; corporeal; external. — **Phys'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Phy-si'cian** (fĭ-zĭsh'an), *n.* One skilled in physic; doctor of medicine. — **Phys'i-cist** (fĭz'ĭ-sĭst), *n.* One versed in the science of physics.
Phys'i-og'no-my (fĭz'ĭ-ŏg'nŏ-mỹ), *n.* The discerning the character of the mind from the face; face or countenance, with respect to the temper of the mind; expression of countenance. — **Phys'i-og'no-mist** (-mĭst), *n.* One skilled in physiognomy. — **Phys'i-og-nom'ic** (-ŏg-nŏm'ĭk), **Phys'i-og-nom'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to physiognomy.
Phys'i-ol'o-gy (fĭz'ĭ-ŏl'ŏ-jy), *n.* Science of the bodily organs and their functions in animals and plants. — **Phys'i-ol'o-ger** (-jĕr), **Phys'i-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* One versed in physiology. — **Phys'i-o-log'ic** (-lŏj'ĭk), **Phys'i-o-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to physiology.
Phy-sique' (fē-zēk'), *n.* Natural constitution, or physical structure, of a person.
Phy-tol'o-gy (fĭ-tŏl'ŏ-jy), *n.* Science of plants; botany. — **Phy-tiv'o-rous** (fĭ-tĭv'ŏ-rŭs), **Phy-toph'a-gous** (-tŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *a.* Eating or subsisting on plants.
Pi (pī), *n.* Mass of type confusedly mixed. — *v. t.* [PIED (pīd); PIEING (pī'ĭng).] To disorder (type).
‖**Pi'a ma'ter** (pī'ȧ mā'tĕr). Membrane investing the brain and spinal cord.
‖**Pi-a'no** (pē-ä'nŏ), *a.* Soft; — a direction to a musical performer to execute a passage with diminished tone. — ‖**Pi'a-nis'si-mo** (pē'ȧ-nĭs'sĭ-mŏ), *a.* Very soft; — direction to execute a passage in the softest manner.
Pi-an'o (pĭ-ăn'ŏ), **Pi-an'o-for'te** (-fōr'tā), *n.* Musical instrument, consisting of wires of graduated length and tension, struck by hammers moved by keys. — **Pi-an'ist** (-ăn'ĭst), *n.* Player on the piano.
Pi-as'ter (pĭ-ăs'tĕr), *n.* Silver coin of many countries and values.
Pi-az'za (pĭ-ăz'zȧ), *n.* Portico; covered walk; open space surrounded by buildings.
Pi'broch (pē'brŏk), *n.* Wild, irregular music, peculiar to the Scottish Highlands.
Pi'ca (pī'kȧ), *n.* A genus of birds including the magpie; a kind of printing type of two sizes, *small pica* and *pica*, the former next in size above long primer.

This line is printed in *pica*.

This line is printed in *small pica*.

Pic'a-yune' (pĭk'ȧ-ūn'), *n.* A small silver coin, worth 6¼ cents.
Pic'ca-lil'li (pĭk'kȧ-lĭl'lĭ), *n.* East Indian pickle of various vegetables with pungent spices.
Pick (pĭk), *v. t.* [PICKED (pĭkt); PICKING.] To strike at with anything pointed; to open (a lock); to separate (wool, cotton, oakum, etc.); to pull apart or away (fruit from a tree, corn from a stalk); to take up suddenly; to choose; to se-

lect; to collect; to bring together. — *v. i.* To eat slowly or by morsels; to do anything nicely; to steal; to pilfer. — *n.* Sharp-pointed tool; miner's tool for loosening hard earth, ground, stones, etc.; choice; right of selection. — **Pick'er** (pĭk'ẽr), *n.* — **Pick'ax'** (pĭk'ăks'), **Pick'axe'**, *n.* A pick with a point at one end, a transverse blade at the other, and a handle inserted at the middle.

Pickax.

Pick'er-el (pĭk'ẽr-ĕl), *n.* Fresh-water fish of the Pike family.

Pick'et (pĭk'ĕt), *n.* Sharpened stake; narrow board used in fences; a guard in front of an army. — *v. t.* [PICKETED; PICKETING.] To fortify or fence with pickets; to tether (a horse, etc.).

Pic'kle (pĭk'k'l), *n.* Solution of salt and water; brine; food preserved in vinegar. — *v. t.* [PICKLED (-k'ld); PICKLING (-klĭng).] To preserve or season in pickle.

Pick'pock'et (pĭk'pŏk'ĕt), *n.* One who steals from another's pocket.

Pic'nic (pĭk'nĭk), *n.* Collation taken on a pleasure excursion into the country; party making such an excursion. — *v. i.* [PICNICKED (-nĭkt); PICNICKING (-nĭk-ĭng).] To go on a picnic.

Pic'ture (pĭk'tûr), *n.* A thing painted; likeness drawn in colors; graphic representation. — *v. t.* [PICTURED (-tûrd); PICTURING.] To draw or paint a resemblance of; to represent; to recall vividly. — **Pic'tur-esque'** (-ĕsk'), *a.* Fitted to form a pleasing picture. — **Pic-to'ri-al** (-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, illustrated by, or forming, pictures. — **Pic-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

Pid'dle (pĭd'd'l), *v. i.* [PIDDLED (-d'ld); PIDDLING (-dl'ĭng).] To deal in trifles.

Pie (pī), *n.* Baked paste, containing apple, mince meat, etc.

Pie (pī), *n.* Magpie. [Written also *pye.*] — **Pie'bald'** (pī'bâld'), *a.* Of various colors; diversified in color.

Piece (pēs), *n.* Fragment of a thing separated from the whole; part; share; individual article; literary or artistic composition; musket, gun, or cannon; a coin. — *v. t.* [PIECED (pēst); PIECING (pēs'ĭng).] To enlarge or mend by the addition of a piece; to patch; to join. — **Piece'meal'** (pēs'mēl'), *adv.* In pieces; in fragments; by little and little. — *a.* Made of parts or pieces; single; separate.

Pied (pīd), *a.* Variegated, like a magpie, with spots of different colors; spotted.

Pier (pēr), *n.* Mass of stonework supporting an arch, bridge, etc.; part of a wall between windows or doors; a projection of stonework into the sea, for breaking the force of the waves; a wharf; a landing. — **Pier glass.** A tall, narrow mirror, to stand between windows. — **Pier table.** A table placed between windows.

Pierce (pērs), *v. t. & i.* [PIERCED (pērst); PIERCING (pēr'sĭng).] To thrust into; to bore; to penetrate; to reach.

Pi'e-ty (pī'ẽ-tĭ), *n.* Affectionate reverence of parents, friends, or country; obedient love of the will of God and devotion to his service; religion; sanctity. — **Pi'e-tism** (pī'ẽ-tĭz'm), *n.* Strict or ostentatious and affected devotion. — **Pi'e-tis'tic** (-tĭz'tĭk), **Pi'e-tis'tic-al** (-tĭ-*kal*), *a.* Affectedly religious.

Pig (pĭg), *n.* The young of swine; oblong mass of cast iron, lead, etc. — *v. t.* [PIGGED (pĭgd); PIGGING.] To bring forth pigs. — *v. i.* To lie together like pigs.

Pi'geon (pĭj'ŭn), *n.* A gallinaceous bird of many species; a dove; a victim of sharpers. — **Pigeon English.** Grotesque jargon composed of English and other words used by Europeans in business dealings with Chinamen. — **Pi'geon-hole'** (-hōl'), *n.* Compartment, resembling one of those made for a pigeon's nest, used for storing letters in a desk, etc. — *v. t.* To file away in a desk; to put aside; to dispose of.

Rock Pigeon.

Pig'gin (pĭg'gĭn), *n.* A small wooden pail or dipper.

Pig'ment (pĭg'ment), *n.* Material from which dye, paints, etc., may be made; coloring matter.

Pig'my (pĭg'mĭ), *n.* See PYGMY.

Pike (pīk), *n.* Long staff, with a pointed head; spear; voracious fresh-water fish; pickerel; a turnpike road. — **Piked** (pīkt *or* pĭk'ĕd), *a.* Furnished with a pike; ending in a point.

Pi-las'ter (pĭ-lăs'tẽr), *n.* A square column, projecting partly from a wall.

Pilaster.

Pil'chard (pĭl'chẽrd), *n.* Food fish resembling the herring.

Pile (pīl), *n.* Mass or collection of things; a heap; large building, or mass of buildings; series of alternate disks of two dissimilar metals, peculiarly arranged for producing a current of electricity. — *v. t.* [PILED (pīld); PILING.] To heap; to accumulate; to amass.

Pile (pīl), *n.* A pointed timber driven into the earth, to support a building, bridge, etc. — *v. t.* To drive piles into; to strengthen with piles.

Pile (pīl), *n.* Fiber of wool, cotton, etc.; nap.

Piles (pīlz), *n. pl.* Hemorrhoids, a disease consisting of tumors about the anus.

Pil'fer (pĭl'fẽr), *v. i. & t.* [PILFERED (pĭl'fẽrd); PILFERING.] To steal or gain by petty theft; to filch. — **Pil'fer-er**, *n.*

Pil-gar'lic (pĭl-gär'lĭk), *n.* One who has lost his hair by disease; a poor wretch.

Pil'grim (pĭl'grĭm), *n.* A wanderer; a traveler to a holy place. — **Pil'grim-age** (-ăj), *n.* Journey of a pilgrim, or to a shrine or sacred place.

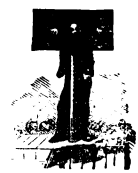
Pill (pĭl), *n.* Medicine in the form of a little ball; anything nauseous.

Pil'lage (pĭl'lăj), *n.* A plundering; rapine; spoil; depredation. — *v. t.* [PILLAGED (-lăjd); PILLAGING.] To plunder; to spoil.

Pil'lar (pĭl'lẽr), *n.* A column; prop; support.

Pil'lion (pĭl'yŭn), *n.* A cushion behind a saddle, as a second seat.

Pil'lo-ry (pĭl'lŏ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PILLORIES (-rĭz). Frame with holes, through which the head and hands of a criminal were put, to expose him



Pillory.

publicly. — *v. t.* [PILLORIED (-rĭd); PILLORYING.] To set in the pillory; to expose to public scorn.

Pil'low (pĭl'lō), *n.* Cushion to support the head; support for a ship's bowsprit, a part of a machine, etc.; bearing; journal box; coarse fustian. — *v. t.* [PILLOWED (-lōd); PILLOWING.] To rest or lay for support. — **Pil'low-case'** (-kās'), *n.* Cover for a pillow.

Pi'lot (pī'lŭt), *n.* One who steers ships; a guide. — *v. t.* [PILOTED; PILOTING.] To direct the course of a ship; to guide through dangers or difficulties. — **Pi'lot-age** (-ăj), *n.* Compensation to, or guidance of, a pilot.

Pi-men'to (pĭ-mĕn'tō), **Pi-men'ta** (-tȧ), *n.* Allspice, a tree and its aromatic fruit.

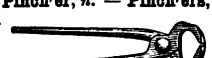
Pim'per-nel (pĭm'pĕr-nĕl), *n.* A plant whose flowers close at the approach of bad weather.

Pim'ple (pĭm'p'l), *n.* A small pointed elevation of the skin. — **Pim'pled** (pĭm'p'ld), *a.* Having pimples on the skin.

Pin (pĭn), *n.* Pointed instrument for fastening clothes, etc.; a spike; a peg; a bolt; a trifle. — *v. t.* [PINNED (pĭnd); PINNING.] To fasten, as with a pin. — **Pin'a-fore'** (pĭn'ȧ-fōr'), *n.* Child's apron to cover the front of the body. — **Pin'-cush'ion** (-kōŏsh'ŭn), *n.* Cushion to stick pins in, to keep them. — **Pin feather.** Small or undeveloped feather. — **Pin hole.** Hole made by a pin; very small opening. — **Pin money.** Allowance of money, such as a husband makes to his wife for personal expenditure.

Pin'cers (pĭn'sĕrz), *n. pl.* Pinchers.

Pinch (pĭnch), *v. t.* [PINCHED (pĭncht), PINCHING.] To squeeze as between the ends of the fingers; to oppress with want; to distress. — *v. i.* To bear hard; to spare; to be covetous. — *n.* Close compression with the ends of the fingers; that which is taken between the fingers; oppression; difficulty. — **Pinch'er**, *n.* — **Pinch'ers**, *n.* A two-handled instrument, with grasping jaws, for griping objects, drawing nails, etc.



Pinchers.

Pinch'beck (pĭnch'bĕk), *n.* Alloy of copper and zinc, resembling gold. — *a.* Cheap; spurious.

Pine (pīn), *v. i.* [PINED (pīnd); PINING.] To languish; to droop; to wither; to decay.

Pine (pīn), *n.* A coniferous tree of many species, or its valuable timber; a pineapple. — **Pine'ap'ple** (pīn'ăp'p'l), *n.* A tropical plant and its eatable fruit, which resembles in appearance the cones of pine trees. — **Pin'er-y** (-ēr-ȳ), *n.* A pine forest; a place for raising pineapples. — **Pin'y** (pīn'ȳ), *a.* Abounding with pines.

Pin feather. See under PIN, *n.*

Pin'ion (pĭn'yŭn), *n.* A feather; a quill; a wing; a fetter for the arm; a cogwheel whose teeth engage with those of a larger wheel or rack. — *v. t.* [PINIONED (-yŭnd); PINIONING.] To bind the wings or arms of; to confine; to fetter.

Pink.

Pink (pĭnk), *n.* A garden plant and its flower; color combining red with white; anything supremely excellent. — *a.* Of a light red color. — **Pink eye.** Epidemic ophthalmia, which reddens the eyeball.

Pink (pĭnk), *v. t.* [PINKED (pĭnkt); PINKING.] To pierce with small holes; to work in small scallops; to stab; to pierce.

Pin'nace (pĭn'nĕs), *n.* A small vessel navigated with oars or sails.

Pin'na-cle (pĭn'nȧ-k'l), *n.* Turret; summit; high point.

Pin'nate (pĭn'nāt), **Pin'na-ted** (-nā-tĕd), *a.* Shaped like a feather; having fins.

Pint (pīnt), *n.* Half a quart, or four gills; in medicine, twelve ounces.

Pin'tle (pĭn't'l), *n.* A little pin; a long iron bolt or hook.

Pin'y (pīn'ȳ), *a.* See under PINE.

Pi'o-neer' (pī'ō-nēr'), *n.* One who goes in advance, to prepare the way for others. — *v. t.* & *i.* To go before and prepare a way (for).

Pi'ous (pī'ŭs), *a.* Having affectionate reverence for a parent or superior, esp. for the Supreme Being; devout; religious; holy; righteous. — **Pi'ous-ly**, *adv.*

Pip (pĭp), *n.* Disease of fowls, in which a scale grows on the tongue.

Pip (pĭp), *n.* A seed of an apple, (orange, etc.

Pip (pĭp), *n.* A spot on a playing card.

Pip (pĭp), *v. i.* To chirp, as a chicken; to peep.

Pipe (pīp), *n.* Tube of wood or metal; wind instrument of music; implement for smoking tobacco; tube for conducting water, gas, etc.; cask containing 126 gallons, or the quantity it contains. — *v. i.* [PIPED (pīpt); PIPING.] To play on a pipe, fife, flute, etc.; to whistle. — *v. t.* To perform (a tune) on a pipe; to call (a crew, etc.) by blowing a pipe; to furnish or equip (a boiler, building, etc.) with pipes. — **Pip'er**, *n.* — **Pipe clay.** White clay, used in making tobacco pipes and earthenware. — **Pip'ing**, *a.* Giving forth a weak, shrill sound like the voice of the sick; feeble; boiling. — *n.* Cord trimming or fluting for ladies' dresses; a cutting to be planted; pipes collectively; tubing.

Pinnacle.

Pip'kin (pĭp'kĭn), *n.* A small earthen boiler.

Pip'pin (pĭp'pĭn), *n.* A kind of tart apple.

Pi'quant (pē'kant *or* pĭk'ant), *a.* Stimulating to the taste or imagination; giving zest; tart; pungent; severe. — **Pi'quant-ly**, *adv.* — **Pi'quan-cy** (-sȳ), *n.*

Pique (pēk), *n.* Annoyance or resentment occasioned by slight or injury; irritation; grudge; spite. — *v. t.* [PIQUED (pēkt); PIQUING (pē'kĭng).] To excite the sensibilities of; to anger; to provoke; to goad; to stimulate; to pride (oneself).

Pi-quet' (pē-kĕt' *or* pĭk'ĕt), *n.* A game played between two persons, with thirty-two cards.

Pi'rate (pī'rāt), *n.* Robber on the high seas; freebooter; vessel engaged in plundering other vessels; one who appropriates the inventions or writings of other men without permission. — *v. t.* To take by theft, or without right. — **Pi-rat'ic-al** (pī-rāt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to a pirate; robbing. — **Pi-rat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Pi'ra-cy** (pī'rȧ-sȳ), *n.* Act or crime of a pirate; robbery.

Pi-rogue' (pĭ-rōg'), *n.* Canoe dug out of a tree; narrow ferryboat.

Pir'ou-ette' (pĭr'ōō-ĕt'), *n.* A whirling about on the toes in dancing. — *v. i.* To whirl about.

Pis'ca-ry (pĭs'ká-rў), *n.* The right or privilege of catching fish in another man's waters. — **Pis'ca-to'ri-al** (pĭs'ká-tō'rĭ-*al*), **Pis'ca-to-ry** (pĭs'ká-tŏ-rў), *a.* Relating to fishes or fishing. — **Pis'ci-cul'ture** (pĭs'sĭ-kŭl'tŭr), *n.* Artificial propagation and nurture of fish.

Pis-ta'chio (pĭs-tä'shŏ), *n.* Tree of Arabia, Persia, etc.; also, its edible nut, of a greenish color, resembling the almond.

Pis'ta-reen' (pĭs'tá-rēn'), *n.* A small silver coin.

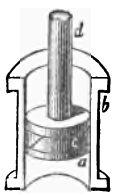
Pistil.

Pis'til (pĭs'tĭl), *n.* A seed-bearing organ of a flower.

Pis'tol (pĭs'tŭl), *n.* A small firearm to be fired from one hand. — *v. t.* To shoot with a pistol.

Pis-tole' (pĭs-tōl'), *n.* A Spanish gold coin worth about $3.60.

Pis'ton (pĭs'tŭn), *n.* Sliding cylinder which fits the cavity of a pump or barrel, and works backward and forward in it, receiving motion from steam in engines, moving fluids in pumps, etc.



Piston.
a Follower; *b* Cylinder, shown in section; *c* Packing Ring; *d* Piston Rod.

Pit (pĭt), *n.* Hole in the ground; well; abyss; indenture in the flesh; hollow under the arm or of the stomach; mark left on the flesh by a pustule; lowest place in a theater; area in which cocks or dogs fight. — *v. t.* [Pitted; Pitting.] To indent; to mark with little hollows; to provoke to combat. — **Pit saw.** A large saw worked vertically by two men, one of them in a pit below the saw.

Pit'a-pat' (pĭt'á-păt'), *adv.* In a flutter; with palpitation.

Pitch (pĭch), *n.* A thick, black, sticky substance obtained by boiling down tar. — *v. t.* To cover with pitch; to darken as if by smearing with pitch; to obscure. — **Pitch'-dark'**, *a.* Dark as pitch; very dark. — **Pitch'y** (-ў), *a.* Like, or smeared with, pitch; dark; dismal. — **Pitch'i-ness**, *n.* — **Pitch coal.** Bituminous coal. — **Pitch pine.** Any of several American pine trees, very resinous, and yielding pitch.

Pitch (pĭch), *v. t.* [Pitched (pĭcht); Pitching.] To throw; to toss; to fix firmly; to plant; to set in array; to set the tone of (a tune in music); to fix (a price). — *v. i.* To encamp; to settle; to plunge; to fall; to slope. — *n.* Point; degree of elevation or depression; position; declivity; descent; slope. — **Pitch'er**, *n.*

Pitch'er (pĭch'ẽr), *n.* A vessel for holding liquids; a jug; a jar. — **Pitch'er-ful** (-fụl), *n.* Contents of a pitcher.

Pitch'fork' (pĭch'fôrk'), *n.* Fork used in pitching hay or sheaves into carts, lofts, etc.

Pitch'i-ness, Pitch pine, etc. See under Pitch, *n.*

Pit'e-ous (pĭt'ẽ-ŭs), *a.* Fitted to excite pity; mournful; doleful; wretched; miserable; pitiable; compassionate; paltry; mean; pitiful. — **Pit'e-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Pit'e-ous-ness**, *n.*

Pit'fall' (pĭt'fạl'), *n.* A pit slightly covered, as a trap for wild beasts or men.

Pith (pĭth), *n.* Soft, spongy substance in the center of many plants; spinal cord; marrow; vital or essential part; vigor; strength; importance. — **Pith'y** (pĭth'ў), *a.* Consisting of, or abounding with, pith; energetic; forcible. — **Pith'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Pith'i-ness**, *n.* — **Pith'less**, *a.* Destitute of pith; wanting strength, cogency, or concentrated force.

Pit'i-a-ble, Pit'i-ful, etc. See under Pity, *n.*

Pit'man (pĭt'*man*), *n.* One who works in a pit; a connecting rod in saw mills and steam engines.

Pit saw. See under Fit.

Pit'tance (pĭt'tans), *n.* Small allowance; trifle.

Pi-tu'i-ta-ry (pĭ-tū'ĭ-tä-rў), **Pi-tu'i-tous** (-tŭs), *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, mucus.

Pit'y (pĭt'ў), *n.*; *pl.* Pities (-ĭz). Sorrow for another's distresses; cause of grief; commiseration; fellow-feeling. — *v. t.* [Pitied (-ĭd); Pitying.] To feel pain or grief for; to commiserate; to sympathize with. — *v. i.* To be compassionate. — **Pit'i-a-ble** (-ĭ-á-b'l), *a.* Deserving pity; affecting; mournful; wretched; miserable. — **Pit'i-a-bly**, *adv.* — **Pit'i-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Pit'i-ful** (-fụl), *a.* Full of pity; compassionate; moving compassion; deserving pity for meanness; contemptible; despicable; paltry. — **Pit'i-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Pit'i-ful-ness**, *n.* — **Pit'i-less** (-lĕs), *a.* Destitute of pity; cruel. — **Pit'i-less-ly**, *adv.* — **Pit'i-less-ness**, *n.*

Piv'ot (pĭv'ŭt), *n.* A pin on which anything turns; a turning point. — *v. t.* To place or turn on a pivot.

a Pivot.

Pla'ca-ble (plā'ká-b'l), *a.* Capable of being appeased; forgiving. — **Pla'ca-bly**, *adv.* — **Pla'ca-ble-ness, Pla'ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Pla-card' (plá-kärd' *or* plăk'ärd), *n.* A printed notice exposed in a public place; a poster. — *v. t.* To post (a writing or libel) in a public place; to notify publicly.

Pla'cate (plā'kāt), *v. t.* To pacify; to appease; to conciliate.

Place (plās), *n.* Portion of space; position; locality; rank; grade; condition; official station; residence; mansion; fortified post; room; stead. — *v. t.* [Placed (plāst); Placing (plā'sĭng).] To assign a place to; to fix; to settle; to put; to invest. — **Pla'cer** (plā'sẽr), *n.* — **Place'man** (plās'*man*), *n.* One who holds place or office under a government.

Plac'er (plăs'ẽr; *Sp.* plä-thĕr'), *n.* A valuable mineral deposit, esp. beside a river, or in the bed of a mountain torrent.

Plac'id (plăs'ĭd), *a.* Pleased; contented; tranquil; quiet. — **Plac'id-ly**, *adv.* — **Plac'id-ness, Pla-cid'i-ty** (plá-sĭd'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Pla'gia-ry (plā'já-rў *or* -jĭ-á-rў), *n.* A thief in literature; one who publishes another's ideas as his own. — *a.* Practicing literary theft. — **Pla'gia-rism** (-rĭz'm), *n.* A plagiarizing. — **Pla'gia-rist** (-rĭst), *n.* One who plagiarizes. — **Pla'gia-rize** (-rīz), *v. t.* & *i.* To steal from the writings of another.

Plague (plāg), *n.* Calamity; vexation; a contagious, malignant disease; pestilence. — *v. t.* [Plagued (plāgd); Plaguing.] To vex; to tease; to infest with disease, calamity, or evil. — **Pla'guer**, *n.* — **Pla'guy** (plā'gў), *a.* Vexatious; tormenting. — **Pla'gui-ly**, *adv.*

Plaice (plās), *n.* A food fish, allied to the flounder.

Plaid (plăd ; *in Scot.* plād), *n.* A parallelogram of variegated cloth, worn in Scotland ; tartan. — *a.* Having a pattern like a Scotch plaid ; marked with bars or stripes crossing one another.

Plain (plān), *a.* Without elevations or depressions ; flat ; open ; clear ; simple ; without ornament ; homely ; unsophisticated ; common ; not rich ; downright ; unreserved ; distinct ; obvious ; apparent. — *adv.* In a plain manner. — *n.* Level land ; field of battle. — *v. t.* [Plained (plānd) ; Plaining.] To level ; to explain. — **Plain'ly**, *adv.* — **Plain'ness**, *n.*

Plaint (plānt), *n.* Audible expression of sorrow ; lamentation ; complaint ; sad or serious song. — **Plain'tiff** (plān'tĭf), *n.* One who begins a lawsuit ; — opposed to *defendant*. — **Plain'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Containing a plaint, or expression of sorrow ; indicating grief ; pathetic ; sad.

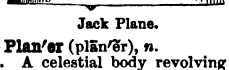
Plait (plāt ; *colloq.* plĕt), *n.* A fold ; a doubling (of cloth) ; a pleat ; a braid (of hair or straw). — *v. t.* To fold ; to double in narrow folds ; to braid ; to plat ; to entangle ; to involve.

Plan (plăn), *n.* Draught or form ; thing drawn on a plane ; a method of action or procedure ; a scheme ; a plot ; a design. — *v. t.* [Planned (plănd) ; Planning.] To scheme ; to contrive.

Planch'et (plănch'ĕt), *n.* A flat piece of metal ; a disk ready to be stamped as a coin.

Plane (plān), *n.* A tree of various species ; the sycamore ; buttonwood.

Plane (plān), *a.* Without elevations or depressions ; even ; level ; flat. — *n.* A plane surface ; a carpenter's tool for smoothing boards or other surfaces, for forming moldings, etc. — *v. t.* [Planed (plānd) ; Planing.] To make smooth ; to free from inequalities of surface. — **Plan'er** (plān'ẽr), *n.*



Jack Plane.

Plan'et (plăn'ĕt), *n.* A celestial body revolving about the sun. — **Plan'e-ta'ri-um** (plăn'ē-tā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* A mechanical device representing the motions and orbits of the planets ; an orrery. — **Plan'et-a-ry** (plăn'ĕt-ă-rў), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, under the influence of, or produced by, planets.

Plan'ish (plăn'ĭsh), *v. t.* To smooth (a metallic surface) by light blows with a hammer.

Plan'i-sphere (plăn'ĭ-sfēr), *n.* A sphere projected upon a plane, showing the position of the heavens, rising and setting of stars, etc.

Plank (plăngk), *n.* A broad piece of sawed timber, thicker than a board ; support ; bridge ; item in a political "platform." — *v. t.* [Planked (plangkt) ; Planking.] To cover or lay with planks ; to lay down upon a plank ; to produce (a wager, or cash).

Pla'no-con'cave (plā'nō-kŏn'kāv), *a.* Flat on one side, concave on the other. — **Pla'no-con'vex** (kŏn'vĕks), *a.* Plane or flat on one side, and convex on the other.

Plant (plănt), *n.* A vegetable ; an organized living being, having, when complete, a root, stem, and leaves ; fixtures necessary to carry on a mechanical business. — *v. t.* To put (seed, young trees, etc.) in the ground for growth ; to settle ; to establish ; to introduce. — **Plant'er**, *n.* — **Plan-ta'tion** (plăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* A planting ; a place planted and cultivated ; estate ; colony.

Plan'tain (plăn'tăn), *n.* A low, flowering herb, originally from Europe.

Plan'tain (plăn'tăn), *n.* A tropical, perennial, treelike herb ; also, its fruit, resembling the banana, and edible when cooked.

Plantain.

Plan-ta'tion, Plant'er. See under Plant, *n.*

Plan'ti-grade (plăn'tĭ-grād), *n.* An animal that walks on the sole of the foot, as the bear or man. — *a.* Walking on the sole of the foot.

Plaque (plăk), *n.* A flat and thin decorative plate or tablet, to be hung on a wall ; a brooch worn on the person.

Plash (plăsh), *n.* Puddle ; dash of water ; splash. — *v. t.* & *i.* [Plashed (plăsht) ; Plashing.] To dabble ; to splash ; to sprinkle. — **Plash'y**, *a.* Watery ; abounding in puddles.

Plash (plăsh), *v. t.* To lop off, bind, or cut, and intertwine the branches of (a hedge, etc.). — *n.* Branch of a tree, partly cut, and bound to other branches.

Plasm (plăz'm), *n.* A mold ; a matrix ; a plasma.

Plas'ma (plăz'mă), *n.* A kind of quartz used for engraved ornaments ; viscous material of an animal or vegetable cell, from which tissues are formed ; protoplasm.

Plas'ter (plăs'tẽr), *n.* An external application, harder than an ointment, to be applied to the body ; composition of lime, water, sand, etc., for coating walls, making moldings or ornaments, etc. — *v. t.* [Plastered (-tẽrd), Plastering.] To cover with plaster ; to smooth over ; to conceal the defects of. — **Plas'ter-er**, *n.* — **Plas'ter-ing**, *n.* Plaster work of a building ; covering of plaster.

Plas'tic (plăs'tĭk), *a.* Giving form or fashion ; capable of being molded or modeled. — **Plas-tic'i-ty** (plăs-tĭs'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Plat (plăt), *v. t.* [Platted ; Platting.] To form by interweaving ; to weave ; to braid. — *n.* Interwoven or braided work ; a plait.

Plat (plăt), *n.* A small piece of ground (usually flat) laid out with some design. — *v. t.* To lay out (ground) in plats.

Plate (plāt), *n.* A flat piece of metal ; wrought gold or silver ; metallic ware overlaid with gold, silver, etc. ; shallow vessel to hold food at table ; piece of metal on which anything is engraved ; impression from an engraved piece of metal ; page of stereotype for printing from. — *v. t.* To coat with metal. — **Plate'ful** (plāt'-fụl), *n.* Enough to fill a plate. — **Plate glass.** Fine glass, cast in thick plates, for mirrors, large windows, etc.

Pla-teau' (plă-tō'), *n.* A broad, level area of land ; a table-land.

Plat'en (plăt'ĕn), *n.* The flat part of a printing press, typewriter, machine tool, etc.

Plat'form' (plăt'fôrm'), *n.* A floor of timber or boards ; an elevated standing place ; the declaration of principles upon which a person, party, sect, etc., takes a stand.

Plat'i-na (plăt'ĭ-ná *or* plá-tē'ná), **Plat'i-num** (-nŭm), *n.* A ductile and malleable metallic element, between gold and silver in value, and the heaviest and least expansible of the metals.

Plat'i-tude (plăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Flatness; insipidity; a weak or empty remark.

Pla-ton'ic (plā-tŏn'ĭk), **Pla-ton'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to Plato or to his philosophy or opinions. — **Platonic love.** Spiritual affection subsisting between the sexes, unmixed with carnal desires. — **Pla'to-nism** (plā'tō-nĭz'm), *n.* Philosophy of Plato and his followers.

Pla-toon' (plā-tōōn'), *n.* Half of a company of soldiers.

Plat'ter (plăt'tĕr), *n.* Large, shallow dish, for food at table.

Plau'dit (plą'dĭt), *n.* Expression of applause; acclamation; approbation. — **Plau'di-to-ry** (-dĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Applauding; commending.

Plau'si-ble (plą'zĭ-b'l), *a.* Fitted to gain favor or approbation; superficially pleasing; apparently right; specious. — **Plau'si-bly,** *adv.* — **Plau'si-ble-ness, Plau'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Play (plā), *v. i.* [PLAYED (plād); PLAYING.] To sport; to frolic; to trifle; to contend in a game; to gamble; to perform on a musical instrument; to move with alternate or reciprocating motion; to operate; to act a part upon the stage or in any particular character. — *v. t.* To put in action; to perform music upon; to act by representing a character. — *n.* Motion; movement, regular or irregular; freedom or room for motion; scope; amusement; game; employment. — **Play'er** (plā'ĕr), *n.* — **Play'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Sportive. — **Play'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Play'ful-ness,** *n.* — **Play'bill',** *n.* A printed advertisement of a play, with parts assigned to the actors. — **Play'day',** *n.* A day given to diversion; a holiday. — **Play'fel-low, Play'mate',** *n.* A companion in amusements or sports. — **Play'house',** *n.* A theater. — **Play'thing',** *n.* A thing that serves to amuse; a toy. — **Play'wright'** (-rīt'), *n.* A maker of plays.

‖**Pla'za** (plä'zä; *Sp.* plä'thä), *n.* A public square in a city.

Plea (plē), *n.* What is advanced in support of a cause in court; a lawsuit; an excuse; an apology; an entreaty.

Plead (plēd), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLEADED (*colloq.* PLED (plĕd) *or* PLED); *p. pr.* PLEADING.] To argue in support of a claim, or in defense against another; to urge; to supplicate.

Please (plēz), *v. t.* [PLEASED (plēzd); PLEASING.] To give pleasure to; to gratify. — *v. i.* To be pleased; to like; to choose; to prefer. — **Pleas'er** (plēz'ĕr), *n.* — **Pleas'ing,** *a.* Giving pleasure or satisfaction; gratifying; grateful; pleasurable. — **Pleas'ant** (plĕz'ant), *a.* Fitted to please; enlivening; gay; gratifying; sportive. — **Pleas'ant-ly,** *adv.* — **Pleas'ant-ness,** *n.* — **Pleas'ant-ry** (-rĭ), *n.* Gayety; raillery; liveliness; a sprightly saying; lively talk. — **Pleas'ure** (plĕzh'ŭr), *n.* Gratification; agreeable sensations or emotions; enjoyment; satisfaction; comfort; joy; will; choice; purpose; command. — **Pleas'ur-a-ble** (-ä-b'l), *a.* Pleasing; affording gratification. — **Pleas'ur-a-bly,** *adv.*

Pleat (plēt), *v. t.* To plait.

Ple-be'ian (plē-bē'yan), *a.* Of or pertaining to the common people; vulgar. — *n.* One of the common people.

‖**Ple'bis-ci'tum** (plē'bĭs-sī'tŭm), ‖**Pleb'i-scite** (plĕb'ĭ-sīt), *n.* Law enacted by the common people; vote by universal suffrage.

Pled (plĕd), *imp. & p. p.* of PLEAD.

Pledge (plĕj), *n.* A pawn; a security for a debt or engagement; wish of health to another. — *v. t.* [PLEDGED (plĕjd); PLEDGING.] To deposit as security; to promise; to drink the health of.

Pledg'et (plĕj'ĕt), *n.* A surgeon's compress, or tent of lint over a wound.

Ple'iad (plē'yad), *n.* One of the Pleiades. — **Ple'ia-des** (plē'yä-dēz), *n. pl.* Seven stars clustered in the constellation Taurus, in the Milky Way.

Ple'na-ry (plē'ná-rĭ), *a.* Full; entire; complete. — **Ple'na-ri-ly,** *adv.* — **Ple'na-ri-ness,** *n.*

Ple-nip'o-tent (plē-nĭp'ō-tent), *a.* Possessing full power. — **Ple-nip'o-tence** (-tens), **Ple-nip'o-ten-cy** (-ten-sĭ), *n.* — **Plen'i-po-ten'ti-a-ry** (plĕn'ĭ-pō-tĕn'shĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.* One having full power to transact a business; an embassador at a foreign court furnished with full power. — *a.* Containing full power.

Plen'i-tude (plĕn'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Fullness; completeness; repletion.

Plen'ty (plĕn'tĭ), *n.* Full supply; enough and to spare; copiousness; abundance. — *a.* Plentiful. — **Plen'te-ous** (-tē-ŭs), *a.* Containing or having plenty; well provided for; abundant; full; fruitful. — **Plen'te-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Plen'te-ous-ness,** *n.* — **Plen'ti-ful** (-tĭ-fụl), *a.* Containing plenty; affording ample supply; exuberant; fruitful. — **Plen'ti-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Plen'ti-ful-ness,** *n.*

Ple'o-nasm (plē'ō-năz'm), *n.* Use of more words than are necessary to express an idea. — **Ple'o-nas'tic** (-năs'tĭk), **Ple'o-nas'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Redundant.

Pleth'o-ra (plĕth'ō-rá), *n.* Over-fullness; excess of blood; repletion. — **Ple-thor'ic** (plē-thŏr'ĭk *or* plĕth'ō-rĭk), *a.* Evincing plethora.

Pleu'ra (plū'rá), *n.; pl.* L. PLEURÆ (-rē), E. PLEURAS (-ráz). Serous membrane lining the thorax, and investing the lungs. — **Pleu'ri-sy** (-rĭ-sĭ), *n.* Inflammation of the pleura, with fever, difficult respiration, and cough. — **Pleu-rĭt'ic** (plū-rĭt'ĭk), **Pleu-rĭt'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or diseased with, pleurisy. — **Pleu'ro-pneu-mo'ni-a** (plū'rō-nū-mō'nĭ-á), *n.* An inflammation of the pleura and lungs.

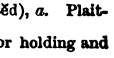
Plex'i-form (plĕks'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Like network; complicated.

Pli'a-ble (plī'á-b'l), *a.* Capable of being plied or bent; easily yielding; flexible; limber. — **Pli'a-ble-ness, Pli'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Pli'ant (plī'ant), *a.* Capable of plying or bending; easily bent; easy to be persuaded; lithe; limber; docile; obsequious. — **Pli'ant-ness, Pli'an-cy** (-an-sĭ), *n.*

Pli'cate (plī'kāt), **Pli'ca-ted** (-kā-tĕd), *a.* Plaited; folded like a fan.

Pli'ers (plī'ĕrz), *n. pl.* Pinchers for holding and bending small objects.



Pliers.

Plight (plīt), *n.* Pledge; security; exposed condition; dangerous state. — *v. t.* To pledge (faith, honor, troth); to promise; to engage.

Plinth (plĭnth), *n.* The square member at the base of a column.

Plod (plŏd), *v. i.* [PLODDED; PLODDING.] To

travel steadily; to toil; to drudge; to study heavily. — *v. t.* To tread, with heavy step. — **Plod'der** (plŏd'dẽr), *n.*

Plot (plŏt), *n.* Plat; small extent of ground; draught of a field or tract of land, drawn to scale; complot; complicated scheme, stratagem, or intrigue; plan of a play, novel, poem, etc. — *v. i. & t.* [PLOTTED; PLOTTING.] To devise; to plan; to delineate. — **Plot'ter**, *n.*

Plough (plou), *n.* See PLOW.

Plov'er (plŭv'ẽr), *n.* A game bird frequenting banks of rivers and the seashore; the sandpiper.

Plover.

Plow (plou), **Plough**, *n.* Agricultural implement for turning up the soil; joiner's instrument for grooving; knife for trimming paper. — *v. t. & i.* [PLOWED (ploud) or PLOUGHED; PLOWING or PLOUGHING.] To trench and turn up with a plow. — **Plow'er** (plou'ẽr), **Plough'er**, *n.* — **Plow'able, Plough'a-ble**, *a.* — **Plow'boy, Plough'boy, Plow'man, Plough'man**, *n.* One who plows; a rustic; a countryman. — **Plow'share** (-shâr'), **Plough'share**, *n.* The part of a plow cutting the ground at the bottom of the furrow.

Pluck (plŭk), *v. t. & i.* [PLUCKED (plŭkt); PLUCKING.] To pull suddenly; to snatch; to twitch; to strip by plucking. — *n.* A plucking; pull; the heart, liver, and lungs of an animal; indomitableness; courage; fortitude; nerve. — **Pluck'er** (plŭk'ẽr), *n.* — **Pluck'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Having resolute and enduring courage; spirited.

Plug (plŭg), *n.* A stopper of a hole; a stopple; a flat cake of pressed tobacco. — *v. t.* [PLUGGED (plŭgd); PLUGGING.] To stop with a plug; to make tight by stopping a hole.

Plum (plŭm), *n.* Edible stone fruit of a tree of many varieties; the tree itself; a raisin; a handsome fortune; the sum of £100,000, or its possessor.

Plum'age (plūm'ĭj), *n.* The plumes or feathers which cover a bird.

Plumb (plŭm), *n.* A leaden weight attached to a line, used to indicate a vertical direction; plummet. — *a.* Perpendicular. — *adv.* Perpendicularly. — *v. t.* To adjust by a plumb line; to examine by tests; to sound. — **Plumb line.** A plummet; a line directed to the center of gravity of the earth. — **Plumb rule.** A narrow board with a plumb line, used by builders. — **Plumb'er** (plŭm'ẽr), *n.* Worker in lead, esp. in pipes for drainage, etc. — **Plumb'er-y**, *n.* Work done by a plumber. — **Plumb'ing**, *n.* Work in lead, etc.; arrangement of pipes, etc. — **Plum-ba'go** (plŭm-bā'gō), *n.* Graphite. — **Plum-bag'i-nous** (-băj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Resembling or containing plumbago.

Plumb Rule.

Plume (plūm), *n.* Feather of a bird, esp. a large feather worn as an ornament; token of honor, stateliness, etc. — *v. t.* [PLUMED (plūmd); PLUMING.] To adjust the feathers of; to pride; to value; to boast. — **Plum'y** (plūm'ĭ), *a.* Adorned with plumes. — **Plu'mi-ped** (plū'mĭ-pĕd), *a.* Having feet covered with feathers. — *n.* A bird having feathers on its feet.

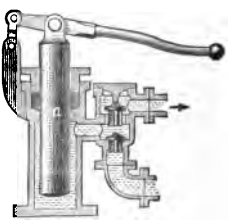
Plum'met (plŭm'mĕt), *n.* Piece of lead attached to a line, for sounding the depth of water, or to determine a perpendicular or (with a square) a horizontal line.

Plump (plŭmp), *a.* Fat; sleek; full; blunt; unreserved; fleshy. — *v. t. & i.* [PLUMPED (plŭmt); PLUMPING.] To swell out; to fatten; to drop heavily. — *adv.* At once; suddenly.

Plum'y, *a.* See under PLUME, *n.*

Plun'der (plŭn'dẽr), *v. t.* [PLUNDERED (dẽrd); PLUNDERING.] To take the goods of by force; to pillage; to despoil; to sack; to strip; to rob. — *n.* Pillage; prey; spoil. — **Plun'der-er**, *n.*

Plunge (plŭnj), *v. t. & i.* [PLUNGED (plŭnjd); PLUNGING (plŭn'jĭng).] To dip suddenly, into water, etc.; to pitch headlong. — *n.* A plunging; a dive. — **Plun'ger** (plŭn'jẽr), *n.* One who plunges; a long cylinder, used as a forcer in pumps. — **Plunger pump.** A pump which acts upon the water by a plunger, instead of a piston.



Plunger Pump. *a* Plunger.

Plu'per'fect (plū'pẽr'fĕkt), *a.* More than perfect; — said of a tense of a verb denoting that an action took place previous to another past action.

Plu'ral (plū'ral), *a.* Containing more than one. — **Plu'ral-ly**, *adv.* In a sense implying more than one. — **Plu'ral-ist**, *n.* Clergyman who holds more than one benefice. — **Plu-ral'i-ty** (-răl'ĭ-tў), *n.* A consisting of more than one; greater number. — **Plurality of votes.** Excess of votes for one individual over those cast for any one of several competing candidates.

Plus (plŭs), *a. & adv.* More, required to be added. — **Plus sign.** Mathematical sign [+] which denotes addition, or a positive quantity.

Plush (plŭsh), *n.* Cloth with velvet nap or shag on one side.

Plu'to-crat (plū'tō-krăt), *n.* One powerful through his wealth. — **Plu-toc'ra-cy** (plū-tŏk'rā-sў), *n.* Government by the rich; controlling class of rich men. — **Plu'to-crat'ic** (plū'tō-krăt'ĭk), *a.* — **Plu-tol'o-gy** (plū-tŏl'ō-jў), *n.* Science of wealth.

Plu'vi-al (plū'vĭ-al), **Plu'vi-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Abounding in rain; rainy. — **Plu'vi-am'e-ter** (-ăm'ē-tẽr), **Plu'vi-om'e-ter** (-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* An instrument showing the quantity of rainfall in a given time; a rain gauge.

Ply (plī), *v. t.* [PLIED (plīd); PLYING.] To urge; to importune; to keep busy; to press; to force. — *v. i.* To work steadily or with pertinacity; to make regular trips. — *n.* A fold; plait; turn; direction; bias.

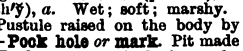
Pneu-mat'ic (nū-măt'ĭk), **Pneu-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Consisting of, resembling, pertaining to, or moved by, air; fitted to contain air. — **Pneu-mat'ics** (-ĭks), *n.* Science of the mechanical properties of air and other elastic fluids. — **Pneu'ma-tol'o-gy** (nū'mâ-tŏl'ŏ-jy), *n.* Science of air and elastic fluids; doctrine of spiritual existences.

Pneu-mo'ni-a (nū-mō'nĭ-â), *n.* Inflammation of the lungs. — **Pneu-mon'ic** (-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the lungs; pulmonary. — *n.* Medicine for the lungs.

Poach (pōch), *v. t.* [POACHED (pōcht); POACHING.] To cook (eggs) by breaking them into boiling water; to rob of game; to plunder. — *v. i.* To steal game. — **Poach'er** (pōch'ĕr), *n.* — **Poach'y** (pōch'y), *a.* Wet; soft; marshy.

Pock (pŏk), *n.* Pustule raised on the body by smallpox, etc. — **Pock hole** *or* **mark**. Pit made by smallpox. — **Pock'y**, *a.* Marked with pocks or pustules.

Pock'et (pŏk'ĕt), *n.* Small bag, esp. one inserted in a garment; pouch; body of ore deposited in a cavity by itself; hole containing water. — *v. t.* [POCKETED; POCKETING.] To put, or conceal, in the pocket; to take clandestinely. — **Pock'et-book'** (-bŏŏk'), *n.* Small case for carrying papers in the pocket. — **Pock'et-knife'** (-nif'), *n.* Knife with blades which fold into the handle so as to be carried in the pocket.



Pocketknife. *A* Scale; *B* Spring; *C* Tang of Blade; *D* Kick.

Pock'y, *a.* See under POCK, *n.*

Pod (pŏd), *n.* A capsule of a plant, esp. a legume; a dry dehiscent fruit. — *v. i.* [PODDED; PODDING.] To swell; to fill; to produce pods.

Pod.

Po'em (pō'ĕm), *n.* Metrical composition; — opposed to *prose*. — **Po'e-sy** (-ĕ-sy), *n.* Art of composing poems; metrical composition. — **Po'et** (-ĕt), *n.* Author of a poem; imaginative thinker or writer. — **Po'et-ess**, *n.* A female poet. — **Po-et'ic** (-ĕt'ĭk), **Po-et'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining or suitable to, or expressed in, poetry; having the beauties of poetry. — **Po-et'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Po'et-ize** (pō'ĕt-īz), *v. i.* To compose verse. — **Po'et-ry** (-ry), *n.* Expressions of thought and feeling suitable to the imagination when excited; metrical composition; verse.

Poh (pō), *interj.* Pish! pshaw! — an exclamation of disgust.

Poign'ant (poin'ant), *a.* Stimulating to the organs of taste; acutely painful; sharp; keen; satirical; bitter. — **Poign'an-cy** (-an-sy), *n.*

Point (point), *n.* That which pricks or pierces; sharp end; mark made by the end of a piercing instrument; indefinitely small space; mere spot; small promontory or cape; moment; instant; degree; rank; position in argument or discourse; pith or gist of an expression; lively turn of thought; geometrical position, without length, breadth, or thickness; character marking the divisions of a sentence; object; end. — *v. t.* To give a point to; to sharpen; to aim; to direct attention toward; to mark (a sentence) with marks of punctuation; to punctuate; to indicate the aim or purpose of; to indicate (game) by a fixed look. — *v. i.* To direct the finger toward an object; to show distinctly; to fill joints of a wall with mortar. — **Point'ed** (point'ĕd), *a.* Having a point; keen; satirical; direct. — **Point'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Point'er**, *n.* Anything that points; hand of a timepiece; variety

Pointer.

of dog, trained to point out game to sportsmen; one of the two stars in the Great Bear, the line between which points to the north star. — **Point'less**, *a.* Having no point; blunt; obtuse; dull; stupid. — **Point'-blank'** (-blăngk'), *a.* Aimed directly toward the mark; direct; plain; express. — *adv.* Directly.

Poise (poiz), *n.* Weight; balance; equilibrium. — *v. t.* [POISED (poizd); POISING.] To make of equal weight; to balance; to weigh.

Poi'son (poi'z'n), *n.* Any substance noxious to life or health; venom; ruin; malignity. — *v. t.* [POISONED (-z'nd); POISONING.] To infect with poison; to attack, injure, or kill, by poison; to corrupt the character or happiness of. — **Poi'son-er**, *n.* — **Poi'son-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Corrupting; impairing soundness or purity.

Poke (pōk), *n.* Bag; pocket; long, wide sleeve.

Poke (pōk), *v. t.* [POKED (pōkt); POKING.] To thrust against; to push with anything pointed; to feel for with a long instrument. — *v. i.* To grope, as in the dark; to dawdle; to move slowly. — *n.* A poking; thrust; a lazy or stupid person; a kind of yoke, to prevent unruly beasts from breaking through fences. — **Pok'er** (pōk'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, pokes; bar to stir a fire.

Poke (pōk), *n.* A North American herb, bearing purple, juicy berries.

Pok'er (pōk'ĕr), *n.* A game of cards.

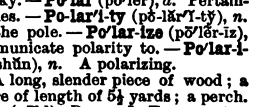
Pok'er (pōk'ĕr), *n.* Any frightful object; spook; bugbear.

Pole (pōl), *n.* A citizen of Poland; Polander. — **Pol'ish** (pōl'ĭsh), *a.* Pertaining to Poland, its people, etc. — *n.* Language of the Poles.

Pole (pōl), *n.* Extremity of an axis, esp. of the earth's axis; sky. — **Po'lar** (pō'lĕr), *a.* Pertaining to the poles. — **Po-lar'i-ty** (pō-lăr'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Tendency to the pole. — **Po'lar-ize** (pō'lĕr-īz), *v. t.* To communicate polarity to. — **Po'lar-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A polarizing.

Pole (pōl), *n.* A long, slender piece of wood; a rod; a measure of length of 5½ yards; a perch. — *v. t.* [POLED (pōld); POLING.] To support or move by poles.

Pole'cat' (pōl'-kăt'), *n.* A carnivorous mammal, allied to the weasel, which exhales a disagreeable odor.


Polecat.

Po-lem'ic (pō-lĕm'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or given

to, controversy; disputatious. — *n.* **A disputant.** — **Po-lem'ic-al** (pŏ-lĕm'ĭ-kal), *a.* Polemic. — **Po-lem'ics**, *n.* Contest; controversy, esp. on religious subjects.

Pole'star' (pōl'stär'), *n.* Polaris, or the north star; anything which serves as a guide.

Po-lice' (pŏ-lēs'), *n.* An organized force for administering civil order, government, etc. — *v. t.* To keep in order; to regulate. — **Po-lice'man** (-măn), *n.* One of the police.

Pol'i-cy (pŏl'ĭ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* POLICIES (-sĭz). Method by which the government and affairs of a nation or of any institution is administered; dexterity of management; prudence; wisdom.

Pol'i-cy (pŏl'ĭ-sĭ), *n.* Ticket or warrant for money in the public funds; a writing which embodies a contract of insurance.

Pol'ish (pō'lĭsh), *a.* & *n.* See under POLE, a citizen of Poland.

Pol'ish (pŏl'ĭsh), *v. t.* [POLISHED (-ĭsht); POLISHING.] To smooth; to refine. — *n.* Smooth, glossy surface, produced by friction; refinement; elegance of manners. — **Pol'ish-er**, *n.*

Po-lite' (pŏ-līt'), *a.* Elegant in manners; refined; well-bred; courteous; affable; civil. — **Po-lite'ly**, *adv.* — **Po-lite'ness**, *n.*

Pol'i-tic (pŏl'ĭ-tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a policy; well devised; prudent; sagacious; discreet; wary; artful; cunning. — **Pol'i-tics**, *n.* Science of government; management of political parties; political trickery. — **Po-lit'ic-al** (pŏ-lĭt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to public policy or to state affairs; public. — **Po-lit'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Pol'i-ti'cian** (-tĭsh'an), *n.* One versed in the science of government; one devoted to politics or to the advancement of a political party.

Pol'i-ty (pŏl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* POLITIES (-tĭz). Form or constitution of civil government by which a state or any institution is organized.

Pol'ka (pōl'ka), *n.* Dance of Polish origin, now popular everywhere, performed by two persons in common time; lively tune for such a dance.

Poll (pōl), *n.* A parrot.

Poll (pōl), *n.* The head, or back part of the head; register of heads, that is, of persons; entry of the names of electors for civil officers; election; place where an election is held. — *v. t.* [POLLED (pōld); POLLING.] To remove the poll or head of; to clip; to lop; to cut closely; to enter (polls or persons) in a list or register, for taxation, voting, etc.; to enroll; to deposit or call forth (votes or voters). — **Poll'er** (pōl'ẽr), *n.* — **Poll tax.** A tax levied by the head or poll; capitation tax.

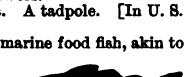
Pol'lard (pŏl'lẽrd), *n.* A tree having its top cut off, that it may throw out branches; the chub fish; a hornless stag or beeve. — *v. t.* To lop; to poll (trees).

Pol'len (pŏl'lĕn), *n.* Fecundating dust or powder of the anthers of flowers.

Pol'li-wig (pŏl'lĭ-wĭg), *n.* A tadpole. [In U. S. called *polliwog*.]

Pol'lock (pŏl'lŭk), *n.* A marine food fish, akin to the cod.

Pol-lute' (pŏ-lūt'), *v. t.* To make foul or unclean; to defile; to soil; to corrupt; to taint. — **Pol-lut'er**, *n.* — **Pol-lu'tion** (-lū'shŭn), *n.* A polluting; contamination; taint; impurity.



Pollock.

Po'lo (pō'lō), *n.* A game played by driving a ball with sticks, the players being mounted on skates or on ponies.

Po'lo-naise' (pō'lō-nāz'), *a.* Polish. — *n.* The Polish language; Polish robe; a Polish dance.

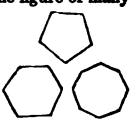
Pol-troon' (pŏl-trōōn'), *n.* An arrant coward; a craven; a dastard. — **Pol-troon'er-y** (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Cowardice; baseness.

Pol'y-an'thus (pŏl'ĭ-ăn'thŭs), *n.* Bulbous plant, producing flowers in clusters.

Po-lyg'a-my (pŏ-lĭg'a-mĭ), *n.* Plurality of wives or husbands at the same time. — **Po-lyg'a-mous** (-mŭs), *a.* Pertaining to polygamy. — **Po-lyg'a-mist** (-mĭst), *n.* One who commits, or advocates, polygamy.

Pol'y-glot (pŏl'ĭ-glŏt), *a.* Containing, pertaining to, or versed in, several languages. — *n.* One acquainted with several languages; a book, esp. the Scriptures, in several languages.

Pol'y-gon (pŏl'ĭ-gŏn), *n.* A plane figure of many angles and sides. — **Po-lyg'o-nal** (pŏ-lĭg'ŏ-nal), *a.* Having many angles.



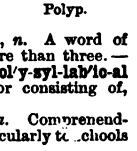
Polygons.

Pol'y-graph (pŏl'ĭ-grăf), *n.* An instrument for multiplying copies of a writing. — **Pol'y-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), **Pol'y-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to polygraphy; done with a polygraph. — **Po-lyg'ra-phy** (pŏ-lĭg'rà-fĭ), *n.* Art of writing in various ciphers.

Pol'y-he'dron (pŏl'ĭ-hē'drŏn), *n.* Solid contained by many sides or planes. — **Pol'y-he'drous** (-drŭs), **Pol'y-he'dral** (-dral), **Pol'y-hed'ric-al** (-hĕd'rĭ-kal), *a.* Having many sides.

Pol'y-no'mi-al (pŏl'ĭ-nō'mĭ-al), *n.* An algebraic expression composed of two or more terms. — *a.* Containing many names or terms.

Pol'yp (pŏl'ĭp), *n.* An aquatic animal of the radiate type, including corals and sea anemones.



Polyp.

Pol'y-pus (pŏl'ĭ-pŭs), *n.; pl.* E. POLYPUSES (-ĕz), L. POLYPI (-pī). Something that has many feet or roots; a polyp; a tumor with a narrow base, resembling a pear. — **Pol'y-pous** (-pŭs), *a.* Having the nature of the polypus.

Pol'y-syl'la-ble (pŏl'ĭ-sĭl'là-b'l), *n.* A word of many syllables, that is, of more than three. — **Pol'y-syl-lab'ic** (-lăb'ĭk), **Pol'y-syl-lab'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, many syllables.

Pol'y-tech'nic (pŏl'ĭ-tĕk'nĭk), *a.* Comprehending many arts; — applied particularly to schools of art or science.

Pol'y-the-ism (pŏl'ĭ-thē-ĭz'm), *n.* Doctrine of a plurality of gods. — **Pol'y-the-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* An advocate of polytheism. — **Pol'y-the-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), **Pol'y-the-is'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to polytheism.

Pom'ace (pŭm'ĭs), *n.* Substance of apples, etc., crushed by grinding. — **Po-ma'ceous** (pō-mā'shŭs), *a.* Consisting of apples; like pomace.

Po-made' (pō-mād'), **Po-ma'tum** (-mā'tŭm), *n.* Perfumed unguent for dressing the hair.

Pome'gran'ate (pŭm'grăn'ĭt), *n.* A tree of Oriental origin, also its fruit, large as an orange, having a hard rind filled with many seeds; an ornament resembling a pomegranate.

Po-mif'er-ous (pō-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Apple-bearing; bearing large fruits, such as melons, pumpkins, cucumbers, etc.

Pom'mel (pŭm'mĕl), *n.* A knob; a ball; knob on the hilt of a sword; protuberant part of a saddle-bow. — *v. t.* [POMMELED (-mĕld) or POMMELLED; POMMELING or POMMELLING.] To beat with something thick or bulky. [Written also *pummel*.]

Po-mol'o-gy (pō-mŏl'ō-jy), *n.* Science of fruits, or of their cultivation. — **Po-mol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* One interested in pomology. — **Po'mo-log'ic-al** (pō'mō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Belonging to pomology.

Pomp (pŏmp), *n.* Show of magnificence; parade; state; ostentation; pride. — **Pomp'ous** (pŏmp'ŭs), *a.* Displaying pomp; boastful; stately; lofty. — **Pomp'ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Pomp'ous-ness**, **Pom-pos'i-ty** (pŏm-pŏs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.*

Pon'cho (pŏn'chō), *n.* Blanket-like cloak worn by Spanish Americans.

Pond (pŏnd), *n.* A small body of fresh water.

Pon'der (pŏn'dẽr), *v. t. & i.* [PONDERED (-dẽrd); PONDERING.] To weigh in the mind; to consider; to muse; to deliberate. — **Pon'der-er**, *n.*

Pon'der-ous (pŏn'dẽr-ŭs), *a.* Very heavy; weighty; momentous. — **Pon'der-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Pon'der-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being weighed. — **Pon'der-ance** (-ans), **Pon'der-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* State of being ponderous; weight; gravity; heaviness.

Pon-gee' (pŏn-jē'), *n.* A durable, thin silk fabric.

Pon'iard (pŏn'yẽrd), *n.* A small dagger. — *v. t.* To stab.

Pon'tiff (pŏn'tĭf), *n.* A high priest; the pope. — **Pon-tif'ic** (-tĭf'ĭk), **Pon-tif'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Belonging to a high priest or to the pope. — **Pon-tif'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Pon-tif'i-cate** (-ĭ-kāt), *n.* Dignity of a high priest; dignity or reign of a pope.

Pon-toon' (pŏn-tōōn'), **Pon-toon'**, *n.* A portable float; a boat for careening ships, raising weights, etc.; a lighter.

Po'ny (pō'nỹ), *n.; pl.* PONIES (-nĭz). Small horse; nag; student's translation or key; small glass of liquor. — *v. t. & i.* To pay (up) money; to use a key in translation.

Poo'dle (pōō'd'l), *n.* A curly-haired dog.

Poodle.

Pooh (pōō), *interj.* Pshaw! pish! — expression of scorn or contempt. — **Pooh'-pooh'** (pōō'pōō'), *v. t. & i.* To reject with disgust.

Pool (pōōl), *n.* Small or still collection of water; a puddle.

Pool (pōōl), *n.* Stake played for at games; commercial venture by associated investors; combination of financial operators, or the stock invested by them; a common fund. — *v. t. & i.* To combine in a common fund or venture.

Poop (pōōp), *n.* A high deck at the stern of a ship. — *v. t.* To strike upon the stern.

Poor (pōōr), *a.* Destitute of property or of desirable qualities; of little worth; barren; mean; paltry. — **Poor'ly**, *adv.* — **Poor'ness**, *n.* — **Poor'house'** (pōōr'hous'), *n.* Dwelling for paupers; almshouse; workhouse.

Pop (pŏp), *n.* Small, smart, quick sound or report. — *v. i. & t.* [POPPED (pŏpt); POPPING.] To start or burst suddenly. — *adv.* Suddenly.

Pope (pōp), *n.* Bishop of Rome, head of the Roman Catholic Church. — **Pope'dom** (pōp'dŭm), *n.* Dignity or jurisdiction of the pope. — **Pop'er-y** (-ẽr-ỹ), *n.* Religion of the Roman Catholic Church. — **Pop'ish**, *a.* Pertaining to, or taught by, the pope or the Roman Catholic Church. — **Pop'ish-ly**, *adv.*

Pop'gun' (pŏp'gŭn'), *n.* A child's air gun.

Pop'in-jay (pŏp'ĭn-jā), *n.* A parrot; a mark to be shot at; a fop; a coxcomb.

Pop'ish, etc. See under POPE, *n.*

Pop'lar (pŏp'lẽr), *n.* A rapidly growing tree, of several species, with soft wood.

Pop'lin (pŏp'lĭn), *n.* A silk and worsted corded fabric, for ladies' dresses.

Pop'py (pŏp'pỹ), *n.; pl.* POPPIES (-pĭz). A plant with showy flowers and milky juice, one species of which (white poppy) yields opium.

Pop'py-cock (pŏp'pỹ-kŏk), *n.* Humbug; false representation. [*Colloq.*]

Pop'u-lace (pŏp'ū-lās), *n.* The common people; the vulgar; multitude; commonalty. — **Pop'u-lar** (-lẽr), *a.* Pertaining or suitable to common people; easy to be comprehended; familiar; pleasing to people in general. — **Pop'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **Pop'u-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* — **Pop'u-lar-ize** (-ū-lẽr-īz), *v. t.* To make common or popular; to spread among the people. — **Pop'u-late** (-lāt), *v. t.* To furnish with inhabitants; to people. — *v. i.* To breed people; to propagate. — **Pop'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A peopling; multiplication of inhabitants; whole number of people in a country. — **Pop'u-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* Containing many inhabitants.

Por'ce-lain (pôr'sẽ-lĭn), *n.* Fine translucent earthenware; china.

Porch (pôrch), *n.* A covered entrance way to a building.

Por'cine (pôr'sīn), *a.* Pertaining to swine.

Por'cu-pine (pôr'kŭ-pīn), *n.* A rodent quadruped, having quills which it can erect at pleasure.

Porcupine.

Pore (pōr), *n.* Minute orifice in an animal membrane or other body. — **Por'ous** (pōr'ŭs), *a.* Full of pores, interstices, or passages for fluids. — **Por'ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Por'ous-ness**, **Po-ros'i-ty** (pō-rŏs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.*

Pore (pōr), *v. i.* To look intently; to study (over or upon).

Por'gy (pôr'gỹ), *n.; pl.* PORGIES (-gĭz). A salt-water food fish of several species. [Written also *porgee*, *porgie*, and *paugy*.]

Pork (pôrk), *n.* Flesh of swine. — **Pork'er** (pôrk'-ẽr), *n.* A hog.

Po-ros'i-ty, Por'ous, etc. See under Pore, *n.*

Por'phy-ry (pôr'fĭ-rỹ), *n.* A variously colored compact rock, containing feldspar crystals. — **Por'phy-rit'ic** (-rĭt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, porphyry.

Por'poise (pôr'pŭs), *n.* A cetaceous mammal; a dolphin.

Por'ridge (pŏr'rĭj), *n.* Food made by boiling vegetables in water, with or without meat.

Por'rin-ger (pŏr'rĭn-jẽr), *n.* A vessel for warming porridge or other liquids.

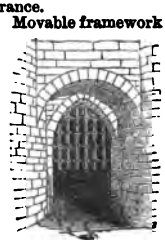
Port (pôrt), *n.* Harbor; haven; shelter for ships; dark astringent wine made in Portugal; passageway; gate; door; opening in the side of a ship, etc., or the lid closing such an opening. — **Por'ter** (pôr'tẽr), *n.* One in charge of a door or gate; a doorkeeper.

Port (pôrt), *n.* The larboard or left side of a ship. — *v. t.* To put (the helm) to the left.

Port (pôrt), *n.* Bearing; carriage; demeanor; behavior; deportment. — *v. t.* To hold (a musket, etc.) in a position crossing the body diagonally. — **Port'a-ble** (pôrt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being carried easily. — **Port'a-ble-ness, Port'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* — **Por'ter,** *n.* A carrier; one who carries burdens, messages, etc.; a strong malt liquor. — **Por'ter-age** (-ĕj), *n.* Payment to a porter; business of a porter. — **Port'age** (-ĕj), *n.* A carrying; price of carriage; place where boats, etc., are carried.

Por'tal (pôr'tal), *n.* A small door or gate; a passageway; an imposing entrance.

Port-cul'lis (pôrt-kŭl'lĭs), *n.* Movable framework for closing a gateway against the entrance of an enemy.



Portcullis.

Porte (pôrt), *n.* The government of the Turkish empire.

‖Porte' – co'chère' (pôrt'-kō'shâr'), *n.* Large doorway, allowing vehicles to drive into a building; porch over a driveway before an entrance door.

Porte'mon-naie' (pôrt'mŭn-nā'), *n.* A pocketbook; wallet for carrying money.

Por-tend' (pôr-tĕnd'), *v. t.* To foreshow; to betoken; to forbode; to threaten. — **Por-tent'** (-tĕnt'), *n.* That which portends or foretokens; omen of ill. — **Por-tent'ous** (-tŭs), *a.* Serving to portend; foreshadowing ill; ominous. — **Por-tent'ous-ly,** *adv.*

Por'ter, *n.* See under Port, harbor.

Por'ter, Por'ter-age, *n.* See under Port, bearing.

Port-fo'li-o (pôrt-fō'lĭ-ō *or* -fō'lyō), *n.* A portable case, for loose papers; the office of a minister of state.

Port'hole' (pôrt'hōl'), *n.* An opening for a gun in a ship's side.

Por'ti-co (pôr'tĭ-kō), *n.* A colonnade; a covered space at the entrance of a building.

Portico.

‖Por'tière' (pôr'tyâr'), *n.* A curtain over a doorway.

Por'tion (pôr'shŭn), *n.* A part of anything; a part assigned; allotment; a wife's fortune. — *v. t.* To separate into portions; to divide; to parcel; to supply with a portion; to endow. — **Por'tion-er,** *n.* — **Por'tion-less,** *a.* Having no portion; poor.

Port'ly (pôrt'lỹ), *a.* Having a dignified port or mien; bulky; corpulent. — **Port'li-ness,** *n.*

Port-man'teau (pôrt-măn'tō), *n.* A traveler's hand bag for clothes, etc.

Por-tray' (pôr-trā'), *v. t.* [Portrayed (-trād'); Portraying.] To paint the likeness of; to describe in words. [Written also *pourtray.*] — **Por-tray'er,** *n.* — **Por-tray'al,** *n.* A portraying. — **Por'trait** (pôr'trĕt), *n.* A likeness of a person. — **Por'tral-ture** (-trā-tûr), *n.* A portrait; the drawing of portraits.

Por'tress (pôr'trĕs), *n.* A female porter.

Pose (pōz), *n.* Attitude assumed for effect. — *v. t.* [Posed (pōzd); Posing.] To bring to a stand; to halt; to place (a model for a painting, statue, etc.) in an effective position. — *v. i.* To assume (a studied attitude, a fixed character, etc.); to attitudinize. — **Pos'er** (pōz'ẽr), *n.* — **Po-si'tion** (pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Manner or place in which a person or thing is placed; ground taken in argument, etc.; proposition to be reasoned out; thesis; place in society; social rank.

Pose (pōz), *v. t.* To question with a view to puzzling; to embarrass by scrutiny; to interrogate rigidly. — **Pos'er** (pōz'ẽr), *n.* One who puzzles by difficult questions; a question, statement, etc., which puzzles or silences.

Pos'i-tive (pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Certain; real; actual; explicit; decisive; confident. — *n.* Reality; a word that asserts existence; a picture corresponding in lights and shades with the original, instead of being reversed. — **Pos'i-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **Pos'i-tive-ness,** *n.* — **Pos'i-tiv-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* A philosophical system dealing with natural phenomena or properties of knowable things, excluding consideration of causes.

‖Pos'se com'i-ta'tus (pŏs'sĕ kŏm'ĭ-tā'tŭs). Power of the county; the body of citizens who may be summoned to assist in suppressing a riot, etc.

Pos-sess' (pŏz-zĕs' *or* pŏs-sĕs'), *v. t.* [Possessed (-zĕst' *or* -sĕst'); Possessing.] To occupy in person; to have; to hold; to own. — **Pos-sess'or** (-ẽr), *n.* — **Pos-ses'sion** (-zĕsh'ŭn *or* -sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A possessing; occupancy; ownership; thing which one owns or controls. — **Pos-sess'ive** (-ĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, having, or expressing, possession or relation of one thing to another. — **Pos-sess'o-ry** (-sĕ-rỹ), *a.* Relating to a possessor, or to possessions; having possession.

Pos'set (pŏs'sĕt), *n.* Milk curdled by wine, etc. — *v. t.* To curdle; to turn.

Pos'si-ble (pŏs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Liable to happen; likely; barely able to come to pass, but improbable. — **Pos'si-bly,** *adv.* — **Pos'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.*

Post (pōst), *n.* A piece of timber or other solid substance, set upright; a pillar; place at which anything is stayed or fixed; station; position of service, trust, or emolument; messenger who goes from station to station; letter carrier; postman; established conveyance for letters; mail; a size of writing paper. — *v. t.* To attach (a notice, etc.) to a post or public place;

to placard; to advertise; to assign to a station; to set; to place; to send by the post; to put in the mail; to carry (an account) from the journal to the ledger, in book keeping; to acquaint with what has occurred; to inform. — **Post'er** (pōst'ĕr), *n.* One who posts; a courier; a placard posted in a public place. — **Post'age** (-ăj), *n.* Price for conveying matter by post. — **Postage stamp.** Adhesive stamp attached to articles sent by mail, to pay the postal charge. — **Post'al** (-*al*), *a.* Belonging to the post office or mail service. — **Post'haste'** (pōst'hāst'), *n.* Rapid traveling. — *adv.* With speed; expeditiously. — **Post'man** (pōst'*m*an), *n.* A letter carrier. — **Post'mark'** (-märk'), *n.* A mark stamped on a letter, showing where and when it was mailed or posted. — *v. t.* To mark with such stamp. — **Post'mas'ter** (-más'tĕr), *n.* One in charge of a post office. — **Post'paid'** (pōst'-pād'), *a.* Having the postage prepaid. — **Post card, Postal card.** Card issued by government, on which messages may be sent through the mails, at a lower rate of postage than a letter. — **Post office.** Governmental office where mail matter is received, forwarded, and delivered; system of forwarding mail matter.

Post'date' (pōst'dāt'), *v. t.* To date after the real time.

Post'di-lu'vi-an (pōst'dĭ-lū'vĭ-*an*), *a.* After the flood in Noah's days. — *n.* One who lived after the flood.

Pos-te'ri-or (pŏs-tē'rĭ-ĕr), *a.* Later; subsequent; after. — **Pos-te'ri-ors** (-ĕrz), *n. pl.* Hinder parts of an animal's body. — **Pos-te'ri-or'i-ty** (-ŏr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being later.

Pos-ter'i-ty (pŏs-tĕr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* A race proceeding from a progenitor; descendants.

Pos'tern (pŏs'tĕrn), *n.* A back door or gate.

Post'fix (pōst'fĭks), *n.* A letter or syllable added to a word; a suffix. — **Post-fix'** (-fĭks'), *v. t.* To add (a letter, syllable, or word) to the end of another.

Post'haste', *n.* & *adv.* See under Post, *n.*

Post'hu-mous (pŏst'hū-mŭs), *a.* Born, published, or continuing, after one's decease. — **Post'humous-ly**, *adv.*

Pos-til'ion (pŏs-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* A rider of a horse in the team of a coach, etc.

Post'man, Post'mark, Post'mas-ter, etc. See under Post, *n.*

Post'me-rid'i-an (pōst'mē-rĭd'ĭ-*an*), *a.* Belonging to the afternoon. — *n.* Afternoon. (Abbr. P. M.)

‖**Post-mor'tem** (pōst-môr'tĕm), *a.* [L.] After death. — **Post-mortem examination.** Examination of a body after the death of the patient.

Post-pone' (pōst-pōn'), *v. t.* [Postponed (-pōnd'); Postponing.] To defer to a later time; to put off; to adjourn; to delay; to retard; to hinder. — **Post-pone'ment** (-*m*ent), *n.* A deferring.

Post'script (pōst'skrĭpt), *n.* A paragraph added to a letter after it is signed; an addition to a book, etc., supposed to be finished.

Pos'tu-late (pŏs'tū-lāt), *n.* A thing demanded or required; supposition assumed without proof; enunciation of a self-evident problem in geometry, etc. — *v. t.* To beg or assume without proof; to take for granted. — **Pos'tu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Gratuitous assumption. — **Pos'tu-la-to-ry** (-lā-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Assuming or assumed without proof.

Pos'ture (pŏs'tūr), *n.* Attitude; position; situation. — *v. t.* & *i.* To pose; to attitudinize.

Po'sy (pō'zȳ), *n.* A motto or verse; a nosegay; a bouquet; a flower.

Pot (pŏt), *n.* Deep vessel for many uses; mug; contents of such a vessel. — *v. t.* [Potted; Potting.] To put in pots. — **Pot'ter** (pŏt'tĕr), *n.* Maker of pottery. — **Pot hanger, Pot'-hook'** (-hŏŏk'), *n.* An S-shaped hook on which pots are hung over the fire. — **Pot'pie'**, *n.* A boiled pie containing meat. — **Pot'sherd'** (-shĕrd'), *n.* Fragment of a broken pot. — **Pot'ter-y** (-tĕr-ȳ), *n.* Ware made by potters; earthenware; place or business of making earthen vessels.

Po'ta-ble (pō'tȧ-ble), *a.* Fit to be drunk; drinkable. — **Po'ta-ble-ness,** *n.*

Pot'ash (pŏt'ăsh), *n.* Alkaline salt from ashes of plants; lye; pearlash.

Po-ta'tion (pō-tā'shŭn), *n.* A drinking; draught.

Po-ta'to (pō-tā'tō), *n.*; *pl.* Potatoes (-tōz). A plant of the Nightshade family, and its edible tuberous root. — **Sweet potato.** A climbing plant, allied to the morning-glory, bearing farinaceous tubers, cooked for food. — **Potato beetle, Potato bug.** A beetle very destructive to potato vines.

Potato Beetles. *A* Colorado Beetle (*Doryphora decemlineata*): *a* Larva; *b* Pupa; *c* Adult Beetle. *B* Three-striped Potato Beetle (*Zema trilineata*). All nat. size.

Po'tent (pō'*tent*), *a.* Having great power; strong; efficient; cogent; influential. — **Po'tent-ly,** *adv.* — **Po'tent-ness, Po'ten-cy** (-*ten*-sȳ), *n.* — **Po'ten-tate** (-tāt), *n.* One who is potent; prince; sovereign; monarch. — **Po-ten'tial** (pō-tĕn'shal), *a.* Existing in possibility, not in reality. — **Po-ten'tial-ly,** *adv.* — **Po-ten'tial'i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Potential mode.** Form of the verb expressing the power, possibility, liberty, or necessity of an action.

Pot hanger, etc. See under Pot, *n.*

Poth'er (pŏth'ĕr), *n.* Bustle; confusion.

Po'tion (pō'shŭn), *n.* A draught; a dose.

Pot'tage (pŏt'tăj), *n.* Food made of meat boiled to softness, usually with vegetables; thick soup.

Pot'ter, Pot'ter-y. See under Pot, *n.*

Pot'ter (pŏt'tĕr), *v. i.* [Pottered (-tĕrd); Pottering.] To busy one's self with trifles; to labor purposelessly or inefficiently.

Pot'tle (pŏt't'l), *n.* Liquid measure of four pints; a small vessel or basket.

Pouch (pouch), *n.* A small bag; a purse; the crop of a bird; sac in which marsupials carry their young. — *v. t.* [Pouched (poucht); Pouching.] To pocket; to save.

Pou-chong' (pōō-shŏng'), *n.* A kind of black tea.

Poult (pōlt), *n.* A young chicken, partridge, etc. — **Poul'try** (pōl'trȳ), *n.* Domestic fowls, reared for the table, or for eggs, feathers, etc. — **Poul'ter-er** (-tĕr-ĕr), *n.* One who deals in poultry.

Poul'tice (pōl'tĭs), *n.* A soft composition applied

to sores, boils, etc.; cataplasm. — *v. t.* [POULTICED (-tĭst); POULTICING.] To cover or dress with a poultice.

Poul'try (pōl'trў), *n.* See under POULT, *n.*

Pounce (pouns), *n.* Fine powder to prevent ink from spreading on paper, or used by embroiderers in making designs on paper. — *v. t.* [POUNCED (pounst); POUNCING.] To sprinkle or rub with pounce.

Pounce (pouns), *n.* Claw or talon of a bird of prey. — *v. i.* To fall suddenly and seize with the claws.

Pound (pound), *n.* A weight; 16 ounces avoirdupois, or 12 ounces troy; British money of account, worth 20 shillings, or about $4.86. — **Pound'cake'** (pound'kāk'), *n.* Rich sweet cake, the ingredients of which are used by pounds, or in equal quantities. — **Pound'age** (-ăj), *n.* Sum deducted on each pound, as commission; allowance to a sheriff, etc., upon the proceeds of an execution.

Pound (pound), *n.* A public inclosure for stray animals. — *v. t.* To confine in a pound; to impound.

Pound (pound), *v. t.* To beat; to strike repeatedly; to pulverize by beating. — **Pound'er**, *n.*

Pour (pōr), *v. t.* [POURED (pōrd); POURING.] To cause a liquid to flow in a stream; to emit; to utter. — *v. i.* To issue forth in a stream; to move impetuously; to flow.

Pout (pout), *n.* A sea-fish, of several varieties.

Pout (pout), *v. i.* To thrust out the lips, as in sullenness or displeasure; to look sullen; to protrude. — *n.* A fit of sullenness; protrusion of the lips. — **Pout'er** (pout'ẽr), *n.* One who pouts; a variety of pigeon, which can greatly dilate its throat and breast.

Pouter.

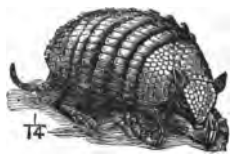
Pov'er-ty (pŏv'ẽr-tў), *n.* Want of means, resources, sentiment, or words; penury; need; lack; meagerness; pauperism.

Pow'der (pou'dẽr), *n.* Dry substance in minute particles; dust; explosive composition of saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal, mixed and granulated; gunpowder; perfumed dust, used as a cosmetic. — *v. t.* [POWDERED (-dẽrd); POWDERING.] To reduce to fine particles; to pulverize; to sprinkle with powder. — *v. i.* To separate into minute particles. — **Pow'der-y** (-ў), *a.* Easily crumbling to pieces; dusty. — **Pow'der-flask'** (-flăsk'), **Pow'der-horn'** (-hôrn'), *n.* Small utensil for holding gunpowder. — **Pow'der-mill'** (-mĭl'), *n.* Mill in which gunpowder is made.

Pow'er (pou'ẽr), *n.* Ability to act; faculty of doing; strength; force; energy; susceptibility; influence; command; an individual, institution, or government, which exercises control; military or naval force; army or navy; product arising from the multiplication of a number into itself; mechanical agent by which force is applied, or mechanical advantage is gained; degree to which an optical instrument magnifies; legal authority. — **Pow'er-ful** (-fụl), *a.* Full of power; strong; potent; energetic; intense. — **Pow'er-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Pow'er-ful-ness**, *n.* — **Pow'er-less**, *a.* Without power; weak; impotent. — **Pow'er-less-ly**, *adv.* — **Pow'er-less-ness**, *n.* — **Power loom, Power press**, etc. Loom, press, etc., driven by machinery, and not by the hand, foot, etc.

Pow'wow' (pou'wou'), *a.* Indian priest, or conjurer; conjuration for cure of diseases, etc.; a noisy assembly or frolic. — *v. i.* To use conjuration; to assemble tumultuously.

Poy'ou (poi'ōō), *n.* A South American armadillo.



Poyou.

Prac'ti-ca-ble (prăk'tĭ-ká-b'l), *a.* Capable of being practiced, performed, or accomplished; admitting of use, or of being traveled. — **Prac'ti-ca-bly**, *adv.* — **Prac'ti-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Prac'ti-cal (prăk'tĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to practice; capable of being turned to account; evincing practice or skill; derived from practice. — **Prac'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **Prac'ti-cal-ness**, *n.*

Prac'tice (prăk'tĭs), *n.* Customary or constant use; actual performance; action; art; stratagem; artifice; legal form of carrying on suits. — *v. t.* [PRACTICED (-tĭst); PRACTICING.] To do frequently; to use; to exercise. — *v. i.* To perform certain acts; to apply theory or knowledge (in law, medicine, etc.). — **Prac'ti-cer** (-tĭ-sẽr), *n.* — **Prac-ti'tion-er** (-tĭsh'ŭn-ẽr), *n.* One engaged in the exercise of any art or profession, esp. in law or medicine.

Prag-mat'ic (prăg-măt'ĭk), **Prag-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Over-forward in acting; officious; meddlesome; impertinent; fussy. — **Prag-mat'ic**, *n.* One skilled in business; a solemn decree by the head of a state. — **Prag-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Prag-mat'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Prai'rie (prā'rĭ), *n.* Extensive tract of land destitute of trees, and covered with coarse grass. — **Prairie chicken** *or* **grouse.** A kind of grouse

Prairie Chicken.

inhabiting the American prairies. — **Prairie dog** *or* **marmot.** A small burrowing rodent, found on the prairies, having a sharp bark like

a dog. — **Prairie squirrel.** A ground squirrel inhabiting prairies; a gopher. — **Prairie wolf.** The coyote.

Praise (prāz), *n.* Commendation for worth; object or reason of praise; eulogy; panegyric; applause. — *v. t.* [PRAISED (prāzd); PRAISING.] To express approbation of; to laud; to eulogize; to celebrate; to glorify; to magnify; to extol. — **Prais'er**, *n.* — **Praise'wor'thy** (prāz'wûr'thy), *a.* Worthy of praise; commendable.

Prance (prans), *v. i.* To spring; to bound; to strut about in a showy manner.

Prank (prăngk), *v. t.* To adorn in a showy manner; to dress ostentatiously. — *n.* Gay or sportive action; frolic; freak; sport. — **Prank'ish** (prăngk'ĭsh), *a.* Full of pranks.

Prate (prāt), *v. i. & t.* To talk much and foolishly. — *n.* Talk to little purpose; loquacity; babble. — **Prat'er** (prāt'ẽr), *n.*

Prat'tle (prăt't'l), *v. i. & t.* To prate; to babble. — *n.* Trifling or childish tattle. — **Prat'tler**, *n.*

Prawn (prạn), *n.* An edible crustacean, allied to the shrimp.

Prawn.

‖**Prax'is** (prăks'ĭs), *n.* Use; practice; example to teach practice.

Pray (prā), *v. i. & t.* [PRAYED (prād); PRAYING.] To ask earnestly; to entreat; to supplicate; to beg; to implore. — **Pray'er** (prā'ẽr), *n.* One who prays; supplicant. — **Prayer** (prâr), *n.* A praying or asking a favor; earnest memorial; form of words used in praying; petition; entreaty; suit; request. — **Prayer book.** Book containing forms of devotion, public or private. — **Prayer'ful**, *a.* Given to prayer; devotional.

Preach (prēch), *v. i. & t.* [PREACHED (prēcht); PREACHING.] To discourse publicly on a religious subject. — **Preach'er** (prēch'ẽr), *n.*

Pre'ad-mon'ish (prē'ăd-mŏn'ĭsh), *v. t.* To admonish previously. — **Pre-ad'mo-ni'tion** (prē-ăd'mŏ-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Previous warning.

Pre'am'ble (prē'ăm'b'l), *n.* Introduction; preface.

Preb'end (prĕb'ĕnd), *n.* Stipend allowed from the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church. — **Pre-ben'dal** (prē-bĕn'dal), *a.* Pertaining to a prebend. — **Preb'en-da-ry** (-dă-rў), *n.* Clergyman who enjoys a prebend in consideration of his officiating at stated times.

Pre-ca'ri-ous (prē-kā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Depending on the will of another; held by courtesy or by a doubtful tenure; unsettled; dubious; equivocal. — **Pre-ca'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Pre-ca'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Pre-cau'tion (prē-kạ'shŭn), *n.* Previous caution or care; measure taken beforehand to ward off evil or secure success. — **Pre-cau'tion-al** (-*al*), **Pre-cau'tion-a-ry** (-ă-rў), *a.* Preventive of mischief.

Pre-cede' (prē-sēd'), *v. t.* To go before. — **Pre-ced'ence** (-*ens*), **Pre-ced'en-cy** (-*en-sў*), *n.* Antecedence; priority; preference; superiority. — **Pre-ced'ent** (-*ent*), *a.* Going before; preceding; antecedent. — **Pre-ced'ent-ly**, *adv.* — **Prec'e-dent** (prĕs'ē-*dent*), *n.* Something done or said that may authorize a subsequent act of like kind; preceding circumstance; prognostic.

Pre-cen'tor (prē-sĕn'tẽr), *n.* The leader of a cathedral choir.

Pre'cept (prē'sĕpt), *n.* Commandment or order as an authoritative rule of action; injunction; mandate; law; doctrine; maxim. — **Pre-cep'tive** (prē-sĕp'tĭv), *a.* Giving precepts; directing in moral conduct; didactic. — **Pre-cep'tor** (-tẽr), *n.* Teacher; instructor; head of a school. — **Pre-cep'tress**, *n.* Female teacher. — **Pre'cep-to'ri-al** (prē'sĕp-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to a preceptor. — **Pre-cep'to-ry** (prē-sĕp'tō-rў), *a.* Giving precepts; preceptive. — **Pre-ces'sion** (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A going before, or forward. — **Pre-ces'sion-al** (-*al*), *a.* Belonging to precession.

Pre'cinct (prē'sĭnkt), *n.* Outward limit; boundary; minor territorial or jurisdictional division.

Pre'cious (prĕsh'ŭs), *a.* Of great price, value, or worth; highly esteemed; costly; worthless; contemptible. — **Pre'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Pre'cious-ness**, *n.*

Prec'i-pice (prĕs'ĭ-pĭs), *n.* A very steep, perpendicular, or overhanging place; abrupt declivity. — **Pre-cip'i-tate** (prē-sĭp'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To throw headlong, or from a steep height; to urge eagerly; to hasten; to throw down, or to the bottom of a vessel. — **Pre-cip'i-tate** (-tāt), *a.* Headlong; rash; very hasty. — *n.* Substance in solution, chemically separated from its solvent, and thrown to the bottom of the vessel containing it. — **Pre-cip'i-tate-ly**, *adv.* Headlong; rashly. — **Pre-cip'i-ta'tor** (-tā'tẽr), *n.* — **Pre-cip'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A precipitating; hurry; tumultuous haste; chemical deposit of a substance in solution. — **Pre-cip'i-ta-ble** (-sĭp'ĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being precipitated. — **Pre-cip'i-tance** (-*tans*), **Pre-cip'i-tan-cy** (-*tan-sў*), *n.* Headlong hurry. — **Pre-cip'i-tant** (-*tant*), *a.* Falling or rushing headlong; hasty; unexpectedly brought on or hastened. — *n.* A liquor which, when poured on a solution, separates what is dissolved, and makes it fall to the bottom. — **Pre-cip'i-tant-ly**, *adv.* With great haste. — **Pre-cip'i-tous** (-tŭs), *a.* Very steep; descending rapidly. — **Pre-cip'i-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **Pre-cip'i-tous-ness**, *n.*

Pre-cise' (prē-sīs'), *a.* Not loose, vague, uncertain, or equivocal; accurate; exact; scrupulous; particular; formal; finical. — **Pre-cise'ly**, *adv.* — **Pre-cise'ness**, *n.* — **Pre-ci'sian** (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* One rigidly or ceremoniously exact; a formalist. — **Pre-ci'sion** (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Quality of being precise; exactness; accuracy; pedantry.

Pre-clude' (prē-klūd'), *v. t.* To prevent from entering; to shut off; to hinder. — **Pre-clu'sion** (-klū'zhŭn), *n.* A precluding; shutting out. — **Pre-clu'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Shutting out; tending to preclude. — **Pre-clu'sive-ly**, *adv.*

Pre-co'cious (prē-kō'shŭs), *a.* Ripe before the natural time; too forward; premature. — **Pre-co'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Pre-co'cious-ness**, **Pre-coc'i-ty** (-kŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Pre'cog-ni'tion (prē'kŏg-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Previous knowledge or examination.

Pre'con-ceive' (prē'kŏn-sēv'), *v. t.* To conceive previously; to form a previous idea of. — **Pre'con-cep'tion** (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* A preconceiving: an opinion previously formed.

Pre'con-cert' (prē'kŏn-sẽrt'), *v. t.* To concert beforehand; to settle by previous agreement. — **Pre-con'cert** (prē-kŏn'sẽrt), *n.* Previous agreement.

Pre-con'tract (prē-kŏn'trăkt), *n.* Contract previous to another.

Pre-cur'sor (prē-kûr'sẽr), *n.* One who, or that

which, precedes an event, indicating its approach; forerunner; harbinger; omen; sign. — **Pre-cur'so-ry** (prē-kûr'sŏ-rȳ), *a.* Forerunning.

Pre-da'ceous (prē-dā'shŭs), **Pred'a-to-ry** (prĕd'ā-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Characterized by plundering; hungry; ravenous.

Pred'e-ces'sor (prĕd'ē-sĕs'sẽr), *n.* One who precedes; an ancestor.

Pre-des'ti-nate (prē-dĕs'tĭ-nāt), **Pre-des'tine** (-dĕs'tĭn), *v. t.* To appoint or ordain beforehand; to predetermine; to foreordain; to decree; to foredoom. — **Pre-des'ti-na'ri-an** (-nā'rĭ-an), *n.* A believer in predestination. — *a.* Pertaining to predestination. — **Pre-des'ti-na'tion** (-shŭn), *n.* A predestinating; purpose of God from eternity respecting all events; preordination of men to everlasting happiness or misery.

Pre-de-ter'mine (prē-dē-tẽr'mĭn), *v. t.* To determine beforehand; to doom by previous decree. — **Pre-de-ter'mi-nate** (-mĭ-nāt), *a.* Determined beforehand. — **Pre-de-ter'mi-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Previous determination; purpose formed beforehand.

Pre-di-al (prē'dĭ-al), *a.* Consisting of, or attached to, farms; growing from land.

Pre-dic'a-ment (prē-dĭk'ă-mẽnt), *n.* A class described by definite marks; condition; a trying position; state; plight.

Pred'i-cate (prĕd'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To assert to belong to something; to affirm one thing of another; to declare; to assert. — **Pred'i-cate** (-kāt), *n.* Quality affirmed of the subject; word or words in a proposition expressing that which is affirmed of the subject. — **Pred'i-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A predicating; assertion. — **Pred'i-ca-to-ry** (prĕd'ĭ-ká-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Affirmative; positive. — **Pred'i-ca-ble** (-kă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being affirmed of or attributed to. — **Pred'i-ca-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Pre-dict' (prē-dĭkt'), *v. t.* To foretell; to prophesy; to presage; to foreshow; to bode. — **Pre-dict'or** (-ẽr), *n.* — **Pre-dic'tion** (-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* A foretelling; previous declaration of a future event; augury; divination; soothsaying. — **Pre-dict'ive** (-dĭkt'ĭv), *a.* Foretelling; prophetic.

Pre'di-lec'tion (prē'dĭ-lek'shŭn), *n.* Preposession of mind in favor of something; partiality.

Pre'dis-pose' (prē'dĭs-pōz'), *v. t.* To incline beforehand; to adapt previously. — **Pre-dis'po-si'tion** (prē-dĭs'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A predisposing; previous inclination, fitness, or adaptation to any change, impression, or purpose.

Pre-dom'i-nate (prē-dŏm'ĭ-nāt), *v. i.* To surpass in strength, influence, or authority; to have controlling influence; to prevail; to rule. — **Pre-dom'i-nant** (-nant), *a.* Prevalent over others; superior; controlling; overruling. — **Pre-dom'i-nant-ly**, *adv.* — **Pre-dom'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), **Pre-dom'i-nance** (-nans), **Pre-dom'i-nan-cy** (-nan-sȳ), *n.* Condition or quality of being predominant; ascendency.

Pre-ĕm'i-nent (prē-ĕm'ĭ-nent), *a.* Eminent above others; superior. — **Pre-ĕm'i-nent-ly**, *adv.* — **Pre-ĕm'i-nence**, *n.* Distinction above others.

Pre-ĕmpt' (prē-ĕmt'), *v. t.* & *i.* To take up (land) with a right of preëmption. — **Pre-ĕmp'tion** (-ĕmp'shŭn), *n.* Act or right of purchasing before others.

Preen (prēn), *n.* Forked instrument used by clothiers in dressing cloth. — *v. t.* [PREENED (prēnd); PREENING.] To dress (cloth, a bird's feathers, etc.).

Pre'ĕn-gage' (prē'ĕn-gāj'), *v. t.* To engage by previous contract or influence. — **Pre'ĕn-gage'ment** (-ment), *n.* Prior engagement.

Pre'ĕs-tab'lish (prē'ĕs-tăb'lĭsh), *v. t.* To establish beforehand. — **Pre'ĕs-tab'lish-ment** (-ment), *n.* Settlement beforehand.

Pre'ĕx-ist' (prē'ĕgz-ĭst'), *v. t.* To exist beforehand, or before something else. — **Pre'ĕx-ist'ence** (-ens), *n.* Existence previous to something else; existence of the soul before union with the body. — **Pre'ĕx-ist'ent** (-ent), *a.* Existing beforehand.

Pref'ace (prĕf'ĭs), *n.* Something introductory to a discourse, book, or essay; introduction; preamble; prelude; prologue. — *v. t.* [PREFACED (-ĭst); PREFACING (-ĭ-sĭng).] To introduce by preliminary remarks. — **Pref'a-cer** (-ă-sẽr), *n.* — **Pref'a-to-ry** (-ă-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Introductory.

Pre'fect (prē'fĕkt), *n.* A governor; a commander; a chief officer. — **Pre'fec-ture** (-fĕk-tûr), *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a prefect.

Pre-fer' (prē-fẽr'), *v. t.* [PREFERRED (-fẽrd'); PREFERRING.] To set forth; to offer; to advance; to raise; to set above something else; to choose; to elect; to select. — **Pre-fer'rer** (-rẽr), *n.* — **Pre-fer'ment** (-ment), *n.* A preferring or advancing; promotion; exaltation. — **Pref'er-a-ble** (prĕf'ẽr-ă-b'l), *a.* Worthy to be preferred; more desirable. — **Pref'er-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Pref'er-a-bly**, *adv.* — **Pref'er-ence** (-ens), *n.* A preferring; predilection; choice. — **Pref'er-en'tial** (-ĕn'shal), *a.* Giving, indicating, or having, a preference.

Pre-fig'ure (prē-fĭg'ûr), *v. t.* To announce or suggest by types and similitudes; to foreshadow. — **Pre-fig'ure-ment** (-ment), **Pre-fig'u-ra'tion** (-û-rā'shŭn), *n.* A prefiguring. — **Pre-fig'ur-a-tive** (-ûr-ă-tĭv), *a.* Showing by previous figures, types, or similitudes; prefiguring.

Pre-fix' (prē-fĭks'), *v. t.* [PREFIXED (-fĭkst'); PREFIXING.] To put or fix before. — **Pre'fix** (prē'fĭks), *n.* Letter, syllable, or word, set before a word to vary its signification.

Preg'nant (prĕg'nant), *a.* Being with young, as a female; heavy with important contents; big; fruitful; inventive. — **Preg'nant-ly**, *adv.* — **Preg'nan-cy** (-nan-sȳ), *n.* Condition of being pregnant; fertility.

Pre-hen'sion (prē-hĕn'shŭn), *n.* A seizing, as with the hand or other limb. — **Pre-hen'si-ble** (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being seized. — **Pre-hen'sile** (-sĭl), *a.* Adapted to seize or grasp.

Pre-judge' (prē-jŭj'), *v. t.* & *i.* To judge before hearing; to condemn beforehand. — **Pre-judg'ment** (-ment), *n.* A prejudging.

Pre-ju'di-cate (prē-jū'dĭ-kāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To prejudge. — **Pre-ju'di-ca'tion** (prē-jū'dĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Prejudgment.

Prej'u-dice (prĕj'ŭ-dĭs), *n.* Prejudgment; unreasonable prepossession for or against anything; adverse opinion formed without proper grounds; mischief; damage; harm; hurt; disadvantage. — *v. t.* [PREJUDICED (-dĭst); PREJUDICING (-dĭ-sĭng).] To bias unduly; to injure by prejudices; to hurt; to impair. — **Prej'u-di'cial** (-dĭsh'al), *a.* Tending to obstruct; hurtful; mischievous.

Prel'ate (prĕl'ĕt), *n.* A high dignitary of the church. — **Prel'ate-ship**, *n.* Office of a prelate. — **Prel'a-cy** (-ă-sȳ), *n.* Dignity of a prelate; government by prelates; order of prelates

collectively. — **Prel'a-tist** (-tĭst), *n.* An advocate for prelacy; a high churchman. — **Pre-lat'ic** (prē-lăt'ĭk), **Pre-lat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to prelates or prelacy.

Pre-lec'tion (prē-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* A public lecture or discourse.

Pre-lim'i-na-ry (prē-lĭm'ĭ-nē-rў), *a.* Preceding the main business; introductory; prior; precedent. — *n.; pl.* PRELIMINARIES (-rĭz). Something previous or preparatory; preface.

Pre'lude (prē'lūd *or* prĕl'ūd), *n.* Introductory performance, preceding the principal matter; a preliminary. — **Pre-lude'** (prē-lūd'), *v. t. & i.* To introduce; to precede. — **Pre-lu'sive** (-lū'sĭv), **Pre-lu'so-ry** (-sō-rў), *a.* Previous; introductory.

Pre'ma-ture' (prē'ma-tūr'), *a.* Ripe before the natural or proper time; too early. — **Pre'ma-ture'ly**, *adv.* — **Pre'ma-ture'ness, Pre'ma-tu'ri-ty** (-tū'rĭ-tў), *n.*

Pre-med'i-tate (prē-mĕd'ĭ-tāt), *v. t. & i.* To plan or arrange beforehand. — **Pre-med'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A meditating beforehand; previous contrivance.

Pre'mi-er (prē'mĭ-ēr), *a.* First; chief; principal. — **Pre'mi-er** (prē'mĭ-ēr *or* prēm'yēr), *n.* First minister of state; prime minister. — **Pre'mi-er-ship**, *n.* Office or dignity of premier.

Pre-mise' (prē-mīz'), *v. t. & i.* [PREMISED (-mīzd'); PREMISING.] To set forth beforehand, or as introductory to a subject; to lay down (premises) on which rest subsequent reasonings. — **Prem'ise** (prĕm'ĭs), *n.; pl.* PREMISES (-ĭ-sĕz). Proposition admitted, or from which a conclusion is drawn; *pl.* land or thing granted by deed; a building and its adjuncts.

Pre'mi-um (prē'mĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* PREMIUMS (-ŭmz). Recompense; advance; bounty; amount paid for a loan of money or for insurance.

Pre-mon'ish (prē-mŏn'ĭsh), *v. t.* To forewarn; to admonish beforehand. — **Pre'mo-ni'tion** (prē'mō-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Previous warning, notice, or information. — **Pre-mon'i-to-ry** (prē-mŏn'ĭ-tō-rў), *a.* Giving previous notice.

Pre-oc'cu-py (prē-ŏk'kū-pī), *v. t.* To take possession of before another; to prepossess; to occupy by anticipation or prejudices. — **Pre-oc'cu-pan-cy** (-pan-sў), **Pre-oc'cu-pa'tion** (-pā'shŭn), *n.* A preoccupying; anticipation of objections.

Pre'or-dain' (prē'ôr-dān'), *v. t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; to predetermine. — **Pre-or'di-nance** (prē-ôr'dĭ-nans), *n.* Antecedent decree or determination. — **Pre-or'di-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A foreordaining; previous determination.

Pre-pare' (prē-pâr'), *v. t. & i.* [PREPARED (-pârd'); PREPARING.] To make ready; to qualify; to equip; to provide. — **Pre-par'er**, *n.* — **Prep'a-ra'tion** (prĕp'á-rā'shŭn), *n.* A preparing or fitting; preparatory act or measure; anything prepared for a particular purpose. — **Pre-par'a-tive** (prē-păr'á-tĭv), *a.* Tending to prepare or make ready. — *n.* That which has power of preparing; preparation. — **Pre-par'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Pre-par'a-to-ry** (-tō-rў), *a.* Preparative.

Pre-pay' (prē-pā'), *v. t.* [PREPAID (-pād'); PREPAYING.] To pay in advance. — **Pre-pay'ment** (-ment), *n.* Payment in advance.

Pre-pense' (prē-pĕns'), *a.* Devised beforehand; premeditated; aforethought.

Pre-pon'der-ate (prē-pŏn'dĕr-āt), *v. t. & i.* To outweigh. — **Pre-pon'der-ance** (-ans), **Pre-pon'der-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A preponderating, or inclining to one side. — **Pre-pon'der-ant** (-ant), *a.* Outweighing; overbalancing.

Prep'o-si'tion (prĕp'ŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A particle governing a substantive or pronoun, and showing its relation to some other word. — **Prep'o-si'tion-al** (-al), *a.* Pertaining to, or having the nature of, a preposition.

Pre-pos'i-tive (prē-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Put before; prefixed. — *n.* A word, or particle, put before another word.

Pre'pos-sess' (prē'pŏz-zĕs' *or* -pŏs-sĕs'), *v. t.* [PREPOSSESSED (-zĕst' *or* -sĕst'); PREPOSSESSING.] To preoccupy; to bias; to prejudice. — **Pre'pos-sess'ing**, *a.* Tending to invite favor or to secure favor or love. — **Pre'pos-ses'sion** (-zĕsh'ŭn *or* -sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Preoccupation; prior possession; preconceived opinion; bias; inclination; prejudgment.

Pre-pos'ter-ous (prē-pŏs'tĕr-ŭs), *a.* Contrary to nature or reason; utterly foolish; absurd; irrational; foolish; monstrous. — **Pre-pos'ter-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Pre-pos'ter-ous-ness**, *n.*

Pre-req'ui-site (prē-rĕk'wĭ-zĭt), *a.* Previously required or necessary. — *n.* Something necessary to an end proposed.

Pre-rog'a-tive (prē-rŏg'á-tĭv), *n.* An exclusive or peculiar privilege; a right.

Pre'sage (prē'sāj *or* prĕs'ĭj), *n.* Something which foreshows a future event; prognostic; omen; foreknowledge; presentiment. — **Pre-sage'** (prē-sāj'), *v. t.* To have a presentiment of; to forebode; to predict; to prophesy.

Pres'by-ter (prĕz'bĭ-tĕr *or* prĕs'-), *n.* An elder in the church; a priest. — **Pres'by-ter-y** (-tĕr-ў), *n.* Body of elders in the Christian church; a judicatory in the Presbyterian church. — **Pres'by-te'ri-al** (-tē'rĭ-al), **Pres'by-te'ri-an** (-an), *a.* Pertaining to a presbyter, or to government by presbyters; consisting of presbyters. — **Pres'by-te'ri-an**, *n.* One who maintains the validity of ordination and government by presbyters, or who belongs to a church governed by presbyters. — **Pres'by-te'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Presbyterian form of church government.

Pre'sci-ent (prē'shĭ-ent *or* -shent), *a.* Having knowledge of events before they take place. — **Pre'sci-ence** (-shĭ-ens *or* -shens), *n.* Foreknowledge; foresight.

Pre-scribe' (prē-skrīb'), *v. t.* [PRESCRIBED (-skrībd'); PRESCRIBING.] To direct; to appoint; to dictate; to establish. — **Pre-scrib'er**, *n.* — **Pre'script** (prē'skrĭpt), *a.* Directed; prescribed. — *n.* Direction; precept. — **Pre-scrip'ti-ble** (prē-skrĭp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Depending on, or derived from, prescription. — **Pre-scrip'tion** (-shŭn), *n.* A prescribing or directing; that which is prescribed; direction of remedies for a disease, and manner of using them; legal title to a thing from long use and enjoyment. — **Pre-scrip'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Consisting in, or acquired by, immemorial use.

Pres'ent (prĕz'ent), *a.* Being at hand, or within reach; now existing, or in process; now in view, or under consideration; instant; propitious. — *n.* Present time. — **Pres'ent-ly**, *adv.* At the present time; at once; instantly; soon; by and by. — **Pres'ence** (-ens), *n.* State or condition of being present; nearness; the person of a

superior; mien; air; personal appearance. — **Pre-sent'** (prē-zĕnt'), *v. t.* To put or place in the presence of some one; to introduce; to exhibit to view or notice; to set forth; to offer; to make a gift of; to bestow; to give; to grant; to confer. — **Pre-sent'er**, *n.* One who presents. — **Pres'en-tee'** (prĕz'en-tē'), *n.* One presented to a benefice. — **Pre-sent'a-ble** (prē-zĕnt'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable or admitting of being presented; properly prepared. — **Pres'ent** (prĕz'ent), *n.* A thing presented or given; a gift; a donation; a benefaction. — **Pres'ents**, *n. pl.* Writings. — **Pres'en-ta'tion** (-ĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* A presenting; a setting forth; an offering; exhibition; a representation. — **Pre-sent'ment** (prē-zĕnt'ment), *n.* A presenting; presentation; accusation by a grand jury.

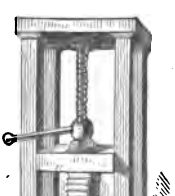
Pre-sen'ti-ment (prē-sĕn'tĭ-ment), *n.* Previous conception or conviction of something about to happen; anticipation of evil.

Pres'ent-ly, Pre-sent'ment. See under PRESENT, *a.*

Pre-serve' (prē-zĕrv'), *v. t.* [PRESERVED (-zĕrvd'); PRESERVING.] To keep or save from injury, destruction, or decay, by the use of some preservative substance, as sugar, etc.; to maintain or keep (appearances); to uphold; to sustain; to spare; to shield. — *n.* Fruit, etc., kept by suitable preparation; place for shelter of game, fish, etc. — **Pre-serv'er** (prē-zĕrv'ĕr), *n.* — **Pre-serv'a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being preserved. — **Pres'er-va'tion** (prĕz'ĕr-vā'shŭn), *n.* A keeping safe; security. — **Pre-serv'a-tive** (prē-zĕrv'ă-tĭv), **Pre-serv'a-to-ry** (-tō-rў), *a.* Having power to preserve. — *n.* Anything which preserves.

Pre-side' (prē-zīd'), *v. i.* To hold the place of ruler; to exercise superintendence. — **Pre-sid'er**, *n.* — **Pres'i-dent** (prĕz'ĭ-dent), *n.* One appointed to preside; chief officer of a corporation, company, etc.; chief executive of a republic. — **Pres'i-den'tial** (-dĕn'shal), *a.* Pertaining to a president. — **Pres'i-den-cy** (prĕz'ĭ-den-sў), **Pres'i-dent-ship** (-dent-shĭp), *n.* Office of president; term for which a president holds office.

Press (prĕs), *v. t.* [PRESSED (prĕst); PRESSING.] To urge with force or weight; to squeeze; to crush, in order to extract the juice or contents of; to make smooth, by squeezing; to urge earnestly; to compel. — *v. i.* To exert pressure; to move on; to crowd; to encroach. — *n.* An instrument or machine for pressing, squeezing, or printing; business of printing or publishing; publications collectively; case or closet; urgency; crowd; throng. — **Press'er** (prĕs'ĕr), *n.* — **Press'ing**, *a.* Urgent; exacting; importunate. — **Press'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Press'man**, *n.* One who tends a press, esp. a printing press. — **Pres'sure** (prĕsh'ŭr), *n.* A pressing; urgency; constraining force; a severe affliction or difficulty.



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Pres'tige (prĕs'tĭj; *F.* prĕs'tēzh'), *n.* Influence coming from success, character, or deeds.

Pres'to (prĕs'tō), *adv.* Quickly; suddenly.

Pre-sume' (prē-zūm'), *v. i.* [PRESUMED (-zūmd'); PRESUMING.] To suppose or assume something on grounds deemed valid; to act in a forward manner; to take liberties. — **Pre-sum'er**, *n.* — **Pre-sum'a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Such as may be presumed, or supposed to be true. — **Pre-sum'a-bly**, *adv.* — **Pre-sump'tion** (-zŭmp'shŭn), *n.* A taking for granted; strong probability; thing believed on satisfactory evidence; overconfident or arrogant opinion or conduct. — **Pre-sump'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Taken by presumption or previous supposition; grounded on probable evidence. — **Pre-sump'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Pre-sump'tu-ous** (-tū-ŭs), *a.* Full of presumption; beyond modesty; proceeding from excess of confidence; foolhardy; rash; forward; arrogant; insolent. — **Pre-sump'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Pre-sump'tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

Pre'sup-pose' (prē'sŭp-pōz'), *v. t.* To suppose as previous; to take for granted; to presume; to assume. — **Pre'sup-pos'al** (-al), **Pre-sup'po-si'tion** (prē-sŭp'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A presupposing; presumption; previous surmise.

Pre-tend' (prē-tĕnd'), *v. t.* To simulate; to hold out falsely; to feign; to assume; to claim. — *v. i.* To lay claim; to strive after something. — **Pre-tend'er**, *n.* — **Pre-tend'ed-ly**, *adv.* By false appearance or representation. — **Pre-tense'** (-tĕns'), **Pre-tence'**, *n.* A holding something false or feigned; simulation; false or hypocritical show; assumption. — **Pre-ten'sion** (-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* A pretending or laying claim; right assumed. — **Pre-ten'tious** (-shŭs), *a.* Full of pretension; disposed to claim more than one's due.

Pre'ter-im-per'fect (prē'tĕr-Im-pĕr'fĕkt), *a.* Not absolutely or distinctly past.

Pret'er-it (prĕt'ĕr-It *or* prē'tĕr-It), *or* **Pret'er-ite**, *a.* Past; — applied to the grammatical tense expressing action perfectly past or finished, — called also the *perfect* tense. — **Pre'ter-i'tion** (prē'tĕr-Ish'ŭn), *n.* A going past; summary mention.

Pre'ter-mit' (prē'tĕr-mĭt'), *v. t.* [PRETERMITTED; PRETERMITTING.] To pass by; to omit; to disregard.

Pre'ter-nat'u-ral (prē'tĕr-năt'ū-ral), *a.* Beyond what is natural. — **Pre'ter-nat'u-ral-ly**, *adv.*

Pre'ter-per'fect (prē'tĕr-pĕr'fĕkt), *a.* Expressing action or being absolutely past; perfect.

Pre'ter-plu'per-fect (prē'tĕr-plū'pĕr-fĕkt), *a.* Expressing action or being past at another past time; pluperfect.

Pre-text' (prē-tĕkst' *or* prē'tĕkst), *n.* Ostensible reason assumed as a color for the real motive; semblance; appearance.

Pre'tor (prē'tĕr), *n.* Ancient Roman magistrate. — **Pre-to'ri-al** (prē-tō'rĭ-al), **Pre-to'ri-an** (-an), *a.* Belonging to a pretor or judge; judicial.

Pret'ty (prĭt'tў), *a.* [PRETTIER; PRETTIEST.] Pleasing by delicacy or grace; foppish; petty; despicable; contemptible. — *adv.* In some degree; tolerably; quite. — **Pret'ti-ly**, *adv.*

Pret'zel (prĕt'zĕl), *n.* A brittle cake, twisted, and salted on the outside.

Pre-vail' (prē-vāl'), *v. i.* To overcome; to gain superiority; to have effect, power, or influence. — **Pre-vail'ing**, *a.* Superior in power or efficacy; most general in reception or extension;

predominant; successful. — **Prev'a-lent** (prĕv'ă-lent), *a.* Gaining advantage or superiority; generally received or current; predominant; efficacious; powerful. — **Prev'a-lent-ly**, *adv.* — **Prev'a-lence** (-lens), *n.* Condition or quality of being prevalent; superior strength, efficacy, existence, or extension.

Pre-var'i-cate (prē-văr'ĭ-kāt), *v. i.* To evade telling the truth; to equivocate; to quibble. — **Pre-var'i-ca'tor** (-kā'tẽr), *n.* — **Pre-var'i-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A shuffling or quibbling.

Pre-vent' (prē-vĕnt'), *v. t.* To be beforehand with; to intercept and thwart; to hinder; to preclude; to obstruct; to anticipate. — **Pre-vent'er**, *n.* — **Pre-ven'i-ent** (-vēn'ĭ-ent *or* -yent), *a.* Going before; preceding; preventive. — **Pre-vent'a-ble** (-vĕnt'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being prevented. — **Pre-ven'tion** (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* A preventing; hindrance. — **Pre-vent'ive** (-vĕnt'ĭv), *a.* Tending to prevent. — *n.* That which prevents; an antidote to prevent an attack of disease.

Pre'vi-ous (prē'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* Going or happening before something else; preceding; anterior; prior; former. — **Pre'vi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Pre'vi-ous-ness**, *n.* — **Pre-vi'sion** (prē-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Foresight; foreknowledge; prescience.

Prey (prā), *n.* Spoil; booty; plunder. — *v. i.* [Preyed (prād); Preying.] To collect spoil; to take food by violence. — **Prey'er** (prā'ẽr), *n.*

Price (prīs), *n.* Equivalent for which a thing is bought or sold; value; recompense. — *v. t.* [Priced (prīst); Pricing.] To set a price on. — **Price current, Price list.** A statement or list of the prevailing prices of merchandise, stocks, specie, bills of exchange, rate of exchange, etc. — **Price'less** (prīs'lĕs), *a.* Invaluable; inestimable.

Prick (prĭk), *n.* That which penetrates or punctures; sharp, stinging pain; mark made by a point. — *v. t.* [Pricked (prĭkt); Pricking.] To pierce; to mark or trace by pricking; to spur; to incite; to erect (the ears of an animal); — hence, *to prick up the ears*, to listen sharply. — *v. i.* To be pricked or feel penetration. — **Prick'er** (prĭk-ẽr), *n.* — **Pric'kle** (prĭk'k'l), *n.* A little prick; a small projection. — *v. t.* To pierce with fine, sharp points; to prick slightly. — **Prick'ly** (-lȳ), *a.* Full of, or armed with, prickles. — **Prick'li-ness**, *n.*

Pride (prīd), *n.* Inordinate self-esteem; conceit; loftiness; elevation of character; arrogance of demeanor; ornament; show; ostentation. — *v. t.* To indulge (one's self) in pride or self-esteem.

Priest (prēst), *n.* One who officiates at an altar or performs sacrifice; clergyman; ecclesiastic. — **Priest'ess** (prēst'ĕs), *n.* A female priest. — **Priest'craft'** (-krăft'), *n.* Stratagems of priests; religious fraud. — **Priest'hood** (-hōōd), *n.* Office or character of a priest; order of priests. — **Priest'ly** (-lȳ), *a.* Pertaining to, or becoming, a priest; sacerdotal. — **Priest'li-ness**, *n.*

Prig (prĭg), *n.* A pert, pragmatical fellow; a thief. — *v. t.* To filch or steal. — **Prig'gish** (prĭg'gĭsh), *a.* Affected; coxcombical; conceited.

Prim (prĭm), *a.* Formal; precise; affectedly nice. — *v. t.* To deck with great nicety; to prink. — **Prim'ly**, *adv.* — **Prim'ness**, *n.*

Pri'ma-cy, Pri'ma-ry, etc. See under Prime, *a.*

‖**Pri'ma don'na** (prē'mȧ dŏn'nȧ), *n.* The first or chief female singer in an opera.

Pri'mage (prī'mĕj), *n.* A charge in addition to the freight on goods shipped.

Prime (prīm), *a.* Primitive; primary; first in rank, importance, or excellence; of highest quality; early blooming. — *n.* The first part; beginning or opening (of the day, year, etc.); dawn; spring; youth; full health or beauty; best portion. — *v. t.* [Primed (primd); Priming.] To charge (a gun) with powder or other device for communicating fire to the charge; in painting, to lay the first color upon. — **Prim'er** (prĭm'ẽr), *n.* — **Prim'ing**, *n.* A combustible for conveying fire to gunpowder, etc.; first coat laid on in painting; a carrying over water from the boiler to the cylinder of a steam engine. — **Prime'ly**, *adv.* In a prime manner; excellently. — **Prime'ness**, *n.* — **Pri'mal** (-*mal*), **Pri'ma-ry** (-mȧ-rȳ), *a.* First; original; chief. — **Pri'ma-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **Pri'ma-ri-ness**, *n.* — **Pri'mate** (-māt), *n.* Chief ecclesiastic in a church; archbishop. — **Pri'ma-cy** (-mȧ-sȳ), **Pri'mate-ship**, *n.* Condition, dignity, or office of a primate.

Prim'er (prĭm'ẽr), *n.* An elementary book for teaching children to read; a kind of type, of two sizes, *long primer*, and *great primer*, which is larger than pica, and the largest type used in printing books.

Long primer type.

Great primer type.

Pri-me'val (prī-mē'vȧl), *a.* Belonging to the first ages; original; primitive.

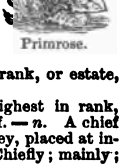
Prim'i-tive (prĭm'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to the beginning or origin; primary; antique; antiquated; old-fashioned. — *n.* An original word; a word not derived from another. — **Prim'i-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Prim'i-tive-ness**, *n.*

Prim'ly, *adv.*, **Prim'ness**, *n.* See under Prim, *a.*

Pri'mo-ge'ni-al (prī'mō-jē'nĭ-*al*), *a.* First born, made, or generated; primary; elemental. — **Pri'mo-gen'i-tor** (-jĕn'ĭ-tŏr), *n.* The first father or forefather. — **Pri'mo-gen'i-ture** (-tūr), *n.* Seniority by birth among children; exclusive right of inheritance belonging to the eldest son or daughter. — **Pri'mo-gen'i-ture-ship**, *n.*

Pri-mor'di-al (prī-môr'dĭ-*al*), *a.* First in order; original. — *n.* First principle or element; origin.

Prim'rose' (prĭm'rōz'), *n.* An early flowering plant allied to the cowslip.



Primrose.

Prince (prĭns), *n.* Person of highest place and authority; sovereign; monarch; son of a king or emperor, or issue of a royal family. — **Prin'cess** (prĭn'sĕs), *n.* Female prince; consort of a prince; king's daughter. — **Prince'ly** (prĭns'lȳ), *a.* Belonging to, or becoming, a prince; grand; noble; magnificent. — **Prince'li-ness**, *n.* — **Prince'dom** (-dŭm), *n.* Jurisdiction, rank, or estate, of a prince.

Prin'ci-pal (prĭn'sĭ-pal), *a.* Highest in rank, authority, or importance; chief. — *n.* A chief or head; a capital sum of money, placed at interest. — **Prin'ci-pal-ly**, *adv.* Chiefly; mainly; especially; particularly.

Prin'ci-pal'i-ty (prĭn'sĭ-păl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Sovereignty; supreme power; one invested with sovereignty; territory of a prince.

Prin'ci-ple (prĭn'sĭ-p'l), *n.* Source or origin; fundamental truth or tenet; settled rule of action; right rule of conduct; original chemical element characterizing some substance, from which it may be obtained by analysis.

Prink (prĭnk), *v. i.* To dress for show; to strut.

Print (prĭnt), *v. t.* & *i.* To mark by impression; to publish a book. — *n.* A mark made by pressure; impressions of type; anything produced by printing; a stamped likeness; engraving; newspaper; fabric figured by stamping; calico. — **Print'er** (prĭnt'ẽr), *n.* — **Print'ing**, *n.* An impressing letters, characters, or figures on paper, cloth, etc.; typography.

Pri'or (prī'ẽr), *a.* Preceding in time; anterior; precedent. — *n.* Superior of a priory; one next in dignity to an abbot. — **Pri'or-ess** (-ĕs), *n.* Female superior of a convent of nuns. — **Pri-or'i-ty** (prī-ŏr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being prior; preëminence; preference. — **Pri'o-ry** (prī'ŭ-rȳ), *n.* A religious house, in dignity below an abbey; a convent.

Prism (prĭz'm), *n.* A solid whose bases are similar, equal, and parallel plane figures, and its sides parallelograms. — **Pris-mat'ic** (prĭz-măt'ĭk), **Pris-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Resembling or formed by a prism. — **Pris-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Prism.

Pris'on (prĭz'n), *n.* Place for confinement of debtors, criminals, or those accused of crime; a jail. — *v. t.* To shut up; to confine. — **Pris'on-er**, *n.* One in custody; a captive.

Pris'tine (prĭs'tĭn), *a.* Belonging to the earliest time; original; primitive; former.

Prith'ee (prĭth'ē), *interj.* [I] pray thee.

Pri'vate (prī'vĕt), *a.* Belonging to one's self only; not open; secret. — *n.* A common soldier. — **Pri'vate-ly**, *adv.* — **Pri'vate-ness**, *n.* — **Pri'va-cy** (-vă-sȳ), *n.* State of retirement; place of seclusion; retreat; secrecy.

Pri'va-teer' (prī'vă-tēr'), *n.* An armed private vessel commissioned by a state to cruise against an enemy's commerce. — *v. i.* To cruise in a privateer.

Pri-va'tion (prī-vā'shŭn), *n.* A depriving; destitution; need; absence. — **Priv'a-tive** (prĭv'ă-tĭv), *a.* Causing privation; depriving; giving negative force to; not positive. — *n.* Prefix or suffix to a word, giving it a contrary sense.

Privet.

Priv'et (prĭv'ĕt), *n.* An ornamental shrub, used in hedges.

Priv'i-lege (prĭv'ĭ-lĕj), *n.* A peculiar benefit, right, or immunity; franchise; liberty. — *v. t.* To grant some right or exemption to; to deliver; to excuse.

Priv'y (prĭv'ȳ), *a.* Pertaining to some person exclusively; private; secret; clandestine. — **Priv'i-ly** (-ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* Privately; secretly.

Priv'i-ty (prĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Private knowledge; joint knowledge with another of a private concern; a secret.

Prize (prīz), *n.* Something taken from another; thing seized by force, or as the result of a contest; anything worth striving for.

Prize (prīz), *v. t.* [Prized (prīzd); Prizing.] To set or estimate the value of; to rate; to value highly; to esteem.

Prize (prīz), *v. t.* To raise with a lever; to pry. — *n.* A lever.

Pro (prō), *adv.* For or in behalf of the affirmative side. — **Pro and con.** For and against; *pl.* things which may be said for or against a thing.

Prob'a-ble (prŏb'ă-b'l), *a.* Having more evidence for than against; likely. — **Prob'a-bly**, *adv.* — **Prob'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being probable; credibleness; likelihood; chance.

Pro'bate (prō'bāt), *n.* Official proof; proof of the validity of a will; jurisdiction of proving wills. — **Pro-ba'tion** (prō-bā'shŭn), *n.* Any proceeding designed to ascertain truth, determine character, etc.; examination; trial. — **Pro-ba'tion-er**, *n.* One undergoing probation; a novice. — **Pro-ba'tion-al**, **Pro-ba'tion-a-ry** (-ă-rȳ), **Pro'ba-to-ry** (prō'bă-tŭ-rȳ), *a.* Serving for trial. — **Pro-ba'tor** (prō-bā'tẽr), *n.* An examiner; an approver.

Probe (prōb), *v. t.* [Probed (prōbd); Probing.] To examine (a wound, ulcer, etc.), by an instrument thrust into the part; to scrutinize; to examine thoroughly. — *n.* Instrument for examining a wound, etc.

Prob'i-ty (prŏb'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Tried virtue or integrity; uprightness; sincerity.

Prob'lem (prŏb'lĕm), *n.* A question proposed for solution; a matter difficult of settlement; a thing required to be done. — **Prob'lem-at'ic** (-ăt'ĭk), **Prob'lem-at'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Questionable; unsettled; disputable; doubtful. — **Prob'lem-at'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Pro-bos'cis (prō-bŏs'ĭs), *n.*; *pl.* Proboscides (-sĭ-dēz). A hollow organ or tube connected with the head or mouth of various animals, usually for taking food; a snout; a trunk.

Pro-ceed' (prō-sēd'), *v. i.* To move or go forward; to issue; to arise; to flow. — **Pro'ceeds** (prō'sēdz), *n. pl.* That which comes forth or results; yield; issue; product. — **Pro-ce'dure** (-sē'dūr), **Pro-ceed'ing**, *n.* Transaction; measure; step; course; conduct.

Proc'ess (prŏs'ĕs), *n.* A proceeding; progress; transaction; regular manner of activity; projecting part of any surface; legal course of proceedings in a cause.

Pro-ces'sion (prō-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A proceeding; a regular or ceremonious progress; a train of individuals advancing in order; a retinue. — **Pro-ces'sion-al** (-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, a procession.

Pro-claim' (prō-klām'), *v. t.* [Proclaimed (prō-klāmd'); Proclaiming.] To make known by public announcement; to give publicity to; to publish; to declare. — **Pro-claim'er**, *n.* — **Proc'la-ma'tion** (prŏk'lă-mā'shŭn), *n.* A publishing abroad; an official or general notice; a published ordinance.

Pro-cliv'i-ty (prō-klĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* An inclination; propensity; tendency.

Pro-con'sul (prō-kŏn'sŭl), *n.* Roman governor of a province. — **Pro-con'su-lar** (-sŭ-lẽr), **Pro-con'-**

su-la-ry (prō-kŏn'sŭ-lā-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to, or under rule of, a proconsul. — **Pro-con'sul-ate** (-lāt), **Pro-con'sul-ship** (-sŭl-shĭp), *n.* Office of a proconsul, or the term of his office.

Pro-cras'ti-nate (prō-krăs'tĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i.* To put off from day to day; to postpone; to delay. — **Pro-cras'ti-na'tor**, *n.* — **Pro-cras'ti-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A putting off; dilatoriness.

Pro'cre-ate (prō'krē-āt), *v. t.* To beget; to generate; to engender. — **Pro'cre-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.* — **Pro'cre-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A begetting; generation of young. — **Pro'cre-a'tive** (-ā'tĭv), *a.* Having power to beget.

Pro-crus'te-an (prō-krŭs'tē-an), *a.* Like Procrustes, a legendary Greek highwayman of Attica, who fitted his victims to an iron bed by stretching out or cutting off their legs, as the case required; hence, violently or pedantically enforcing conformity to a measure or model.

Proc'tor (prŏk'tẽr), *n.* An officer in admiralty and ecclesiastical causes; in colleges, one who attends to the morals of the students, and enforces regulations. — **Proc-to'ri-al** (-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to a proctor. — **Proc'tor-ship** (-tẽr-shĭp), *n.* Office or dignity of a proctor.

Pro-cum'bent (prō-kŭm'bent), *a.* Lying on the face; prone; prostrate.

Pro-cure' (prō-kūr'), *v. t.* [PROCURED (-kūrd'); PROCURING.] To acquire; to provide for one's self or for another; to contrive and effect; to bring about; to get; to obtain; to earn; to effect; to cause. — *v. i.* To pimp. — **Pre-cure'-ment** (-ment), *n.* A procuring; agency. — **Pro-cur'a-ble** (-à-b'l), *a.* Capable of being procured. — **Proc'u-ra'tion** (prŏk'ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* A procuring; management of another's affairs; authorization to transact the affairs of another. — **Proc'u-ra'tor** (prŏk'ū-rā'tẽr), *n.* One who manages another's affairs.

Prod'i-gal (prŏd'ĭ-gal), *a.* Given to extravagant expenditures; profuse; lavish; extravagant. — *n.* A spendthrift. — **Prod'i-gal-ly**, *adv.* — **Prod'i-gal'i-ty** (-găl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Prod'i-gy (prŏd'ĭ-jȳ), *n.; pl.* PRODIGIES (-jĭz). Something extraordinary, wonderful, or out of the ordinary course of nature; portent; marvel; monster. — **Pro-di'gious** (prō-dĭj'ŭs), *a.* Of the nature of a prodigy; enormous in size, quantity, extent, etc.; monstrous; marvelous; amazing; extraordinary. — **Pro-di'gious-ly**, *adv.* — **Pro-di'gious-ness** (-dĭj'ŭs-), *n.*

Pro-duce' (prō-dūs'), *v. t.* [PRODUCED (-dūst'); PRODUCING.] To bring forth; to give birth to; to propagate; to furnish; to exhibit; to manufacture; to lengthen out; to extend. — **Pro-du'cer** (-dū'sẽr), *n.* — **Pro-du'ci-ble** (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being produced. — **Pro-du'ci-ble-ness**, **Pro-du'ci-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Prod'uce** (prŏd'ūs), *n.* That which is produced, brought forth, or yielded; proceeds; agricultural products. — **Prod'uct** (prŏd'ŭkt), *n.* Thing produced; fruit; a number resulting from multiplication of other numbers. — **Pro-duc'tile** (prō-dŭk'tĭl), *a.* Capable of being prolonged; extensible. — **Pro-duc'tion**, *n.* A producing; thing produced or made; product; prolongation; work; performance. — **Pro-duc'tive** (prō-dŭk'tĭv), *a.* Having power of producing; yielding results; efficient; producing good crops. — **Pro-duc'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Pro-duc'tive-ness**, *n.*

Pro'em (prō'ĕm), *n.* A preface; an introduction; a prelude. — **Pro-e'mi-al** (prō-ē'mĭ-al), *a.* Introductory.

Pro-fane' (prō-fān'), *a.* Not holy; relating to matters other than sacred; secular; worldly; treating sacred things with irreverence; unhallowed; unholy; wicked; impious. — *v. t.* [PROFANED (-fānd'); PROFANING.] To treat with irreverence; to put to a wrong use; to desecrate; to pollute; to defile. — **Pro-fan'er**, *n.* — **Pro-fane'ly**, *adv.* — **Pro-fane'ness**, **Pro-fan'i-ty** (-făn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Prof'a-na'tion** (prŏf'-à-nā'shŭn), *n.* A violating sacred things.

Pro-fess' (prō-fĕs'), *v. t.* [PROFESSED (-fĕst'); PROFESSING.] To confess publicly; to avow. — **Pro-fess'ed-ly** (-ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* By profession; by avowal. — **Pro-fes'sion** (-fĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A professing; declaration; avowal; occupation (not mechanical, agricultural, etc.) one pursues; vocation; office; collective body of persons engaged in a calling. — **Pro-fes'sion-al** (-al), *a.* Pertaining to a profession; being by profession; avowed. — *n.* One who follows a trade, art, sport, etc., for a livelihood, and not as an amateur. — **Pro-fes'sion-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Pro-fess'or** (-fĕs'ẽr), *n.* One who makes profession, esp. formal profession of religion; teacher of any science or branch of learning. — **Pro-fess'or-ship**, *n.* Office of a professor. — **Pro'fes-so'ri-al** (prō'fĕs-sō'rĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a professor.

Prof'fer (prŏf'fẽr), *v. t.* [PROFFERED (-fẽrd); PROFFERING.] To offer for acceptance; to tender; to propose. — *n.* Offer made; attempt.

Pro-fi'cient (prō-fĭsh'ent), *a.* Well advanced in knowledge or skill; versed. — *n.* One skilled in any business, art, science, etc.; an expert; adept. — **Pro-fi'cient-ly**, *adv.* — **Pro-fi'cience** (-ens), **Pro-fi'cien-cy** (-en-sȳ), *n.*

Pro'file (prō'fĭl *or* -fēl), *n.* Outline; contour; portrait represented in a side view. — *v. t.* To draw in profile.

Prof'it (prŏf'ĭt), *n.* Acquisition beyond expenditure; useful consequences; avails; advancement; gain; emolument. — *v. t. & i.* [PROFITED; PROFITING.] To benefit; to improve. — **Prof'it-a-ble** (-à-b'l), *a.* Yielding or bringing profit; useful; advantageous. — **Prof'it-a-bly**, *adv.* — **Prof'it-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Prof'it-less**, *a.* Void of profit, gain, or advantage.

Prof'li-gate (prŏf'lĭ-gāt), *a.* Abandoned to vice; openly immoral; corrupt; dissolute; depraved; wicked. — *n.* Vicious person. — **Prof'li-gate-ly**, *adv.* — **Prof'li-ga-cy** (-gà-sȳ), *n.* Lavishness; prodigality; exuberance.

Pro-found' (prō-found'), *a.* Descending far below the surface; deep; learned; thorough; penetrating. — *n.* The deep; the ocean. — **Pro-found'ly**, *adv.* — **Pro-found'ness**, **Pro-fun'di-ty** (-fŭn'dĭ-tȳ), *n.* Condition or quality of being profound; depth of place, of knowledge, of science, of feeling, etc.

Pro-fuse' (prō-fūs'), *a.* Very liberal; bountiful; prodigal; extravagant. — **Pro-fuse'ly**, *adv.* — **Pro-fuse'ness**, **Pro-fu'sion** (-fū'zhŭn), *n.*

Prog (prŏg), *v. i.* To wander about and beg; to steal. — *n.* Victuals sought by begging, or found by wandering; food; supplies.

Pro-gen'i-tor (prō-jĕn'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* An ancestor; a forefather. — **Prog'e-ny** (prŏj'ē-nȳ), *n.* Descendants; offspring.

Prog-no'sis (prŏg-nō'sĭs), *n.* The foretelling of a disease by particular symptoms. — **Prog-nos'tic** (-nŏs'tĭk), *a.* Indicating something by symptoms. — *n.* A sign by which a future event may be foretold; a prediction; symptom indicating the course and event of a disease. — **Prog-nos'ti-cate** (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To indicate as future; to betoken; to forebode; to presage; to prophesy. — **Prog-nos'ti-ca'tor** (-kā'tẽr), *n.* — **Prog-nos'ti-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A foretelling something future by present signs; foretoken; previous sign.

Pro'gram (prō'grăm), **Pro'gramme**, *n.* A brief outline of the order to be pursued, or subjects embraced, in any public exercise.

Prog'ress (prŏg'rĕs), *n.* A moving forward; advancement; improvement; proficiency; motion. — **Pro-gress'** (prō-grĕs'), *v. i.* [Progressed (prō-grĕst'); Progressing.] To make progress; to move forward; to advance; to go on; to make improvement. — **Pro-gres'sion** (prō-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A moving forward; course; passage; advance. — **Pro-gres'sion-al** (-al), *a.* Tending to progress; relating to progression. — **Pro-gress'ive** (-grĕs'ĭv), *a.* Moving forward; advancing; improving. — **Pro-gress'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **Pro-gress'ive-ness**, *n.*

Pro-hib'it (prō-hĭb'ĭt), *v. t.* [Prohibited; Prohibiting.] To forbid; to prevent; to preclude. — **Pro-hib'it-er**, *n.* — **Pro'hi-bi'tion** (prō'hĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A forbidding, esp. legal interdiction of the sale of intoxicating liquor. — **Pro'hi-bi'tion-ist**, *n.* One who favors prohibitory duties in commerce, or prohibition of the sale of intoxicants. — **Pro-hib'it-ive** (prō-hĭb'ĭt-ĭv), **Pro-hib'it-o-ry** (-ō-rỹ), *a.* Tending to prohibit, forbid, or exclude.

Proj'ect (prŏj'ĕkt), *n.* That which is projected, intended, or devised; an idle scheme; a design; a plan; a purpose. — **Pro-ject'** (prō-jĕkt'), *v. t.* To throw out; to cast forward; to devise; to draw or exhibit (the form of anything); to design; to delineate. — *v. i.* To shoot forward; to extend beyond something else; to jut. — **Pro-ject'or** (-jĕkt'ẽr), *n.* One who projects designs or schemes, esp. impracticable schemes. — **Pro-ject'ile** (-ĭl), *a.* Impelling or impelled forward. — *n.* A body projected through the air, as a cannon ball; *pl.* science of the motion, range, etc., of bodies thrown by an impelling force above the earth. — **Pro-jec'tion** (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* A throwing or shooting forward; part jutting out (of a building, etc.); plan; scheme; delineation of an object on a perspective plane. — **Pro-jec'ture** (-jĕk'tûr), *n.* A jutting out.

Pro'late (prō'lāt), *a.* Stretched out; extended in the direction of a line joining the poles.

Prol'i-cide (prŏl'ĭ-sīd *or* prō'lĭ-), *n.* Crime of destroying one's offspring.

Pro-lif'ic (prō-lĭf'ĭk), *a.* Producing young or fruit; fruitful; productive; active.

Pro-lix' (prō-lĭks' *or* prō'lĭks), *a.* Extending to a great length; diffuse; protracted; tedious; wearisome. — **Pro-lix'ly**, *adv.* — **Pro-lix'ness**, **Pro-lix'i-ty** (-lĭks'ĭ-tỹ), *n.*

Pro'lo-cu'tor (prō'lō-kū'tẽr *or* prō-lŏk'ū-tẽr), *n.* One who speaks for another; speaker or chairman of a convocation.

Pro'logue (prō'lŏg), *n.* Introduction to a discourse or to a dramatic performance.

Pro-long' (prō-lŏng'), *v. t.* To lengthen; to extend; to protract; to defer; to postpone. — **Pro'lon-ga'tion** (prō'lŏn-gā'shŭn), *n.* A lengthening; extension; postponement.

Prom'e-nade' (prŏm'ĕ-nād' *or* -nād'), *n.* A walk; place for walking. — *v. i.* To walk for amusement or exercise.

Pro-me'the-an (prō-mē'thē-an), *a.* Pertaining to Prometheus, who was fabled to have formed men of clay, and given them life by fire stolen from heaven; life-giving; inspiring.

Prom'i-nent (prŏm'ĭ-nent), *a.* Standing out beyond other things; distinguished above others; conspicuous. — **Prom'i-nent-ly**, *adv.* — **Prom'i-nence** (-nens), **Prom'i-nen-cy** (-nen-sỹ), *n.*

Pro-mis'cu-ous (prō-mĭs'kū-ŭs), *a.* Mixed; confused. — **Pro-mis'cu-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Prom'ise (prŏm'ĭs), *n.* A declaration, written or verbal, binding the person who makes it to do a specified act; basis of hope; fulfillment of what is promised. — *v. t.* & *i.* [Promised (-ĭst); Promising.] To give assurance by a promise; to afford hopes or expectations. — **Prom'is-ee'** (prŏm'ĭs-ē'), *n.* One to whom a promise is made. — **Prom'is-er** (prŏm'ĭs-ẽr), **Prom'is-or** (-ôr), *n.* One who engages or undertakes. — **Prom'is-so-ry** (-sō-rỹ), *a.* Containing a promise or binding declaration. — **Promissory note**. A written promise to pay, at a time specified, a certain sum of money.

Prom'on-to-ry (prŏm'ŭn-tō-rỹ), *n.*; *pl.* Promontories (-rĭz). A high point of land projecting into the sea; a headland.

Pro-mote' (prō-mōt'), *v. t.* To contribute to the growth or excellence of; to forward; to advance; to exalt in station or honor. — **Pro-mot'er**, *n.* — **Pro-mo'tion** (-mō'shŭn), *n.* A promoting or exalting; encouragement; elevation. — **Pro-mo'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to advance or encourage.

Prompt (prŏmt), *a.* Ready to act as occasion demands; cheerfully performed; quick; alert. — *v. t.* To excite to action or exertion; to suggest to the mind; to assist (a speaker or learner) when at loss; to instigate; to remind; to dictate. — **Prompt'er**, *n.* — **Prompt'ly**, *adv.* — **Prompt'ness**, **Prompt'i-tude** (-ĭ-tūd), *n.*

Pro-mul'gate (prō-mŭl'gāt), **Pro-mulge'** (prō-mŭlj'), *v. t.* [Promulged (-mŭljd'); Promulging (-mŭl'jĭng).] To make known (laws, decrees, tidings, etc.) by declaration; to publish; to declare; to proclaim. — **Pro'mul-ga'tion** (prō'mŭl-gā'shŭn), *n.* A promulgating; declaration. — **Pre'mul-ga'tor** (prō'mŭl-gā'tẽr), **Pro-mul'ger** (prō-mŭl'jẽr), *n.*

Prone (prōn), *a.* Bending forward; lying with the face downward; inclined; disposed. — **Prone'ly**, *adv.* — **Prone'ness**, *n.*

Prong (prŏng), *n.* Sharp-pointed instrument; tine of a fork, etc.; a pointed projection. — **Prong'horn'** (prŏng'hôrn'), *n.* American antelope of the Rocky Mountain region.

Pronghorn.

‖Pro'non'cé' (prō'nŏn'sā'), *a.* Strongly pronounced or marked; decided; emphatic.

Pro'noun (prō'noun), *n.* Word used instead of a noun. — **Pro-nom'i-nal** (prō-nŏm'ĭ-nal), *a.* Belonging to, or of the nature of, a pronoun.

Pro-nounce' (prō-nouns'), *v. t.* [PRONOUNCED (-nounst'); PRONOUNCING.] To speak distinctly; to utter formally or solemnly. — **Pro-nounce'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being pronounced. — **Pro-nounced'** (-nounst'), *a.* Strongly marked; decided. — **Pro-nun'ci-a'tion** (-nŭn'sĭ-ā'shŭn *or* -shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Utterance.

Pro-nun'ci-a-men'to (prō-nŭn'sĭ-ä-mĕn'tō), **‖Pro-nun'ci-a'mi-en'to** (prō-nụn'thĕ-ä'mĕ-ĕn'tō), *n.* Proclamation; manifesto; formal declaration.

Proof (prōōf), *n.* Any process or operation to establish a fact or truth; a test; a degree of strength; trial impression from type, an engraved plate, etc., taken for correction. — *a.* Firm or successful in resisting. — **Proof sheet.** A proof, or trial impression, of printed or engraved matter.

Prop (prŏp), *v. t.* [PROPPED (prŏpt); PROPPING.] To support by placing something under or against; to sustain; to uphold. — *n.* That which sustains an incumbent weight; a stay; a staff; a pillar.

Prop'a-gate (prŏp'ä-gāt), *v. t.* To generate; to increase; to spread; to disseminate; to promote. — *v. i.* To have young or issue; to be multiplied. — **Prop'a-ga'tor** (-gā'tẽr), *n.* — **Prop'a-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* A propagating; extension of anything; generation; spread; increase. — **Prop'a-ga-ble** (prŏp'ä-gä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being propagated. — **Prop'a-gan'da** (-găn'dä), *n.* A society in Rome, which directs Roman Catholic missions. — **Prop'a-gan'dism** (-dĭz'm), *n.* A propagating tenets or principles. — **Prop'a-gan'dist** (-dĭst), *n.* One who propagates any system of principles.

Pro-pel' (prō-pĕl'), *v. t.* [PROPELLED (-pĕld'); PROPELLING.] To drive, urge, or press onward. — **Pro-pel'ler,** *n.* One who, or that which, propels; a contrivance for propelling a steam vessel, being usually a revolving screw placed in the stern; a steamer thus propelled.

Pro-pense' (prō-pĕns'), *a.* Inclined; disposed; prone. — **Pro-pense'ness, Pro-pen'sion** (-pĕn'shŭn), **Pro-pen'si-ty** (-sĭ-tĭ), *n.* Disposition; bias; proclivity; proneness.

Prop'er (prŏp'ẽr), *a.* One's own; natural; fit; adapted; just; right; accurate. — **Prop'er-ly,** *adv.* — **Prop'er-ness,** *n.*

Prop'er-ty (prŏp'ẽr-tĭ), *n.; pl.* PROPERTIES (-tĭz). That which is proper to anything or peculiar to any person; thing owned; ownership; estate; land with the appurtenant buildings; goods; riches; wealth.

Proph'et (prŏf'ĕt), *n.* One who prophecies, or foretells events. — **Proph'et-ess** (-ĕs), *n.* A female prophet. — **Pro-phet'ic** (prō-fĕt'ĭk), **Pro-phet'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Containing or pertaining to prophecy. — **Pro-phet'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Pro-phet'ic-al-ness,** *n.* — **Proph'e-cy** (-ĕ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* PROPHECIES (-sĭz). Declaration of something to come; inspired foretelling; a book of prophecies; interpretation of Scripture. — **Proph'e-sy** (-sī), *v. t.* & *i.* [PROPHESIED (-sīd); PROPHESYING (-sī'ĭng).] To foretell; to preach; to exhort. — **Proph'e-si'er** (-sī'ẽr), *n.*

Proph'y-lac'tic (prŏf'ĭ-lĭk'tĭk *or* prō'fĭ-), *n.* Medicine which defends against disease; a preventive. — **Proph'y-lac'tic, Proph'y-lac'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Preventive.

Pro-pin'qui-ty (prō-pĭn'kwĭ-tĭ), *n.* Nearness; neighborhood; proximity.

Pro-pi'tious (prō-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Favorable; kind. — **Pro-pi'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **Pre-pi'ti-ate** (-pĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* To appease and render favorable; to make propitious. — **Pro-pi'ti-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.* — **Pro-pi'ti-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A propitiating; atonement; atoning sacrifice. — **Pre-pi'ti-a-to-ry** (-ä-tō-rĭ), *a.* Having power to propitiate.

Pro'po-lis (prŏ'pō-lĭs *or* prŏp'ō-), *n.* A resinous substance used by bees to stop crevices in their hives, etc.

Pro-po'nent (prō-pō'nent), *n.* One who makes a proposal, or lays down a proposition.

Pro-por'tion (prō-pōr'shŭn), *n.* Arrangement of parts; comparative relation; share; equality of ratios. — *v. t.* To adjust in suitable proportion. — **Pro-por'tion-a-ble** (-ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being proportioned; proportional. — **Pro-por'tion-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Pro-por'tion-a-bly,** *adv.* — **Pro-por'tion-al,** *a.* Having a due proportion; having the same, or a constant, ratio. — *n.* A number or quantity in a proportion. — **Pro-por'tion-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Pro-por'tion-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **Pro-por'tion-ate** (-ăt), *a.* Proportional. — *v. t.* To make proportional; to proportion. — **Pro-por'tion-ate-ly,** *adv.* — **Pro-por'tion-ate-ness,** *n.*

Pro-pose' (prō-pōz'), *v. t.* [PROPOSED (-pōzd'); PROPOSING.] To offer for consideration; to purpose; to intend. — *v. i.* To lay schemes; to offer one's self in marriage. — **Pro-pos'er,** *n.* — **Pro-pos'al** (-pōz'al), *n.* Proposition; offer; overture. — **Prop'o-si'tion** (prŏp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Thing proposed or offered, for consideration or adoption; complete sentence; subject and predicate united by a copula; statement of a truth to be demonstrated or of an operation to be performed.

Pro-pound' (prō-pound'), *v. t.* To lay before; to offer for consideration. — **Pro-pound'er,** *n.*

Pro-pri'e-tor (prō-prī'ē-tẽr), *n.* One who has legal right or exclusive title to anything; owner. — **Pro-pri'e-tress,** *n.* A female proprietor. — **Pro-pri'e-ta-ry** (-tā-rĭ), *n.* A proprietor; body of proprietors collectively. — *a.* Pertaining to a proprietor.

Pro-pri'e-ty (prō-prī'ē-tĭ), *n.; pl.* PROPRIETIES (-tĭz). Fitness; suitableness; accuracy.

Pro-pul'sion (prō-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* A propelling or driving forward. — **Pro-pul'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to propel.

Pro-rate' (prō-rāt'), *v. t.* To divide, distribute, or assess *pro rata*, or proportionally.

Pro-rogue' (prō-rōg'), *v. t.* [PROROGUED (-rōgd'); PROROGUING.] To protract; to defer; to continue (parliament) from one session to another; to adjourn indefinitely. — **Pro'ro-ga'tion** (prō'rō-gā'shŭn), *n.* Adjournment.

Pro-sa'ic (prō-zā'ĭk), **Pro-sa'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, like, or in the form of, prose; dull; uninteresting; prosy. — **Pro-sa'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Pro-sce'ni-um (prō-sē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* The front part of a theater stage.

Pre-scribe' (prō-skrīb'), *v. t.* [PROSCRIBED (prō-skrībd'); PROSCRIBING.] To denounce and condemn; to outlaw; to doom. — **Pro-scrib'er,** *n.* — **Pro-scrip'tion** (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* Outlawry;

condemnation; denunciation. — **Pro-scrip'tive** (prō-skrĭp'tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, proscription; proscribing.

Prose (prōz), *n.* Natural language of man; language not in verse; dull and commonplace discourse. — *a.* Pertaining to, or composed of, prose; dull. — *v. i.* To write prose; to talk in a prosy, tedious manner. — **Pros'er**, *n.* — **Pros'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Like prose; dull; flat. — **Pros'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Pros'i-ness**, *n.*

Pros'e-cute (prŏs'ē-kūt), *v. t.* To follow or pursue; to seek by legal process; to accuse of crime; to criminate. — *v. i.* To carry on a legal prosecution. — **Pres'e-cu'tor**, *n.* — **Pros'e-cu'tion** (-kū'shŭn), *n.* A prosecuting; institution of a suit at law.

Pros'e-lyte (prŏs'ē-līt), *n.* A convert to a sect, opinion, system, or party. — *v. t.* To convert. — **Pros'e-ly-tism** (-lĭ-tĭz'm *or* -lĭt-tĭz'm), *n.* A proselyting.

Pros'er, Pros'i-ness. See under Prose, *n.*

Pros'o-dy (prŏs'ō-dȳ), *n.* The part of grammar which treats of quantity of syllables, accent, and laws of versification. — **Pros'o-dist, Pro-so'di-an** (prō-sō'dĭ-*an*), *n.* One skilled in prosody. — **Pro-so'di-al** (-*al*), **Pro-sod'i-cal** (-sŏd'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to, or according to rules of, prosody.

Pros'pect (prŏs'pĕkt), *n.* View; landscape; lookout; ground for hoping; expectation. — *v. t. & i.* To look over; to explore (land, for gold, etc.). — **Pros'pect-or** (prŏs'pĕkt-ẽr), *n.* — **Pro-spec'tion** (prō-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* A looking forward, or providing for future wants. — **Pro-spec'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Looking forward; acting with foresight; relating to the future. — **Pro-spec'tus** (-tŭs), *n.* Plan of a work, containing the general subject or design, cost, etc.

Pros'per (prŏs'pẽr), *v. t.* [Prospered (-pẽrd); Prospering.] To favor; to render successful. — *v. i.* To be successful; to thrive; to advance. — **Pros-per'i-ty** (-pĕr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Success; welfare; happiness. — **Pros'per-ous** (prŏs'pẽr-ŭs), *a.* Fortunate; successful; auspicious; lucky. — **Pros'per-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Pros'per-ous-ness**, *n.*

Pros'ti-tute (prŏs'tĭ-tūt), *v. t.* To devote to base purposes. — *n.* — **Pres'ti-tu'tion** (-tū'shŭn), *n.* A setting to sale (one's self, one's abilities, etc.).

Pros'trate (prŏs'trāt), *a.* Lying at length; occupying a humble or suppliant position. — **Pres'trate** (-trāt), *v. t.* To lay or fall flat; to throw down; to deprive of strength; to reduce. — **Pros-tra'tion** (-trā'shŭn), *n.* A prostrating; depression; oppression of natural strength and vigor.

Pros'y, *a.* See under Prose, *n.*

Pro'te-an (prō'tē-*an*), *a.* Pertaining to Proteus, a sea god who took different shapes; variable.

Pro-tect' (prō-tĕkt'), *v. t.* To shield from danger; to defend; to guard; to preserve; to secure. — **Pro-tect'or**, *n.* — **Pro-tect'ress**, *n.* A female protector. — **Pro-tec'tion** (-tĕk'shŭn), *n.* A protecting; defense; guard; security; safety. — **Pro-tec'tion-ist**, *n.* One who favors the protection of industry by legal enactments. — **Pro-tect'ive** (-tĕkt'ĭv), *a.* Affording protection; sheltering. — **Pro-tect'or-ate** (-āt), *n.* Government by a protector; authority assumed by a superior power over an inferior one. — **Pro-tect'or-ship**, *n.* Office of a protector or regent.

‖**Pro'té-gé'** (prō'tā-zhā'), *n. m.*, **Pro'té-gée'**, *n. f.* One under the protection of another.

Pro'te-les (prō'tē-lēz), *n.* A South African beast of prey, akin to the hyena.

Proteles.

Pro-test' (prō-tĕst'), *v. i.* To affirm solemnly; to aver; to declare; to profess. — *v. t.* To make declaration of or against; to disown; to disclaim. — **Pro'test** (prō'tĕst), *n.* Formal declaration of dissent. — **Prot'es-tant** (prŏt'ĕs-*tant*), *a.* Making a protest; pertaining to those who disagree with the Church of Rome. — *n.* One who dissents from the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. — **Prot'es-tan-tism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Protestant religion. — **Prot'es-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A making protest; solemn declaration, esp. of dissent.

Pro-thon'o-ta-ry (prō-thŏn'ō-tā-rȳ), *n.* Chief notary or clerk of a court.

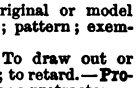
Pre'to-col (prō'tō-kŏl), *n.* Original copy of a writing, treaty, or transaction.

Pre'to-mar'tyr (prō'tō-mär'tẽr), *n.* The first martyr, Stephen; first person sacrificed in any cause.

Pro'to-plasm (prō'tō-plăz'm), *n.* Viscid material in vegetable and animal cells, which furnishes the beginning of nutrition and growth in all living organisms. — **Pro'to-plast** (-plăst), *n.* Thing first formed, as a copy to be imitated; an original; a prototype.

Pro'to-type (prō'tō-tīp), *n.* Original or model after which anything is copied; pattern; exemplar.

Pro-tract' (prō-trăkt'), *v. t.* To draw out or lengthen; to prolong; to defer; to retard. — **Pro-tract'er**, *n.* One who protracts; a protractor. — **Pro-tract'or** (-ẽr), *n.* Mathematical instrument for laying down angles on paper; surgical instruments for extracting foreign matter from a wound. — **Pro-trac'tion** (-trăk'shŭn), *n.* A drawing out. — **Pro-tract'ive** (-trăkt'ĭv), *a.* Drawing out or lengthening; prolonging; delaying.



Protractor.

Pro-trude' (prō-trūd'), *v. t. & i.* To thrust out; to shoot forward. — **Pre-tru'sion** (-trū'zhŭn), *n.* A thrusting forward. — **Pre-tru'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Thrusting forward.

Pro-tu'ber-ance (prō-tū'bẽr-*ans*), *n.* Anything swelled beyond the adjacent surface; projection. — **Pre-tu'ber-ant** (-*ant*), *a.* Prominent. — **Pro-tu'ber-ate** (-āt), *v. i.* To swell beyond the adjacent surface; to bulge out. — **Pro-tu'ber-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A swelling.

Proud (proud), *a.* Feeling or manifesting pride; having inordinate self-esteem; conceited; arrogant; lofty; splendid. — **Proud flesh.** A fungous growth or excrescence in a wound or ulcer. — **Proud'ly**, *adv.*

Prov'a-ble (prōōv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being proved.

Prove (prōōv), *v. t.* & *i.* To try or ascertain by experiment, test, or standard; to verify; to establish; to show; to demonstrate.

Prov'en-der (prŏv'ĕn-dẽr), *n.* Dry food for beasts, as corn, hay, oats, etc.

Prov'erb (prŏv'ẽrb), *n.* An old and common saying; sentence briefly expressing some practical truth; paradoxical assertion; maxim; adage; a saw. — **Pro-ver'bi-al** (prō-vẽr'bĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, or comprised in, a proverb; universally acknowledged. — **Pro-ver'bi-al-ly**, *adv.*

Pro-vide' (prō-vīd'), *v. t.* To look out for in advance; to make ready for future use; to prepare; to supply. — *v. i.* To procure supplies; to furnish; to stipulate previously. — **Pro-vid'ed**, *conj.* On condition; if; — followed by *that*. — **Pro-vid'er**, *n.* — **Prov'i-dent** (prŏv'ĭ-*dent*), *a.* Foreseeing; cautious; careful; prudent; frugal. — **Prov'i-dence** (-*dens*), *n.* A providing or preparing for future use; foresight and care which God exercises over his creatures. — **Prov'i-den'tial** (-dĕn'*shal*), *a.* Effected by, or referable to, providence. — **Prov'i-den'tial-ly**, *adv.*

Prov'ince (prŏv'ĭns), *n.* A district or portion of an empire, or state, remote from the capital; a region of country; tract; division in any department of knowledge; business; duty; calling. — **Pro-vin'cial** (prō-vĭn'*shal*), *a.* Of or pertaining to a province; exhibiting the ways or manners of a province; not cosmopolitan; unpolished; rude; narrow; illiberal. — *n.* One belonging to a province; one having direction of religious houses of a fraternity in a given district. — **Pro-vin'cial-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Manner of speech or thought characteristic of a province; narrowness; illiberality.

Pro-vi'sion (prō-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* A providing; measures taken beforehand; stock of food collected or stored; condition; previous agreement; proviso; temporary arrangement. — *v. t.* To supply with food. — **Pro-vi'sion-al** (-*al*), *a.* Provided for present need; temporary. — **Pro-vi'sion-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Pro-vi'sion-a-ry** (-ȧ-rў), *a.* Provisional.

Pro-vi'so (prō-vī'zō), *n.*; *pl.* Provisos (-zōz). Conditional stipulation. — **Pro-vi'so-ry** (-zō-rў), *a.* Containing a proviso; conditional; temporary.

Pro-voke' (prō-vōk'), *v. t.* [Provoked (-vōkt'); Provoking.] To call forth; to stimulate; to irritate; to offend. — **Prov'o-ca'tion** (prŏv'ō-kā'shŭn), *n.* A provoking; that which excites anger. — **Pro-vo'ca-tive** (prō-vŏ'kȧ-tĭv), *a.* Tending to provoke or stimulate. — *n.* A stimulant.

Prow of Ancient Galley.

Prov'ost (prŏv'ŭst), *n.* Chief magistrate of a city or town; head of a college. — **Provost marshal** (*often pron.* prō-vō'). A military or naval officer charged with police and disciplinary administration.

Prow (prou), *n.* The fore part of a ship; the bow.

Prow'ess (prou'ĕs), *n.* Distinguished bravery; valor.

Prowl (proul), *v. t.* & *i.* [Prowled (prould); Prowling.] To rove, esp. for prey; to plunder. — **Prowl'er**, *n.*

Prox'i-mate (prŏks'ĭ-mĭt), *a.* Next preceding or following; closest; direct. — **Prox'i-mate-ly**, *adv.* — **Prox-im'i-ty** (prŏks-ĭm'ĭ-tў), *n.* — **Prox'i-mo** (prŏks'ĭ-mō), *n.* [Lat., on the next.] The next month.

Prox'y (prŏks'ў), *n.*; *pl.* Proxies (-ĭz). Agency of one who acts as substitute for another; one deputed to act for another; writing by which one person authorizes another to vote in his place.

Prude (prūd), *n.* A woman of affected or exaggerated modesty. — **Prud'er-y**, *n.* Affected scrupulousness; coyness. — **Prud'ish**, *a.* Very formal, precise, or reserved.

Pru'dence (prū'*dens*), *n.* State of being prudent; judiciousness; discretion; judgment. — **Pru'dent** (-*dent*), *a.* Practically wise; careful; economical; discreet; judicious; provident. — **Pru'dent-ly**, *adv.* — **Pru-den'tial** (prū-dĕn'*shal*), *a.* Proceeding from, or prescribed by, prudence; discretionary; advisory. — **Pru-den'tial-ly**, *adv.*

Prud'er-y, Prud'ish. See under Prude, *n.*

Prune (prūn), *v. t.* [Pruned (prūnd); Pruning.] To lop or cut off (superfluous branches of trees); to trim; to dress, as a bird its feathers. — *v. i.* To dress; to prink. — **Prun'er**, *n.* — **Prun'ing**, *n.* A trimming. — **Pruning hook, knife, shears.** Implements for trimming trees, shrubs, etc.

Prune (prūn), *n.* A dried plum; sometimes, a fresh plum.

Prus'sian (prŭsh'*an* *or* prūs'*shan*), *a.* Of or pertaining to Prussia. — *n.* Citizen of Prussia. — **Prussian blue.** Coloring substance obtained from cyanides of ferrous iron, used in dyeing, making ink, etc. — **Prus'sic** (prŭs'sĭk *or* prūs'sĭk), *a.* Pertaining to Prussian blue. — **Prussic acid.** Hydrocyanic acid, a virulent poison.

Pry (prī), *v. i.* [Pried; Prying.] To inspect closely; to peep. — *n.* Curious inspection; impertinent peeping. — **Pry'ing**, *a.* Inquisitive.

Pry (prī), *n.* A lever. — *v. t.* To raise with a lever; to prize.

Psalm (säm), *n.* A sacred song; hymn. — **Psalm'ist** (säm'ĭst), *n.* Writer of sacred songs. — **Psal'mo-dy** (săl'mō-dў *or* säm'ō-dў), *n.* The singing of psalms; sacred song collectively. — **Psal'mo-dist**, *n.*

Psal'ter (sąl'tẽr), *n.* The Book of Psalms, esp. as printed in the Book of Common Prayer.

Psal'ter-y (sąl'tẽr-ў), *n.* A Hebrew stringed instrument of music.

Pseu'do-nym (sū'dō-nĭm), *n.* A fictitious name; a pen name. [Written also *pseudonyme*.] — **Pseu-don'y-mous** (sū-dŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* Bearing a false name.

Pshaw (shą), *interj.* Pish! pooh! — exclamation of contempt or dislike.

Psy'chic (sī'kĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the soul or to the living principle in man.

Psy-chol'o-gy (sī-kŏl'ō-jў), *n.* Science of the powers and functions of the soul. — **Psy'cho-leg'ic** (sī'kō-lŏj'ĭk), **Psy'cho-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to psychology. — **Psy-chol'o-gist** (sī-kŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in psychology.

Ptar'mi-gan (tär'mĭ-*gan*), *n.* Bird of the Grouse family, having feathered feet, most species being brown in summer, and turning white in winter.

Ptol'e-ma'ic (tŏl'ĕ-mā'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to Ptolemy, an ancient geographer and astronomer.

Pty'a-lism (tī'ă-lĭz'm), *n.* Excessive excretion of saliva; salivation.

Pub'lic (pŭb'lĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the people; relating to a nation or community; open to the knowledge of all or to common use; general; notorious. — *n.* The body of the people. — **In public.** In open view; before the people at large. — **Pub'lic-ly,** *adv.* — **Pub-lic'i-ty** (-lĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being public; notoriety.

Pub'li-can (pŭb'lĭ-kan), *n.* The keeper of an inn or public house.

Pub'li-ca'tion (pŭb'lĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A publishing or making known; the offering a work to the public by sale or by gratuitous distribution; work offered for public circulation.

Pub'li-cist (pŭb'lĭ-sĭst), *n.* A writer on the laws of nature and nations.

Pub'lish (pŭb'lĭsh), *v. t.* [PUBLISHED (-lĭsht); PUBLISHING.] To make public; to divulge; to proclaim (a law or edict); to make known by posting, or by reading in a church; to put forth (a book or other work); to put into circulation. — **Pub'lish-er,** *n.*

Puck'er (pŭk'ẽr), *v. t.* To gather into small folds or wrinkles; to corrugate. — *n.* Fold; wrinkle; state of perplexity; bother.

Pud'ding (pŭd'dĭng), *n.* Soft food variously made, but often a compound of flour, with milk and eggs; anything resembling pudding in softness, consistency, etc.

Pud'dle (pŭd'd'l), *n.* A small quantity of dirty standing water; mixture of clay and sand, worked together with water, until it is impervious to water. — *v. t.* To make foul or muddy; to make thick or close (with clay, sand, water, etc.) and impervious to water; to deprive (iron) of carbon and other impurities.

Pudg'y (pŭj'ȳ), *a.* Short and fat; dumpy; stumpy. — **Pud'gi-ness,** *n.*

Pu'er-ile (pū'ẽr-ĭl), *a.* Boyish; trifling; childish; juvenile. — **Pu'er-il'i-ty** (-ĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *a.* Childishness; a silly or insipid expression.

Puff (pŭf), *n.* A sudden or short blast of wind; a whiff; anything light and filled with air; a dry, fungous ball containing dust; light pastry; exaggerated praise, esp. in a public journal. — *v. i.* & *t.* [PUFFED (pŭft); PUFFING.] To blow with whiffs; to swell with air; to inflate with pride, flattery, etc. — **Puff'er,** *n* — **Puff'er-y** (-ȳ), *n.* Extravagant commendation. — **Puff'ball'** (-bạl'), *n.* A fungus or mushroom full of dust. — **Puff'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Swelled; inflated; bombastic. — **Puff'i-ness,** *n.*

Puffin.

Puf'fin (pŭf'fĭn), *n.* An Arctic diving bird, allied to the auk.

Pug (pŭg), *n.* A monkey; a small kind of dog, having a deformed nose and head.

Pugh (pōō), *interj.* Pshaw! pish! — used in contempt or disdain.

Pu'gil (pū'jĭl), *n.* As much as can be taken up between the thumb and first two fingers. — **Pu'gil-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Boxing or fighting with fists. — **Pu'gil-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* A boxer. — **Pu'gil-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to boxing.

Pug-na'cious (pŭg-nā'shŭs), *a.* Disposed to fight; quarrelsome. — **Pug-nac'i-ty** (-năs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quarrelsomeness.

Pug' nose' (pŭg' nōz'), *n.* A short, thick nose; a snub nose.

Puis'ne (pū'nȳ), *a.* Younger; inferior in rank.

Pu'is-sant (pū'ĭs-sant), *a.* Powerful; strong; mighty; forcible. — **Pu'is-sant-ly,** *adv.*

Pule (pūl), *v. i.* To cry like a chicken or a complaining child; to whimper; to whine.

Pull (pụl), *v. t.* & *i.* [PULLED (pụld); PULLING.] To draw; to drag; to haul; to pluck; to tug. — *n.* A drawing forcibly; contest; struggle; handle; advantage. — **Pull'back** (pụl'băk), *n.* That which keeps back, or restrains; a drawback.

Pul'let (pụl'lĕt), *n.* A young hen.

Pul'ley (pụl'lȳ), *n.*; *pl.* PULLEYS (-lĭz). A wheel for transmitting, imparting, or changing the direction of, power in machinery, by means of a belt, cord, or rope.

Pulley.

Pul'man car' (pụl'mạn kär'). Sleeping car or parlor car.

Pul'mo-na-ry (pŭl'mŏ-nā-rȳ), **Pul-mon'ic** (-mŏn'-ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or affecting, the lungs. — **Pul-mon'ic,** *n.* Medicine for the lungs.

Pulp (pŭlp), *n.* A soft, moist, slightly cohering mass of animal or vegetable matter, as the succulent part of fruit, material of which paper is made, etc. — **Pulp'y** (-ȳ), **Pulp'ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Like pulp; soft; succulent.

Pul'pit (pụl'pĭt), *n.* Elevated desk for a preacher.

Pul'sate (pŭl'sāt), *v. i.* To beat or throb. — **Pul'sa-tile** (-să-tĭl), *a.* Capable of being struck; played by beating. — **Pul-sa'tion** (-sā'shŭn), *n.* A beating; throb; stroke. — **Pul'sa-tive** (pŭl'sā-tĭv), **Pul'sa-to-ry** (-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Throbbing.

Pulse (pŭls), *n.* The beating or throbbing of the heart or blood vessels, esp. of the arteries; measured or regular beat; oscillation; vibration. — *v. i.* [PULSED (pŭlst); PULSING (pŭl'sĭng).] To beat, as the arteries; to pulsate.

Pulse (pŭls), *n.* Leguminous plants, or their seeds, as beans, peas, etc.

Pul-som'e-ter (pŭl-sŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* Vacuum pump; a pump with no piston, the steam acting directly on the water.

Pul'ver-ize (pŭl'vẽr-ĭz), *v. t.* To reduce to fine powder by beating, grinding, etc. — *v. i.* To turn to powder; to fall to dust. — **Pul'ver-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A reducing to powder. — **Pul-ver'u-lent** (-vẽr'ū-lent), *a.* Consisting of fine powder; powdery; dusty.

Pu'ma (pū'mȧ), *n.* An American carnivorous animal; the catamount; cougar; panther.

Pum'ice (pŭm'ĭs), *n.* Porous substance ejected from volcanoes. — **Pu-mi'ceous** (pū-mĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, pumice.

Pump (pŭmp), *n.* A low, thin-soled shoe.

Pump (pŭmp), *n.* An engine for raising or transferring fluids. — *v. t.* [PUMPED (pŭmt); PUMPING.] To raise (water, etc.) with a pump; to

draw out by artful interrogatories; to examine by questions to elicit secrets from. — *v. i.* To work a pump; to raise water with a pump.

Pump'kin (pŭmp'kĭn), *n.* A vine; also, its fruit, edible when cooked.

Pun (pŭn), *n.* Word or expression capable of different meanings; quibble. — *v. i.* [PUNNED (pŭnd); PUNNING.] To play upon words; to use the same word in two senses.

Punch (pŭnch), *n.* Drink composed of spirituous liquors, variously flavored.

Punch (pŭnch), *n.* A buffoon of a puppet show.

Punch (pŭnch), *n.* Tool for stamping, perforating holes in metal, etc.; a blow; a thrust. — *v. t.* [PUNCHED (pŭncht); PUNCHING.] To perforate; to strike. — **Punch'er**, *n.*

Punch (pŭnch), *n.* A short, fat fellow; a heavy draught horse.

Punch'eon (pŭnch'ŭn), *n.* A tool for piercing, stamping, etc.; a punch; a cask containing from 84 to 120 gallons.

Punc-til'io (pŭnk-tĭl'yō), *n.* Nice point of exactness in conduct; ceremoniousness. — **Punc-til'ious** (-yŭs), *a.* Attentive to punctilio; ceremonious. — **Punc-til'ious-ly**, *adv.* — **Punc-til'ious-ness**, *n.*

Punc'tu-al (pŭnk'tū-*a*l), *a.* Observant of nice points; punctilious; adhering to an appointment; prompt; precise; accurate. — **Punc'tu-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Punc'tu-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Punc'tu-ate (pŭnk'tū-āt), *v. t.* To separate (into sentences, clauses, etc.) by points. — **Punc'tu-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* The punctuating a writing.

Punc'ture (pŭnk'tŭr), *n.* A perforating or perforation; a small hole made by a point. — *v. t.* To pierce; to prick.

Pun'dit (pŭn'dĭt), *n.* A learned Brahmin.

Pung (pŭng), *n.* A one-horse sleigh.

Pun'gent (pŭn'jent), *a.* Pricking; piercing; biting; keen; acrimonious; severe. — **Pun'gent-ly**, *adv.* — **Pun'gen-cy** (-jen-sȳ), *a.*

Pu'nic (pū'nĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, the Carthaginians; faithless; treacherous.

Pun'ish (pŭn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [PUNISHED (-ĭsht); PUNISHING.] To afflict with pain for a crime or a fault; to chastise; to castigate; to whip; to discipline. — **Pun'ish-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Liable to punishment; capable of being punished. — **Pun'ish-er**, *n.* — **Pun'ish-ment**, *n.* A punishing; pain inflicted because of offense. — **Pu'ni-tive** (pū'nĭ-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to punishment.

Punk (pŭnk), *n.* Fungus or decayed wood, used as tinder; touchwood; artificial tinder.

Pun'ka (pŭn'kä), **Pun'kah**, *n.* Suspended frame for fanning a room, — used in India, etc.

Pun'ster (pŭn'stĕr), *n.* One who makes puns.

Punt (pŭnt), *n.* A flat-bottomed boat. — *v. t.* To

Punt.

propel (a boat) by a pole thrust against the bottom of a stream, pond, etc.; to kick (a dropped football) before it touches the ground.

Pu'ny (pū'nȳ), *a.* [PUNIER; PUNIEST.] Small and feeble; inferior; petty.

Pup (pŭp), *n.* A puppy; a young seal. — *v. i. & t.* [PUPPED (pŭpt); PUPPING.] To bring forth (puppies).

Pu'pa (pū'pä), *n.* An insect in a stage of development before maturity; a chrysalis.

Pu'pil (pū'pĭl), *n.* Small opening in the iris through which the rays of light pass to the retina; scholar under the care of an instructor. — **Pu'pil-age** (-ăj), *n.* State of being a pupil.

Pupa and Caterpillar of Peacock Butterfly.

Pup'pet (pŭp'pĕt), *n.* Doll; a figure moved by a wire in a mock drama.

Pup'py (pŭp'pȳ), *n.*; *pl.* PUPPIES (-pĭz). A pup; a young dog; a whelp; a person contemptible from insignificance and conceit. — **Pup'py-ish**, *a.* Like a puppy. — **Pup'py-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Extreme meanness, affectation, or conceit.

Pur (pûr), *v. i.* [PURRED (pûrd); PURRING.] To utter a low, murmuring, continued sound, as a cat. — *v. t.* To express by purring. — *n.* Sound made by a contented cat. [Written also *purr*.]

Pur'blind' (pûr'blind'), *a.* Nearsighted or dimsighted; seeing obscurely. — **Pur'blind'ness**, *n.*

Pur'chase (pûr'chās), *v. t.* [PURCHASED (-chăst); PURCHASING.] To buy; to obtain by outlay; to procure. — *n.* Acquisition of anything for a price; thing bought; property; acquisition; mechanical hold or force applied to the moving of heavy bodies, as by a lever, capstan, etc. — **Pur'chas-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being purchased. — **Pur'chas-er**, *n.*

Pure (pūr), *a.* Separate from that which defiles or blemishes; unmixed; clear; real; genuine; uncorrupted; clean; fair; chaste; innocent; holy. — **Pure'ly**, *adv.* — **Pure'ness**, **Pu'ri-ty** (pū'rĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Pur'ist** (pūr'ĭst), *n.* One nice in the choice of words. — **Pur'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Niceness, esp. in use of language; over-solicitude as to purity. — **Pu'ri-fy** (pū'rĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* To cleanse; to refine. — **Pu'ri-fi'er** (-fī'ĕr), *n.* — **Pu'ri-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A purifying; cleansing from sin.

Pur-ga'tion (pûr-gā'shŭn), *n.* A purging or purifying; a cleansing from imputation of guilt. — **Pur'ga-tive** (pûr'gä-tĭv), *a.* Having power of purging; cathartic. — *n.* A purgative medicine.

Pur'ga-to-ry (pûr'gä-tō-rȳ), *a.* Tending to purge or cleanse; expiatory. — *n.* Place or state in which (as taught by the Roman Catholic Church) the souls of persons expiate such offenses committed in this life as do not merit eternal damnation. — **Pur'ga-to'ri-al** (-tō'rĭ-*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to purgatory.

Purge (pûrj), *v. t.* [PURGED (pûrjd); PURGING (pûr'jĭng).] To render pure; to purify; to cleanse; to clear from accusation or from guilt. — *v. i.* To become pure; to have excessive evacuations from the intestines. — *n.* A purging; medicine that evacuates the intestines; a carthartic. — **Pur'ger**, *n.*

Pu'ri-fy (pū'rĭ-fī), **Pu'ri-fi-ca'tion**, **Pur'ist**, etc. See under PURE, *a.*

Pu'ri-tan (pū'rĭ-tan), *n.* A dissenter from the Church of England in the 16th and 17th centuries;

one strict in his religious life. — *a.* Pertaining to or characterizing the Puritans. — **Pu'ri-tan'ic** (pū'rĭ-tăn'ĭk), **Pu'ri-tan'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the Puritans, or their practice; overscrupulous; rigid. — **Pu'ri-tan'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Pu'ri-tan-ism** (pū'rĭ-tan-ĭz'm), *n.* Notions or practice of Puritans.

Pu'ri-ty, *n.* See under PURE, *a.*

Purl (pûrl), *n.* To decorate with fringe or embroidery. — *n.* An embroidered border; fringe; inversion of stitches in knitting, causing a ribbed appearance. — *v. t.* To trim with fringe, etc.

Purl (pûrl), *v. i.* To run swiftly round, as a small stream among stones; to eddy; to murmur, as running water. — *n.* An eddy; ripple; sound of flowing water; spiced malt liquor.

Pur'lieu (pûr'lū), *n.* Outer portion of a place; environs.

Pur'lin (pûr'lĭn), **Pur'line**, *n.* Horizontal timber supporting rafters.

Pur-loin' (pûr-loin'), *v. t.* [PURLOINED (-loind'); PURLOINING.] To steal; to filch; to pilfer. — **Pur-loin'er**, *n.*

Pur'ple (pûr'p'l), *n.* A color composed of red and blue; royal rank; exalted station. — *a.* Of the color called purple; regal; imperial; blood-red; bloody. — *v. t.* To make purple; to dye of a deep red.

Pur'port (pûr'pŏrt), *n.* Design or tendency; meaning; import. — *v. t.* To intend; to signify; to profess.

Pur'pose (pûr'pŭs), *n.* An object to be reached; end; aim. — *v. t.* [PURPOSED (-pŭst); PURPOSING.] To design; to intend; to mean. — **Pur'pose-ly**, *adv.* By design; intentionally.

Purr, *v. i.* See PUR.

Purse (pûrs), *n.* A bag to carry money in; treasury; sum of money offered as a prize or present. — *v. t.* To put in a purse; to contract (the brow, mouth, etc.) into wrinkles, like the mouth of a purse. — **Purse'-proud'** (-proud'), *a.* Proud of wealth; elated by riches. — **Purse crab.** A fruit-eating land crab of the islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, sometimes exceeding 20 pounds in weight. — **Purse net.** A fishing net whose mouth may be drawn together like a purse.

Purse Crab.

Purs'er (pûrs'ẽr), *n.* A paymaster of a ship.

Pur'si-ness (pûr'sĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being pursy; shortness of breath.

Pur-sue' (pûr-sū'), *v. t.* [PURSUED (-sūd'); PURSUING.] To follow; to chase; to seek. — *v. i.* To go on; to proceed. — **Pur-su'er**, *n.* — **Pur-su'a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being, or fit to be, pursued. — **Pur-su'ance** (-ans), *n.* A pursuing or prosecuting; consequence. — **Pur-su'ant** (-ant), *a.* Done in consequence; according. — **Pur-suit'** (-sūt'), *n.* A following with haste; chase; business; occupation; prosecution.

Pur'sui-vant (pûr'swĕ-vant), *n.* A state messenger.

Pur'sy (pûr'sy), *a.* Inflated; swelled; fat, short, and thick; short-breathed.

Pu'ru-lent (pū'rụ-lent), *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, pus.

Pur-vey' (pûr-vā'), *v. t. & i.* [PURVEYED (-vād'); PURVEYING.] To furnish; to provide; to cater. — **Pur-vey'or**, *n.* — **Pur-vey'ance** (-ans), *n.* A providing or procuring; provisions; food.

Pur'view (pûr'vū), *n.* Body of a statute; limit; scope; extent.

Pus (pŭs), *n.* Matter; a yellowish-white liquid produced by suppuration of a sore, ulcer, etc.

Push (pụsh), *v. t. & i.* [PUSHED (pụsht); PUSHING.] To press or urge; to drive. — *n.* A thrust; impulse; emergency. — **Push'er**, *n.*

Pu'sil-lan'i-mous (pū'sĭl-lăn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* Without manly courage; cowardly; feeble. — **Pu'sil-la-nim'i-ty** (-lă-nĭm'ĭ-tỹ), *n.*

Puss (pụs), **Puss'y** (-ỹ), *n.* A cat; a hare.

Pus'tule (pŭs'tūl), *n.* A pimple containing pus. — **Pus'tu-lous** (-tŭ-lŭs), *a.* Covered with pustules. — **Pus'tu-late** (-tŭ-lāt), *v. t.* To form into pustules, or blisters.

Put (pụt), *v. t.* [PUT; PUTTING.] To place; to lay; to set; to apply; to express; to urge. — *v. i.* To go or move; to steer; to direct.

Pu'ta-tive (pū'tă-tĭv), *a.* Commonly thought; supposed; reputed.

Put'log' (pụt'lŏg'), *n.* A timber supporting the floor of a scaffold.

Put'-off' (pụt'ŏf'), *n.* A shift for delay; an evasion; an excuse.

Put'-out' (pụt'out'), *a.* Vexed; annoyed; angry.

Pu'trid (pū'trĭd), *a.* Tending to decay; decomposed; rotten. — **Pu-trid'i-ty** (pū-trĭd'ĭ-tỹ), **Pu'trid-ness** (pū'trĭd-nĕs), *n.* — **Pu'tre-fy** (pū'trĕ-fī) *v. t. & i.* [PUTREFIED (-fid); PUTREFYING.] To foul; to rot. — **Pu'tre-fac'tion** (pū'trĕ-făk'shŭn), *n.* A putrefying; that which is putrefied. — **Pu'tre-fac'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, or causing, putrefaction. — **Pu-tres'cence** (pū-trĕs'sens), *n.* State of rotting. — **Pu-tres'cent** (-sent), *a.* Becoming putrid.

Put'ty (pŭt'tỹ), *n.* Paste or cement of whiting and linseed oil. — *v. t.* [PUTTIED (-tĭd); PUTTYING.] To cement or stop up with putty.

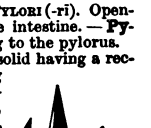
Puz'zle (pŭz'z'l), *n.* Perplexity; toy or problem taxing one's ingenuity. — *v. t.* [PUZZLED (-z'ld); PUZZLING.] To perplex; to embarrass; to bewilder; to confound.

Pyg'my (pĭg'mỹ), *n.; pl.* PYGMIES (-mĭz). A dwarf; insignificant person. — **Pyg'my, Pyg-me'an** (pĭg-mē'an), *a.* Dwarfish; very small or contemptible.

‖**Py-ja'ma** (pĭ-jä'mȧ), *n.* Oriental loose trousers; a nightdress with legs. [Written also *pajama.*]

‖**Py-lo'rus** (pĭ-lō'rŭs), *n.; pl.* PYLORI (-rī). Opening from the stomach to the intestine. — **Py-lor'ic** (-lŏr'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the pylorus.

Pyr'a-mid (pĭr'ȧ-mĭd), *n.* A solid having a rectilinear base, and terminating in a point at the top. — **Py-ram'i-dal** (pĭ-răm'ĭ-dal), **Pyr'a-mid'ic** (pĭr'ȧ-mĭd'ĭk), **Pyr'a-mid'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Having the form of a pyramid.



Pyramids.

Pyre (pīr), *n.* A funeral pile; a pile to be burnt.

Pyr'i-form (pĭr'ĭ-fŏrm), *a.* Having the form of a pear.

Py-ri'tes (pĭ-rī'tēz), *n.* Metallic mineral, combining sulphur with iron, copper, cobalt, or nickel.

Py-rol'o-gy (pĭ-rŏl'ŏ-jy), *n.* Science of, or a treatise on, heat.

Py-rom'e-ter (pĭ-rŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* An instrument measuring degrees of heat above those indicated by the mercurial thermometer.

Pyr'o-tech'nic (pĭr'ŏ-tĕk'nĭk), **Pyr'o-tech'nic-al** (-nĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to fireworks. — **Pyr'o-tech'nics** (-nĭks), **Pyr'o-tech'ny** (pĭr'ŏ-tĕk'ny), *n.* Art of making fireworks. — **Pyr'o-tech'nist** (-tĕk'nĭst), *n.* One skilled in pyrotechny; a maker of fireworks.

Pyr'rhic (pĭr'rĭk), *n.* An ancient military dance; a metrical foot of ten short syllables.

Pyr'rho-nism (pĭr'rŏ-nĭz'm), *n.* Skepticism; universal doubt.

Pyth'a-go're-an (pĭth'ă-gō'rē-an *or* pĭ-thăg'ŏ-rē'-an), *a.* Pertaining to the Greek philosopher Pythagoras, his philosophy, or the commonly received system of astronomy first taught by him. — *n.* A follower of Pythagoras.

Pyx.

Py'thon (pī'thŏn), *n.* A large snake of the boa kind; diviner by spirits. — **Pyth'o-ness** (pĭth'ŏ-nĕs), *n.* Priestess who gave oracular answers at Delphi, in Greece; a witch. — **Py-thon'ic** (pĭ-thŏn'ĭk), *a.* Oracular.

Pyxidium.

Pyx (pĭks), *n.* Box, in Roman Catholic churches, containing the Host; box containing standard coins in a mint; box containing the magnetic compass on ships. — *v. t.* To test (purity of coins).

‖Pyx-id'i-um (pĭks-ĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* A seed pod which divides into halves, of which the upper serves as a lid.

Q.

Quack (kwăk), *v. i.* [QUACKED (kwăkt); QUACKING.] To cry like a duck; to boast. — *n.* Cry of the duck; boastful pretender to medical skill; a mountebank; a charlatan. — *a.* Pertaining to quackery; used by quacks. — **Quack'er-y** (-ĕr-y), *n.* Practice of a quack; empiricism.

‖Quad'ra-ges'i-ma (kwŏd'rā-jĕs'ĭ-mā), *n.* The forty days of fast preceding Easter; Lent. — **Quad'ra-ges'i-mal** (-mal), *a.* Belonging to, or used in, Lent.

Quad'ran-gle (kwŏd'răn-g'l), *n.* Any geometrical plane figure of 4 angles and 4 sides. — **Quad-ran'gu-lar** (kwŏd-răn'gŭ-lĕr), *a.* Having four angles.

Quadrangle.

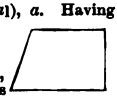
Quad'rant (kwŏd'rant), *n.* Quarter of a circle; an arc of 90°; an instrument for measuring altitudes. — **Quad-ran'tal** (kwŏd-răn'tal), *a.* Pertaining to a quadrant.

a a Quadrants.

Quad'rate (kwŏd'rāt), *a.* Square; divisible by four; suited; applicable. — *n.* A square. — *v. i.* To agree; to suit; to correspond; to square; to fit. — **Quad-rat'ic** (kwŏd-răt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a square; square. — **Quadratic equation.** Equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a square. — **Quad'ra-ture** (kwŏd'rā-tūr), *n.* A square; the finding a square having the same area as a given curvilinear figure.

Quad-ren'ni-al (kwŏd-rĕn'nĭ-al), *a.* Comprising or occurring once in four years.

Quad'ri-lat'er-al (kwŏd'rĭ-lăt'ĕr-al), *a.* Having four sides and four angles. — *n.* A plane figure having four sides and four angles.



Quadrilateral.

Qua-drille' (kwă-drĭl' *or* kă-drĭl'), *n.* Game played by four persons with forty cards; a dance having four couples in each set.

Quad-ril'lion (kwŏd-rĭl'yŭn), *n.* By English notation, the 4th power of a million, or a unit with 24 ciphers annexed; by French notation, the 5th power of a thousand, or a unit with 15 ciphers.

Quad'ri-syl'la-ble (kwŏd'rĭ-sĭl'lă-b'l), *n.* A word of four syllables.

Quad-roon' (kwŏd-rōōn'), *n.* The offspring of a mulatto and a white person.

Quad-ru'ma-nous (kwŏd-rụ'mă-nŭs), *a.* Having four hands.

Quad'ru-ped (kwŏd'rụ-pĕd), *a.* Having four feet. — *n.* A four-footed animal.

Quad'ru-ple (kwŏd'rụ-p'l), *a.* Fourfold; four times told. — *n.* Four times the sum or number. — *v. t.* [QUADRUPLED (-p'ld); QUADRUPLING.] To multiply by four; to double twice; to increase fourfold. — **Quad-ru'pli-cate** (kwŏd-rụ'-plĭ-kăt), *a.* Fourfold. — *v. t.* To quadruple. — **Quad'ru-pli-ca'tion** (kwŏd'rụ-plĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A making fourfold.

‖Quæ're (kwē'rē), *v. impera.* Inquire; see.

Quaff (kwăf), *v. t.* & *i.* [QUAFFED (kwăft); QUAFFING.] To drink copiously. — **Quaff'er**, *n.*

Quag'ga (kwăg'gă), *n.* A South African wild ass.

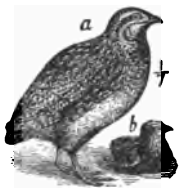
Quagga.

Quag'gy (kwăg'gy), *a.* Of the nature of a quagmire; trembling under the foot; soft; spongy. — **Quag'mire'** (-mir'), *n.* Soft, wet land.

Qua'hang, Qua'hog (kwą'hŏg), *n.* An edible American clam; the round clam.

Quail (kwāl), *v. i.* [QUAILED (kwāld); QUAILING.] To become quelled; to lose spirit; to shrink; to cower.

Quail (kwāl), *n.* A gallinaceous bird of the partridge kind; bobwhite.



European Quail.
a Adult; *b* Young.

Quaint (kwānt), *a.* Characterized by ingenuity or art; subtle; antique; fanciful; odd; whimsical; unusual. — **Quaint'ly**, *adv.* — **Quaint'ness**, *n.*

Quake (kwāk), *v. i.* [QUAKED (kwākt); QUAKING.] To tremble; to quiver; to shudder. — *n.* A shake; a trembling; a shudder. — **Quak'er**, *n.* One who quakes; one of the religious sect of Friends. — **Quak'er-ish**, *a.* Like or pertaining to Quakers. — **Quak'er-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* Peculiar character, manners, or worship of the Quakers.

Qual'i-fy (kwŏl'I-fī), *v. t.* [QUALIFIED (-fīd); QUALIFYING.] To fit; to prepare; to adapt; to modify; to restrict; to restrain. — *v. i.* To become qualified. — **Qual'i-fi'er** (-fī'ẽr), *n.* — **Qual'i-fi'a-ble** (-fī'á-b'l), *a.* Capable of being qualified; abatable. — **Qual'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fI-kā'-shŭn), *n.* A qualifying; condition or acquirement which qualifies; a limiting; diminution.

Qual'i-ty (kwŏl'I-tȳ), *n.* Nature; character; distinguishing property, characteristic, or attribute; station; rank.

Qualm (kwäm), *n.* Sudden attack of illness, faintness, etc.; a scruple of conscience. — **Qualm'ish**, *a.* Sick at the stomach; affected with nausea.

Quan'da-ry (kwŏn'dá-rȳ *or* kwŏn-dā'rȳ), *n.*; *pl.* QUANDARIES (-rIz). State of difficulty or perplexity; a dilemma.

Quan'ti-ty (kwŏn'tI-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* QUANTITIES (-tIz). Property of being measurable, or capable of increase and decrease; certain portion or part; considerable amount.

Quan'tum (kwŏn'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* QUANTA (-tá). Quantity; amount.

Quar'an-tine (kwŏr'*an*-tēn), *n.* Enforced isolation of a ship arriving in port, and thought to be infected with contagious disease; inhibition of intercourse. — (-tēn'), *v. t.* [QUARANTINED (-tēnd'); QUARANTINING.] To put in quarantine.

Quar'rel (kwŏr'rĕl), *n.* An angry contest; a broil; a feud; a dispute; contention. — *v. i.* [QUARRELED (-rĕld) or QUARRELLED; QUARRELING or QUARRELLING.] To dispute violently; to wrangle; to find fault. — **Quar'rel-er**, *n.* — **Quar'rel-some** (-sŭm), *a.* Apt to quarrel; irascible. — **Quar'rel-some-ly**, *adv.* — **Quar'rel-some-ness**, *n.*

Quar'ry (kwŏr'rȳ), *n.* An object of chase; game hunted for by hawking. — *v. i.* To prey.

Quar'ry (kwŏr'rȳ), *n.* A place where stones are cut or dug from the earth for building, etc. — *v. t.* To take from a quarry.

Quart (kwąrt), *n.* The fourth part of a gallon; two pints. — **Quar'tan** (kwąr'*tan*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the fourth. — *n.* An intermitting ague that occurs every fourth day.

Quar'ter (kwąr'tẽr), *n.* One of four equal parts into which a thing is divided; fourth of a hundredweight, being 28 or 25 pounds; fourth of a ton, or eight bushels; fourth part of the year; region; territory; locality; assigned position; station; *pl.* encampment occupied by troops; merciful treatment of an enemy. — *v. t.* [QUARTERED (-tẽrd); QUARTERING.] To divide into four equal parts; to furnish with shelter. — *v. i.* To lodge. — **Quar'ter-ly**, *a.* Containing or consisting of a fourth part; recurring at the end of each quarter of the year. — *n.* A periodical published four times during a year. — *adv.* By quarters; once in each quarter of a year. — **Quarter day.** A day regarded as terminating a quarter of the year; one on which rent is due. — **Quar'ter-deck'** (-dĕk'), *n.* The part of a ship's deck from stern to mainmast. — **Quar'ter-mas'ter** (-mäs'tẽr), *n.* An officer who provides quarters, provisions, etc., for the army; a petty naval officer who attends to the helm, binnacle, signals, etc.

Quar'tern (kwąr'tẽrn), *n.* Fourth part of a pint; a gill; a loaf weighing about four pounds.

Quar'ter-staff' (kwąr'tẽr-stȧf'), *n.* A stout staff formerly used as a weapon of defense.

Quar-tet' (kwąr-tĕt'), **Quar-tette'**, *n.* A musical composition in four parts; a set of four persons performing a piece of music; a stanza of four lines.

Quar'tile (kwąr'tIl), *n.* The aspect of planets when they are distant from each other a quarter of the circle, or 90°.

Quar'to (kwąr'tō), *n.*; *pl.* QUARTOS (-tōz). Book of the size of the fourth of a sheet of printing paper; book of a nearly square form. — *a.* Having the form or size of a quarto.

Quartz (kwąrts), *n.* A crystalline form of silica; rock crystal.

Quash (kwŏsh), *v. t.* [QUASHED (kwŏsht); QUASHING.] To beat in pieces; to crush; to annul; to make void.

Qua'si (kwā'sI). [L.] As if; in a certain sense; as it were.

Quas'sia (kwŏsh'I-á *or* kwäsh'I-á), *n.* The bitter medicinal wood of a tropical American tree.

Qua-ter'na-ry (kwá-tẽr'ná-rȳ), *a.* Consisting of four; by fours. — *n.* The number four.

Qua-ter'ni-on (kwá-tẽr'nI-ŭn), *n.* The number four; a set of four parts or objects.

Quat'rain (kwŏt'rān), *n.* A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

Qua'ver (kwā'vẽr), *v. i.* [QUAVERED (-vẽrd); QUAVERING.] To tremble; to vibrate; to shake. — *n.* A shake of the voice; in music, an eighth note.

Quay (kē), *n.* A mole or bank beside the water; a wharf; a key.

Queach'y (kwĕch'ȳ), *a.* Yielding under the feet; boggy.

Quean (kwēn), *n.* A woman; a girl; a wench.

Quea'sy (kwē'zȳ), *a.* Sick at the stomach; squeamish. — **Quea'si-ness**, *n.*

Queen (kwēn), *n.* The consort of a king; a woman sovereign of a kingdom; the female of social bees, ants, etc. — **Queen consort.** Wife of a reigning king. — **Queen dowager.** Widow of a king. — **Queen mother.** A queen dowager who is mother of the reigning king or queen. — **Queen regent** *or* **regnant.** Queen reigning in her own right. — **Queen's metal.** An alloy of

tin and other metals, resembling pewter. — **Queen's ware.** Glazed yellowish earthenware. — **Queen'ly** (-lȳ), *a.* Like or becoming a queen.

Queen'-post' (kwēn'pōst'), *n.* One of two suspending posts in a truss.

Queen-post Roof.

Quer (kwēr), *a.* Odd; singular; quaint; whimsical. — *n.* Counterfeit money. [*Slang*] — **Queer'ly,** *adv.* — **Queer'ness,** *n.*

Quell (kwĕl), *v. t.* [QUELLED (kwĕld); QUELLING.] To subdue; to crush; to quiet; to calm. — **Quell'er,** *n.*

Quench (kwĕnch), *v. t.* [QUENCHED (kwĕncht); QUENCHING.] To extinguish; to put out (fire, etc.); to stifle; to cool; to check. — **Quench'a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* — **Quench'er,** *n.* — **Quench'less,** *a.* Inextinguishable; irrepressible.

Quer'cit-ron (kwĕr'sĭt-rŭn), *n.* Bark of the black oak, or dyer's oak, used in tanning and dyeing yellow.

Que'rist (kwē'rĭst), *n.* One who asks questions.

Quern (kwĕrn), *n.* Handmill for grinding grain.

Quer'u-lous (kwĕr'ū-lŭs), *a.* Apt to repine; complaining; whining; dissatisfied. — **Quer'u-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **Quer'u-lous-ness,** *n.*

Que'ry (kwē'rȳ), *n.*; *pl.* QUERIES (-rĭz). A question; an inquiry to be answered or resolved. — *v. i.* & *t.* [QUERIED (-rĭd); QUERYING.] To ask; to doubt; to question.

Quest (kwĕst), *n.* A seeking, or looking after anything; search.

Ques'tion (kwĕs'chŭn), *n.* An asking; interrogation; debate; thing asked; query; a subject of investigation. — *v. t.* To ask; to doubt. — **Ques'tion-a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Doubtful; disputable; suspicious. — **Ques'tion-er,** *n.* — **Ques'tion-less,** *adv.* Doubtless.

Queue (kū), *n.* [F.] A cue; a pigtail.

Quib'ble (kwĭb'b'l), *n.* An evasion; cavil; pun; low conceit. — *v. i.* [QUIBBLED (-b'ld); QUIBBLING.] To evade the point in question by artifice; to play upon words; to trifle in argument; to pun. — **Quib'bler,** *n.*

Quick (kwĭk), *a.* Alive; living; animated; sprightly; hasty; swift; brisk; nimble; lively. — *adv.* In a quick manner; rapidly; without delay. — *n.* A living animal or plant; part of the body sensitive to pain; sensitive point. — **Quick'ly,** *adv.* — **Quick'ness,** *n.* — **Quick'en** (kwĭk''n), *v. t.* [QUICKENED (-'nd); QUICKENING.] To make alive; to invigorate; to stimulate; to hasten; to speed. — *v. i.* To become enlivened; to move rapidly. — **Quick'en-er,** *n.*

Quick'lime' (kwĭk'līm'), *n.* Unslacked lime.

Quick'sand' (kwĭk'sănd'), *n.* Sand mixed with water, and unable to support weight.

Quick'set' (kwĭk'sĕt'), *n.* Hedging consisting of thick shrubs; hawthorn. — *v. t.* To plant shrubs in a hedge. — *a.* Made of quickset.

Quick'sil'ver (kwĭk'sĭl'vĕr), *n.* Mercury.

Quid (kwĭd), *n.* A piece of tobacco for chewing; a cud.

Quid'di-ty (kwĭd'dĭ-tȳ), *n.* Essence of a thing; trifling nicety.

Quid'nunc' (kwĭd'nŭnk'), *n.* [L., what now?] One curious for news; a busybody; a gossip.

Qui-es'cence (kwī-ĕs'sens), **Qui-es'cen-cy** (-sen-sȳ), *n.* State of being quiescent; rest; repose. — **Qui-es'cent** (-sĕnt), *a.* Being in repose; still; quiet; mute.

Qui'et (kwī'ĕt), *a.* Being in rest; tranquil; calm; placid; mild; contented. — *n.* Rest; repose; tranquillity. — *v. t.* [QUIETED; QUIETING.] To stop motion in; to calm; to pacify. — **Qui'et-er,** *n.* — **Qui'et-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* Peace of mind. — **Qui'et-ly,** *adv.* — **Qui'et-ness, Qui'e-tude** (-ē-tūd), *n.* — **Qui-e'tus** (kwī-ē'tŭs), *n.* Rest; death; final discharge or acquittance.

Quill (kwĭl), *n.* A large, strong feather; a pen; a spine or prickle. — *v. t.* [QUILLED (kwĭld); QUILLING.] To plait, or to form with ridges like quills; to wind on a quill, as yarn. — **Quill'ing,** *n.* Narrow border or trimming, plaited so as to resemble a row of quills.

Quilt (kwĭlt), *n.* Cover made by sewing wool, cotton, etc., between two cloths. — *v. t.* To stitch together with some soft and warm substance between. — **Quilt'er,** *n.*

Quince.

Quince (kwĭns), *n.* A small tree, of the apple kind, and its fruit, of acid taste and pleasant flavor.

Qui'nine (kwī'nīn *or* kwĭ-nīn'), *n.* Alkaloid obtained from cinchona, and used as a tonic and febrifuge.

Quin'nat (kwĭn'năt), *n.* The California salmon; the king salmon.

Quinnat.

Quin'qua-ges'i-ma (kwĭn'kwȧ-jĕs'ĭ-mȧ), *a.* Fiftieth. — **Quinquagesima Sunday.** Shrove Sunday, which is fifty days before Easter.

Quin-quan'gu-lar (kwĭn-kwăn'gū-lẽr), *a.* Having five angles or corners.

Quin-quen'ni-al (kwĭn-kwĕn'nĭ-*al*), *a.* Occurring once in five years.

Quin'sy (kwĭn'zȳ), *n.* Inflammation of the throat or tonsils, with inflammatory fever.

Quint (kwĭnt), *n.* A set or sequence of five.

Quin'tal (kwĭn'tal), *n.* A weight of 112 or 100 pounds, according to the scale used.

Quin-tes'sence (kwĭn-tĕs'sens), *n.* Fifth or highest essence; pure essence; best part.

Quin-tet' (kwĭn-tĕt'), **Quin-tette',** *n.* A musical composition for five voices or instruments.

Quin-til'lion (kwĭn-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* By English notation, the fifth power of a million, or a unit and 30 ciphers annexed; by French notation, the sixth power of a thousand, or a unit and 18 ciphers.

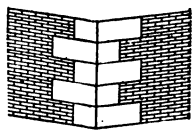
Quin'tu-ple (kwĭn'tū-p'l), *a.* Multiplied by five; fivefold. — *v. t.* [QUINTUPLED (-p'ld); QUINTUPLING (-plĭng).] To multiply by five.

Quip (kwĭp), *n.* A smart, sarcastic taunt; gibe; jeer. — *v. t.* & *i.* To taunt; to scoff.

Quire (kwīr), *n.* A bundle of 24 sheets of paper.
Quirk (kwĕrk), *n.* A sudden turn; a retort.
Quit (kwĭt), *v. t.* [QUIT or QUITTED; QUITTING.] To release from obligation, penalty, etc.; to acquit; to depart from; to forsake; to give up. — *a.* Clear; free; released.
Quit'claim' (kwĭt'klām'), *n.* Release or relinquishment of a claim. — *v. t.* [QUITCLAIMED (-klāmd'); QUITCLAIMING.] To relinquish a claim to by deed.
Quite (kwit), *adv.* Completely; wholly; entirely; to a great extent or degree; very.
Quit'rent' (kwĭt'rĕnt'), *n.* A rent whose payment frees the tenant from all other service.
Quit'tance (kwĭt'tans), *n.* Discharge from a debt; acquittance; repayment.
Quiv'er (kwĭv'ẽr), *n.* A case for arrows.
Quiv'er (kwĭv'ẽr), *v. i.* [QUIVERED (-ẽrd); QUIVERING.] To shake; to quake; to shiver; to tremble.
‖**Qui' vive'** (kē' vēv'). Challenge of a French sentinel. Hence, **To be on the qui vive**, to be on the alert, like a sentinel.
Quix-ot'ic (kwĭks-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* Like Don Quixote; extravagantly romantic; fantastically benevolent.
Quiz (kwĭz), *n.* Riddle; enigma; one who quizzes others. — *v. t.* [QUIZZED (kwĭzd); QUIZZING.] To puzzle; to question sharply; to peer at. — **Quiz'zic-al** (-zĭ-kal), *a.* Comical.

Quiver.

Quod (kwŏd), *n.* A quadrangle; a court; a prison.
Quoin (kwoin *or* koin), *n.* An angle; wedge-like piece of stone, wood, metal, etc.
Quoit (kwoit *or* koit), *n.* Ring of iron, etc., to pitch at a mark. — *v. i.* To play at quoits.
Quon'dam (kwŏn'dăm), *a.* [L., formerly.] Having been formerly; former.
Quo'rum (kwō'rŭm), *n.* Bench of justices; number of members of any body sufficient to transact business.
Quo'ta (kwō'tà), *n.* Proportional part; share or proportion assigned to each.
Quote (kwōt), *v. t.* To cite (a passage from some author); to name the price of. — **Quot'er**, *n.* — **Quot'a-ble** (kwōt'à-b'l), *a.* Worthy of being quoted or cited. — **Quo-ta'tion** (kwō-tā'shŭn), *n.* A quoting; anything quoted or cited; enumeration of the price of commodities.
Quoth (kwōth *or* kwŭth), *v. i.* Said; spoke; — used in the first and third persons in past tenses.
Quo-tid'i-an (kwŏ-tĭd'ĭ-*an*), *a.* Occurring daily. — *n.* Anything returning daily; a fever whose paroxysms return every day.
Quo'tient (kwō'*shent*), *n.* Number resulting from the division of one number by another.
Qu-ran' (kų-răn'), *n.* Koran.


Stone Quoins set in Brickwork

R.

Rab'bet (răb'bĕt), *v. t.* [RABBETED; RABBETING.] To cut (the edge of a board) so that it will join another board by lapping. — *n.* A groove on the edge of a board.
Rab'bi (răb'bī *or* răb'bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* RABBIS or RABBIES (-bīz *or* -bĭz). Master; lord; sir; — a Jewish title for a teacher or doctor of the law. — **Rab'bin**, *n.* Same as RABBI. — **Rab-bin'ic** (răb-bĭn'ĭk), **Rab-bin'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to rabbins, or to their opinions, language, etc.
Rab'bit (răb'bĭt), *n.* A small burrowing animal, resembling the hare, but smaller.
Rab'ble (răb'b'l), *n.* A crowd of noisy people; a mob.
Rab'id (răb'ĭd), *a.* Furious; raging; mad. — **Rab'id-ly**, *adv.* — **Rab'id-ness**, *n.*

Rabbit.

‖**Ra'bi-es** (rā'bĭ-ēz), *n.* [L.] Hydrophobia; canine madness.
Rac-coon' (răk-kōōn'), *n.* A small American animal, of the bear kind.
Race (rās), *n.* A root.
Race (rās), *n.* The descendants of a common ancestor; a family, tribe, or nation, of the same stock; characteristic flavor, smack, quality, or disposition.
Race (rās), *n.* A movement or progression; a method or course of action; process; swift progress; rapid course or motion; trial of speed; rapid current of water; canal from a dam to a water wheel which it drives. — *v. i.* [RACED (rāst); RACING.] To run swiftly; to contend in running. — *v. t.* To cause (a horse, etc.) to run in a race. — **Ra'cer** (rā'sẽr), *n.* — **Race horse.** A horse bred for running in contest.
Ra-ceme' (rā-sēm'), *n.* A cluster of flowers or fruit on a stem.
‖**Ra-chi'tis** (rā-kī'tĭs), *n.* Inflammation of the spine; rickets. — **Ra-chit'ic** (-kĭt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to rachitis; rickety.
Ra'ci-ness (rā'sĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being racy; peculiar flavor.
Rack (răk), *n.* Neck of veal or mutton.
Rack (răk), *n.* A wreck; destruction. — **Rack and ruin.** Utter destruction.
Rack (răk), *n.* Thin, broken clouds, or floating vapor in the sky.
Rack (răk), *v. t.* [RACKED (răkt); RACKING.] To amble rapidly, swaying the body; — said of a horse. — *n.* A fast amble. — **Rack'er**, *n.* A horse having this gait.
Rack (răk), *v. t.* To draw off (wine) from the lees.
Rack (răk), *n.* An instrument for stretching or extending anything; an engine of torture, for stretching the body; an open wooden frame, to hold food for horses and cattle; framework on which articles are deposited; a bar in a ma-

chine, having teeth arranged to work with those of a wheel or pinion which is to drive or follow it. — *v. t.* [RACKED (răkt); RACKING.] To extend by force; to strain; to torture; to harass.

Rack (răk), *n.* Arrack, — a spirituous liquor.

Rack'et (răk'ĕt), *n.* Netted frame for striking the ball in certain games; a snowshoe.

Rack'et (răk'ĕt), *n.* A confused, clattering noise; din; noisy sport. — *v. i.* To make a clamor.

Rack'-rent' (răk'rĕnt'), *n.* An annual rent raised to the utmost; excessive rent. — *v. t.* To subject (a tenant or a farm) to rack-rent. — **Rack'-rent'er**, *n.* One who pays, or who exacts, rack-rent.

‖**Ra'con'teur'** (rä'kôN'tẽr'), *n.* [F.] A relater.

Ra'cy (rā'sy), *a.* [RACIER (rā'sĭ-ẽr); RACIEST (-sĭ-ĕst).] Having a strong flavor indicating origin; tasting of the soil; fresh; piquant.

Ra'di-al (rā'dĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to a radius or ray. — **Ra'di-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ra'di-ant (rā'dĭ-ant), *a.* Emitting or proceeding from a center; radiating; darting rays of light or heat; emitting light or splendor. — **Ra'di-ant-ly**, *adv.* — **Ra'di-ance** (-ans), **Ra'di-an-cy** (-an-sy), *n.* Luster; splendor; glare; glitter.

Ra'di-ate (rā'dĭ-āt), *v. i.* To emit rays; to be radiant; to shine; to proceed or issue in rays. — *v. t.* To send out in direct lines from a point or surface. — **Ra'di-ate** (-ăt), *a.* Formed of rays diverging from a center; having the parts of a structure arranged radiately about a center; belonging to the *Radiata*, or invertebrate animals having the parts arranged radially about the vertical axis of the body, — as starfishes. — *n.* One of the *Radiata*. — **Ra'di-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

Radiata. *b* Coral; *d* Starfish.

A radiating; emission of rays of light; divergence of anything from a point or surface. — **Ra'di-a'tor** (rā'dĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* That which radiates; an apparatus for diffusing heat.

Rad'i-cal (răd'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the root or origin; original; natural; primitive; entire; thoroughgoing; extreme. — *n.* A primitive, or underived and uncompounded, word; a radical quantity in algebra; one who advocates radical changes in government, esp. changes which will level class distinctions. — **Radical quantity.** An algebraic quantity to which the radical sign is prefixed. — **Radical sign.** The sign √, placed before any quantity, denoting that its root is to be extracted. — **Rad'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **Rad'i-cal-ness**, *n.* — **Rad'i-cal-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being radical; doctrines of radicals as to social or political reform.

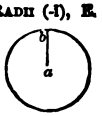
Rad'i-cate (răd'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To root; to plant firmly. — **Rad'i-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A taking root deeply; disposition of the roots of a plant.

Rad'i-cel (răd'ĭ-sĕl), *n.* A little root.

Rad'i-cle (răd'ĭ-k'l), *n.* The part of a seed which becomes a root.

Rad'ish (răd'ĭsh), *n.* A plant, and its pungent root which is eaten raw as a salad.

Ra'di-us (rā'dĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. RADII (-ĭ), E. RADIUSES (-ŭs-ĕz). Half the diameter of a circle, or a line from its center to the periphery; the exterior bone of the forearm.



ab Radius.

Raf'fle (răf'f'l), *n.* A lottery in which several persons contribute the value of something, and determine by chance which shall become sole possessor. — *v. i.* To engage in a raffle. — *v. t.* To dispose of by a raffle.

Raft (răft), *n.* A float of boards, planks, etc. — *v. i.* To carry on or in a raft.

Raft'er (răft'ẽr), *n.* A roof timber of a building.

Rag (răg), *n.* A torn piece of cloth; a tattered fragment; a bit; a patch; *pl.* mean attire.

Rage (rāj), *n.* Violent excitement; vehemence; fury; a thing eagerly sought for. — *v. i.* [RAGED (rājd); RAGING (rā'jĭng).] To be furious with anger; to prevail without restraint; to storm.

Rag'ged (răg'gĕd), *a.* Rent or worn into tatters; uneven; rough; jagged; dressed in rags. — **Rag'ged-ly**, *adv.* — **Rag'ged-ness**, *n.*

Rag'man (răg'man), *n.*; *pl.* RAGMEN. One who collects or deals in rags.

Ra-gout' (rȧ-gōō'), *n.* Fragments of meat, mixed, stewed, and seasoned; hash.

Raid (rād), *n.* A hostile or predatory incursion; an inroad of mounted men. — *v. t.* To make a raid upon or into. — **Raid'er**, *n.*

Rail (rāl), *n.* A piece of timber, iron, etc., extending from one support to another; in railroads, a bar of iron, on which the wheels of the cars roll; a plank on a ship's upper works. — *v. t.* [RAILED (rāld); RAILING.] To inclose with rails. — **Rail'ing**, *n.* A series of rails; a fence; material for fencing.

Rail (rāl), *n.* A game bird of America and Europe.

Rail (rāl), *v. i.* To use insolent and reproachful language; to scoff. — **Rail'er**, *n.* — **Rail'ing**, *a.* Reproachful; insulting. — **Rail'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Rail'ler-y** (rāl'lẽr-ȳ *or* rāl'-), *n.* Good-humored satire; banter.

Rail.

Rail'road' (rāl'rōd'), **Rail'way'** (-wā'), *n.* A road with iron rails, for wheeled vehicles to run on.

Rai'ment (rā'ment), *n.* Clothing; garments.

Rain (rān), *n.* Water falling from the clouds; descent of water from the clouds in drops. — *v. i.* [RAINED (rānd); RAINING.] To fall in drops from the clouds, or drop like water from the clouds. — *v. t.* To pour or shower down from above like rain from the clouds. — **Rain'bow'** (rān'bō'), *n.* A bow or arch exhibiting the colors of the spectrum, formed by refraction and reflection of the sun's rays in drops of falling rain. — **Rain gauge.** An instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls. — **Rain water.** Water that has fallen from the clouds in rain. — **Rain'y** (rān'ȳ), *a.* Abounding with rain; wet; showery. — **Rain'i-ness**, *n.*

Raise (rāz), *v. t.* [RAISED (rāzd); RAISING.] To cause to rise; to elevate; to lift; to exalt; to heighten; to arouse; to excite; to give life to; to create; to constitute.

Rai'sin (rā'z'n), *n.* A dried grape.

Ra'jah (rä'jä *or* rā'já), *n.* In India, a native prince or king; a large landholder.

Rake (rāk), *n.* An implement for collecting hay or other light things spread over a large surface, or for smoothing the earth. — *v. t.* [RAKED (rākt); RAKING.] To collect with a rake; to scrape together; to search; to ransack; to scratch across; to enfilade. — *v. i.* To scrape; to search closely; to pass violently or rapidly.

Rake (rāk), *n.* A dissolute man; a libertine.

Rake (rāk), *n.* Inclination from a perpendicular direction, as of a staircase, a ship's mast not perpendicular to the keel, etc. — *v. i.* To incline from the perpendicular.

Ral'ly (răl'lĭ), *v. t. & i.* [RALLIED (-lĭd); RALLYING.] To collect in order; to reassemble; to reunite; to renew wasted strength. — *n.; pl.* RALLIES (-lĭz). A rallying; a political mass meeting.

Ral'ly (răl'lĭ), *v. t. & i.* To banter; to ridicule; to mock. — *n.* Good-humored raillery.

Ram (răm), *n.* The male of the sheep kind; Aries, the sign of the zodiac which the sun enters about March 21st; the constellation Aries, which does not now, as formerly, occupy the sign of the same name; an engine of war, used for butting or battering; a steel beak on the prow of a war ship, for piercing an enemy's vessel; an hydraulic ram, or pump; the plunger of a pile driver, stamp mill, hydraulic press, etc. — *v. t.* [RAMMED (rămd); RAMMING.] To strike against; to thrust violently; to cram; to compact by pounding. — **Ram'mer**, *n.*

Ram.

Ram'ble (răm'b'l), *v. i.* [RAMBLED (-b'ld); RAMBLING (-blĭng).] To walk, ride, or sail about, without determinate object; to expand or grow without constraint; to roam; to wander. — *n.* A going from place to place without object. — **Ram'bler**, *n.*

Ram'ie (răm'ĕ), *n.* The grass-cloth plant, and its strong, fine fiber; China grass; rhea.

Ram'i-fi-ca'tion (răm'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Process of branching, or shooting branches from a stem; mode of their arrangement; division proceeding from a main stock or channel; division into principal and subordinate classes or heads.

Ram'i-fy (răm'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* [RAMIFIED (-fid); RAMIFYING.] To divide into branches or parts.

Ram'mer (răm'mẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, rams or drives.

Ram'mish (răm'mĭsh), *a.* Ram-like; rank; lascivious.

Ra-mose' (rā-mōs'), **Ra'mous** (rā'mŭs), *a.* Branched, as a stem or root; branchy.

Ramose Root.

Ramp (rămp), *v. i.* [RAMPED (rămt); RAMPING.] To spring; to frolic; to romp. — *n.* A leap; a bound. — **Ramp'age** (-āj), *n.* Violent behavior; a state of excitement or passion. — **Ramp'ancy** (rămp'an-sy), *n.* Exuberance; extravagance. — **Ramp'ant** (rămp'ant), *a.* Springing or climbing unchecked; wanton; frisky.

Ram'part (răm'pärt), *n.* A mound of earth round a place, for its defense; a bulwark. — *v. t.* To fortify with ramparts.

Ram'rod' (răm'rŏd'), *n.* A rod for loading a gun.

Ram'shac-kle (răm'shăk-k'l), *a.* Loose; old; disjointed.

Ran (răn), *imp.* of RUN.

Ranch (rănch), *n.* Tract of land for grazing, for rearing horses, cattle, sheep, etc. — **Ranch'man**, ‖**Ran-che'ro** (răn-chā'rŏ), *n.* A herdsman; owner of a ranch; person employed on a ranch. — ‖**Ran'cho** (răn'chŏ), *n.* A hut where herdsmen lodge; a large establishment, esp. one for rearing cattle and horses.

Ran'cid (răn'sĭd), *a.* Having a rank smell; sour; musty. — **Ran-cid'i-ty** (-sĭd'ĭ-tỹ), **Ran'cid-ness**, *n.*

Ran'cor (răn'kẽr), *n.* Deep malignity or spite; ill will; malice; grudge. — **Ran'cor-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Malignant; bitter; malevolent; virulent.

Ran'dom (răn'dŭm), *n.* A roving motion; hazard; chance; range; reach. — *a.* Done at hazard; left to chance.

Range (rānj), *v. t.* [RANGED (rānjd); RANGING.] To set in rows; to dispose in order; to rove over. — *v. i.* To wander without direction; to be placed in order; to have a particular direction; to be in line. — *n.* A series of things in line; a row; a class; a cooking apparatus; compass of knowledge; scope; distance to which a shot is carried; region of country in which cattle may pasture; a row of townships between meridian lines six miles apart. — **Ran'ger** (rān'jẽr), *n.* One who ranges; a dog that beats the ground; a mounted soldier who ranges over the country; a keeper of a park.

Rank (răṅk), *n.* A row or line; a range; a tier; a line of soldiers; — opposed to *file;* official standing; degree; grade; high social position; class; order; dignity. — *v. t.* [RANKED (răṅkt); RANKING.] To place abreast, or in a line; to range in a particular class, order, or division; to class; to dispose methodically; to take precedence of. — *v. i.* To be ranged or set; to have a certain grade or dignity.

Rank (răṅk), *a.* Luxuriant in growth; exuberant; very rich and fertile; strong to the smell; rancid; sour; high-tasted; excessive; coarse. — **Rank'ly**, *adv.* — **Rank'ness**, *n.*

Ran'kle (răṅ'k'l), *v. i.* [RANKLED (-k'ld); RANKLING (-klĭng).] To grow rank; to be inflamed; to become violent; to rage.

Rank'ly, Rank'ness. See under RANK, *a.*

Ran'sack (răn'săk), *v. t.* [RANSACKED (-săkt); RANSACKING.] To search thoroughly; to plunder; to pillage.

Ran'som (răn'sŭm), *n.* Release from captivity; price paid for redemption of a prisoner, or for goods captured by an enemy. — *v. t.* [RANSOMED (-sŭmd); RANSOMING.] To redeem from captivity, punishment, or forfeit, by paying an equivalent. — **Ran'som-er**, *n.*

Rant (răṅt), *v. i.* To rave in violent or extravagant language. — *n.* Boisterous, empty declamation; bombast. — **Rant'er**, *n.*

Rap (răp), *n.* A skein of 120 yards of yarn.

Rap (răp), *v. t. & i.* [RAPPED (răpt); RAPPING.] To strike sharply; to knock. — *n.* A quick, smart blow; a knock.

Ra-pa'cious (rȧ-pā'shŭs), *a.* Given to plunder; subsisting on prey; ravenous; voracious. — **Ra-pa'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Ra-pa'cious-ness**, **Ra-pac'i-ty** (-păs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Rape (rāp), *n.* A seizing by violence; robbery.

Rape (rāp), *n.* A plant of the turnip kind, whose seeds yield oil, and serve as food for cage birds.

Rap'id (răp'ĭd), *a.* Swift; quick; violent; hurried. — *n.*; *pl.* A steep descent of a stream without actual waterfall. — **Rap'id-ly**, *adv.* — **Rap-id-ness**, **Ra-pid'i-ty** (rȧ-pĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Ra'pi-er (rā'pĭ-ẽr), *n.* A straight, pointed sword.

Rap'ine (răp'ĭn), *n.* A plundering; spoliation.

Rap-pee' (răp-pē'), *n.* A dark kind of snuff.

Rap'per (răp'pẽr), *n.* One that knocks; the knocker of a door.

Rapt (răpt), *a.* Snatched away; transported with admiration; enraptured. — **Rap-to'ri-al** (răp-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Rapacious; living upon prey.

Rap'ture (răp'tūr), *n.* Condition of being rapt; ecstacy; transport; exultation. — **Rap'tur-ous** (-tŭs), *a.* Ecstatic; ravishing.

Rare (rār), *a.* Of loose texture; thin; scattered; not frequent; scarce; extraordinary; incomparable. — **Rare'ly**, *adv.* — **Rare'ness**, *n.*

Rare (rār), *a.* Nearly raw; imperfectly cooked.

Rar'e-fac'tion (răr'ẽ-făk'shŭn), *n.* A making rare, or expanding by separating the parts.

Rar'e-fy (răr'ẽ-fī), *v. t.* & *i.* [RAREFIED (-fīd); RAREFYING.] To make or become rare, thin, porous, or less dense.

Rare'ly, **Rare'ness**. See under RARE, *a.*

Rare'ripe' (rār'rīp'), *a.* Early ripe; ripe before the usual season. — *n.* An early fruit; a kind of peach which ripens early.

Rar'i-ty (rār'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Rareness; thinness; infrequency; a thing valued for its scarcity.

Ras'cal (răs'*kal*), *n.* A mean fellow; a scoundrel; a rogue. — *a.* Low; mean; base. — **Ras'cal-ly**, *a.* & *adv.* — **Ras-cal'i-ty** (-kăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Ras-cal'lion** (-kăl'yŭn), *n.* A mean wretch.

Rase (rāz), *v. t.* [RASED (rāzd); RASING.] To erase; to cancel; to destroy; to ruin.

Rash (răsh), *a.* Hasty; quick; sudden; headlong; heedless; thoughtless; adventurous. — **Rash'ly**, *adv.* — **Rash'ness**, *n.*

Rash (răsh), *n.* A slight eruption on the body.

Rash'er (răsh'ẽr), *n.* A thin slice of bacon; a California rockfish.

Rasp (rȧsp), *n.* A coarse file, with distinct, cutting prominences. — *v. t.* [RASPED (rȧspt); RASPING.] To rub with a rasp; to grate upon.

Rasp'ber-ry (răz'bĕr-rȳ), *n.* The thimbleshaped fruit of a bramble; also, the shrub bearing it.

Ra'sure (rā'zhûr), *n.* A scraping, shaving, or erasing; obliteration.

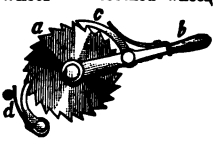
Rat (răt), *n.* An animal of the mouse kind; one who deserts his party or associates. — *v. i.* [RATTED; RATTING.] To desert one's party, associates, etc.; to work for less than the established wages.

Rat'a-ble (rāt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being rated, or set at a certain value; liable to taxation. — **Rat'a-bly** (-blȳ), *adv.* By rate or proportion.

Rat'a-fi'a (răt'ȧ-fē'ȧ), *n.* A spirituous liquor, flavored with cherries, apricots, peaches, or other fruit. [Written also *ratifia* and *ratafee*.]

Ratch (răch), *n.* A ratchet.

Ratch'et (răch'ĕt), *n.* A bar that falls into the teeth of a wheel or rack, allowing the latter to move in one direction only; pawl; click; detent. — **Ratchet wheel**. A toothed wheel with a lever and ratchet, moving it forward.



a Ratchet Wheel; *b* Reciprocating Lever; *c* Click, Pawl, or Ratchet, for communicating motion; *d* Pawl, for preventing backward motion.

Rate (rāt), *n.* Established portion or measure; allowance; proportion; ratio; value; price; rank; movement; tax. — *v. t.* To value; to appraise; to estimate; to reckon. — *v. i.* To have rank; to make an estimate. — **Rat'er**, *n.*

Rate (rāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To chide; to reprove; to scold.

Rath'er (răth'ẽr), *adv.* More readily or willingly; preferably.

Rat'i-fy (răt'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [RATIFIED (-fīd); RATIFYING.] To approve and sanction; to make valid. — **Rat'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A ratifying; confirmation.

Ra'ti-o (rā'shĭ-ō *or* rā'shō), *n.* Proportion; rate; quota.

Ra'ti-oc'i-na'tion (rāsh'ĭ-ŏs'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* A reasoning.

Ra'tion (rā'shŭn *or* răsh'ŭn), *n.* Allowance of provisions.

Ra'tion-al (răsh'ŭn-*al*), *a.* Relating to, or endowed with, reason; intelligent; reasonable; wise; judicious. — **Ra'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Ra'tion-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). — **Ra'tion-a'le** (răsh'ŭn-ā'lē), *n.* A series of reasons assigned; explanation of the principles of some opinion, action, etc.; the principles themselves. — **Ra'tion-al-ism** (răsh'ŭn-*al*-ĭz'm), *n.* A system of opinions deduced from reason, as distinct from revelation; excessive reliance on reason. — **Ra'tion-al-ist**, *n.* One who proceeds wholly upon reason, esp. in matters of religion. — **Ra'tion-al-ist'ic** (-ĭst'ĭk), **Ra'tion-al-ist'ic-al** (-tĭ-*kal*), *a.* Belonging to, or in accordance with, the principles of rationalism.

Rat'lines (răt'lĭnz), **Rat'lins**, *n.* Small lines traversing the shrouds of a ship, making steps of a ladder.

Ra-toon' (rȧ-tōōn'), *n.* & *v.* See RATTOON.

Rats'bane' (răts'bān'), *n.* Poison for rats; white arsenic.

Rat-tan' (răt-tăn'), *n.* Tough stem of a palm of East India, also of Africa and Australia, used for wicker work, seats of chairs, canes, cordage, etc.

Rat-teen' (răt-tēn'), *n.* Thick woolen stuff quilled or twilled. Shrouds and Ratlines.

Rat'ten (răt't'n), *v. t.* To destroy or steal the tools of (a mechanic, etc.), to stop his working.

Rat'tle (răt't'l), *v. i.* & *t.* [RATTLED (-t'ld); RATTLING.] To make quick, sharp noises, by collision; to clatter; to jabber. — *n.* A rapid succession of sharp sounds; rapid talk; a toy or instrument making a clattering sound. — **Rat'tle-snake**, *n.* A venomous American snake

having a series of horny joints at the end of the tail which make a rattling sound.

Rattlesnake.

Rat-toon' (răt-tōōn'), *n.* A stem or shoot of sugar cane of the second year's growth from the root. — *v. i.* To sprout from a root of a previous year's planting.

Rau'ci-ty (rą'sĭ-tȳ), *n.* Harshness of sound; hoarseness.

Rau'cous (rą'kŭs), *a.* Hoarse; harsh.

Rav'age (răv'ĭj), *n.* Desolation by violence; violent devastation; pillage; spoil; waste; ruin. — *v. t.* [RAVAGED (-ĭjd); RAVAGING (-ĭj'ĭng).] To lay waste; to plunder; to sack; to destroy; to ruin. — **Rav'a-ger**, *n.*

Rave (rāv), *v. i.* [RAVED (rāvd); RAVING.] To wander in mind or intellect; to be delirious; to talk excitedly.

Rave (rāv), *n.* A side piece of a wagon body or sleigh.

Rav'el (răv''l), *v. t.* [RAVELED (-'ld) or RAVELLED; RAVELING or RAVELLING.] To undo the texture of; to take apart; to unsew; to disentangle; to pull apart (a texture) so that the threads fall into a tangled mass; to entangle; to involve. — *v. i.* To be untwisted or unwoven; to be disentangled.

Rave'lin (răv'lĭn), *n.* A detached work in fortification, with embankments making a salient angle.

Ravelin.

BB Ravelin; A Redoubt; CC Ditch; E Passage from Fortress to Ravelin.

Ra'ven (rā'v'n), *n.* A bird of the crow kind. — *a.* Jet black.

Rav'en (răv''n), *n.* Rapine; rapacity; prey; plunder. — *v. t.* & *i.* [RAVENED (-'nd); RAVENING.] To seize or devour greedily. — **Rav'en-er**, *n.* — **Rav'en-ing**, *n.* Eagerness for plunder; rapacity. — *a.* Greedy; rapacious. — **Rav'en-ous** (-'n-ŭs), *a.* Furiously voracious; eager for prey or gratification. — **Rav'en-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Rav'en-ous-ness**, *n.*

Rav'in (răv'ĭn), **Rav'ine**, *n.* Raven; plunder. — *v. t.* & *i.* To raven.

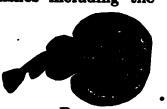
Ra-vine' (rą-vēn'), *n.* A deep, narrow hollow, usually worn by a torrent of water; a gorge.

Rav'ish (răv'ĭsh), *v. t.* [RAVISHED (-ĭsht); RAVISHING.] To seize and carry away by violence, or with joy or delight.

Raw (rą), *a.* [RAWER; RAWEST.] Not cooked; unprepared for use; unfinished; immature; unpracticed; unwrought; not covered; bare; deprived of skin; galled; sore; chilly; bleak. — **Raw'ly**, *adv.* In a raw manner; unskillfully; without preparation. — **Raw'ness**, *n.* — **Raw'boned'** (-bōnd'), *a.* Having little flesh on the bones; hide-bound. — **Raw'hide'** (-hīd'), *n.* A cowhide, or coarse riding whip, made of untanned leather twisted.

Ray (rā), *n.* One of a number of lines or parts diverging from a common point or center; a radiating part of a plant; one of the bony spines forming the framework of the fins of fishes; a line of light or heat proceeding from a point; one of the colored portions of the spectrum. — *v. t.* [RAYED (rād); RAYING.] To send forth or shoot out; to beam. — **Ray'less**, *a.* Without rays or light; dark.

Ray (rā), *n.* A genus of fishes including the skate, thornback, and torpedo.



Ray.

Raze (rāz), *v. t.* [RAZED (rāzd); RAZING.] To erase; to efface; to demolish; to ruin.

Ra-zee' (rą-zē'), *n.* A ship having her upper deck cut down, and thus reduced to the next inferior rate. — *v. t.* [RAZEED (-zēd'); RAZEEING (-zē'ĭng).] To cut down to an inferior rate; to prune or abridge by cutting off parts.

Ra'zor (rā'zēr), *n.* An instrument for removing the beard or hair; a boar's tusk.

Ra'zure (rā'zhŭr), *n.* An erasing or effacing; erasure.

Re- (rē-). [L.] A prefix signifying *back*, *against*, *again*, *anew*; as, *recall*, to call back; *rejoin*, to join again. [Combinations containing the prefix *re-* are for the most part of obvious signification, and are not inserted here.]

Reach (rēch), *v. t.* [REACHED (rēcht); REACHING.] To extend; to stretch; to hand over; to attain or obtain by stretching forth the hand; to extend to; to arrive at; to gain. — *v. i.* To stretch after something; to touch, attain to, or be equal with, something. — *n.* A stretching or extending; extent of force or capacity; stretch; influence; result.

Reach (rēch), *v. i.* To retch.

Re-act' (rē-ăkt'), *v. i.* To act a second time; to do over again. — *v. i.* To resist by an opposite force; to exercise a reverse effect. — **Re-act'ive** (-ĭv), *a.* Able or tending to react; of the nature of reaction. — **Re-ac'tion** (rē-ăk'shŭn), *n.* Any action in resisting other action or power; counter tendency; opposition. — **Re-ac'tion-a-ry** (-ă-rȳ), *a.* For or implying reaction. — *n.* One who favors reaction, or would undo what has been accomplished.

Read (rēd), *v. t.* [READ (rĕd); READING.] To peruse; to know fully; to comprehend. — *v. i.* To perform the act of reading; to be studious; to appear in print or writing. — **Read'er**, *n.* — **Read'a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being read; fit, legible, or suitable to be read; worth reading. — **Read'ing**, *n.* Act of one who reads; study; way in which anything reads; version.

Read'i-ly, **Read'i-ness**. See under READY, *a.*

Re'ad-mit' (rē'ăd-mĭt'), *v. t.* To admit again. — **Re'ad-mis'sion** (-mĭsh'ŭn), **Re'ad-mit'tance** (-mĭt'tans), *n.* A second admittance; allowance to enter again.

Read'y (rĕd'ȳ), *a.* [READIER (-ĭ-ēr); READIEST.] Prepared; not behindhand or backward; prompt; apt; skillful; handy; easy; willing; cheerful. — *adv.* In a state of preparation so as to need no delay. — **Read'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Read'i-ness**, *n.* — **Read'y-made'** (-mād'), *a.* Already provided; kept on hand to answer demands; not made to order.

Re'al (rē'al), *a.* Actually being or existing; not artificial, counterfeit, or factitious; true; gen-

uine; authentic. — **Re'al-ly**, *adv.* In fact; truly. — **Re-al'i-ty** (rē-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State or quality of being real; fact; certainty.

Re'al-i'za-ble (rē'al-ī'zȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being realized. — **Re'al-i-za'tion** (rē'al-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A realizing or making real. — **Re'al-ize** (rē'al-īz), *v. t.* [REALIZED (-īzd); REALIZING.] To make real; to convert into real property; to gain; to get. — *v. i.* To receive value or property, esp. in money.

Realm (rĕlm), *n.* A royal jurisdiction; kingdom; region; department.

Re'al-ty (rē'al-tȳ), *n.* Real property.

Ream (rēm), *n.* A package of twenty quires of paper.

Ream (rēm), *v. t.* [REAMED (rēmd); REAMING.] To enlarge or dress out (a hole). — **Ream'er**, *n.* One that reams; a revolving instrument for enlarging a round hole.

Reamer.

Re-an'i-mate (rē-ăn'ĭ-māt), *v. t.* To animate anew; to infuse new life into; to revive.

Reap (rēp), *v. t.* & *i.* [REAPED (rēpt); REAPING.] To cut (grain) with a sickle; to gather; to obtain; to clear of a crop by reaping.

Re'ap-pear' (rē'ăp-pēr'), *v. i.* To appear a second time. — **Re'ap-pear'ance** (-ans), *n.*

Re'ap-point' (rē'ăp-point'), *v. t.* To appoint again. — **Re'ap-point'ment** (-ment), *n.*

Rear (rēr), *n.* The back or hindmost part; part of an army or fleet which comes last. — *a.* Hindmost; last.

Rear (rēr), *v. t.* [REARED (rērd); REARING.] To bring up, or to raise, to maturity; to lift; to erect; to establish. — *v. i.* To rise up on the hind legs, as a horse.

Rear' ad'mi-ral (rēr' ăd'mĭ-ral), *n.* A naval officer next in rank after the vice admiral and above a commodore.

Rear'ward (rēr'wĕrd), *a.* & *adv.* At or toward the rear.

Rea'son (rē'z'n), *n.* A thought or a consideration; the faculty of the human mind by which it judges; exercise of the reasoning faculty; propriety; justice; motive; ground; sake; object; purpose; design. — *v. i.* [REASONED (-z'nd); REASONING.] To exercise the rational faculty; to discuss; to argue; to prove. — *v. t.* To examine by arguments; to discuss; to persuade by reasoning or argument. — **Rea'son-er**, *n.* — **Rea'son-a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Having the faculty of reason; governed by reason; within due limits; just; fair; suitable; moderate; tolerable. — **Rea'son-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Rea'son-a-bly**, *adv.* — **Rea'son-ing**, *n.* A deriving conclusions from premises; reasons arranged and developed; argument.

Re'as-sume' (rē'ăs-sūm'). *v. t.* To resume; to take again.

Re'as-sure' (rē'ȧ-shŭr'), *v. t.* To assure anew; to free from fear; to obtain insurance from another of what one has already insured.

Re-bate' (rē-bāt'), *v. t.* To beat to obtuseness; to blunt; to make a discount from for prompt payment. — **Re-bate'**, **Re-bate'ment**, *n.* Diminution; reduction.

Re-bate' (rē-bāt'), *n.* A groove or channel on the edge of a board; a rabbet.

Re'bec (rē'bĕk), *n.* An old musical instrument resembling a violin.

Reb'el (rĕb'ĕl), *a.* Pertaining to rebels or rebellion; insurgent. — *n.* One who rebels or revolts from the government to which he owes allegiance. — **Re-bel'** (rē-bĕl'), *v. i.* [REBELLED (-bĕld'); REBELLING.] To revolt; to take up arms traitorously against the state or government. — **Re-bel'lion** (-bĕl'yŭn), *n.* A resistance to lawful authority; sedition; revolt; mutiny. — **Re-bel'lious** (-yŭs), *a.* Engaged in, or marked by, rebellion. — **Re-bel'lious-ly**, *adv.*

Re-bound' (rē-bound'), *v. i.* To spring back; to start back. — *v. t.* To drive back; to reverberate. — *n.* A flying back upon collision with another body.

Re-buff' (rē-bŭf'), *n.* A beating back; a quick resistance; sudden check; defeat; refusal. — *v. t.* [REBUFFED (rē-bŭft'); REBUFFING.] To beat back; to repel violently or harshly.

Re-build' (rē-bĭld'), *v. t.* [REBUILT (-bĭlt'); REBUILDING.] To build (something which has been demolished).

Re-buke' (rē-būk'), *v. t.* [REBUKED (-būkt'); REBUKING.] To check, silence, or put down with reproof; to reprehend; to chide; to check. — *n.* A direct reproof; a punishment.

Re'bus (rē'bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* REBUSES (-ĕz). A riddle representing words by figures.

Re-but' (rē-bŭt'), *v. t.* [REBUTTED; REBUTTING.] To drive back; to repel; to oppose by argument or countervailing proof. — *v. i.* To make an answer (to a plaintiff's surrejoinder).

Re-cal'ci-trant (rē-kăl'sĭ-trant), *a.* Kicking back; showing opposition.

Re-call' (rē-kạl'), *v. t.* [RECALLED (-kạld'); RECALLING.] To call back; to revoke; to annul by a subsequent act; to recollect; to remember. — *n.* A calling back; revocation.

Re-cant' (rē-kănt'), *v. t.* To contradict (a former declaration); to retract; to recall; to abjure; to disown. — **Re'can-ta'tion** (rē'kăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* A recanting; retraction.

Re'ca-pit'u-late (rē'ka-pĭt'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To give a summary of the principal points or arguments of; to relate in brief; to reiterate; to repeat; to recite. — *v. i.* To sum up what has been previously said. — **Re'ca-pit'u-la'tion** (-pĭt'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* A recapitulating; a summary. — **Re'ca-pit'u-la-to-ry** (-pĭt'ū-la-tō-rȳ), *a.* Repeating again.

Re-cap'tion (rē-kăp'shŭn), *n.* A retaking; reprisal.

Re-cap'ture (rē-kăp'tŭr), *n.* A retaking; the retaking of goods from a captor; a prize retaken. — *v. t.* To retake, esp. to retake a prize previously taken.

Re-cast' (rē-kăst'), *v. t.* [RECAST; RECASTING.] To throw again; to mold anew; to throw into a new shape; to compute a second time.

Re-cede' (rē-sēd'), *v. i.* To move back; to retreat; to withdraw a claim or pretension; to retire; to desist. — *v. t.* To cede back; to yield to a former possessor.

Re-ceipt' (rē-sēt'), *n.* A receiving; reception; power of receiving or containing; capacity; a plan according to which things are to be combined; a recipe; a written acknowledgment of payment; anything received. — *v. t.* To give a receipt for. — *v. i.* To give a receipt.

Re-ceive' (rē-sēv'), *v. t.* [RECEIVED (-sēvd'); RE-

CEIVING.] To take (a thing offered, paid, etc.); to accept; to suffer. — **Re-ceiv'er** (rē-sēv'ĕr), *n.* — **Re-ceiv'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being received.

Re-cen'sion (rē-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* A revising; review of a text by an editor; revised text.

Re'cent (rē'sent), *a.* Of late origin or occurrence; modern; new; late. — **Re'cent-ly**, *adv.* — **Re'cent-ness, Re'cen-cy** (rē'sen-sĭ), *n.*

Re-cep'ta-cle (rē-sĕp'tȧ-k'l), *n.* A place to receive things; a holder; a reservoir. — **Rec'ep-tac'u-lar** (rĕs'ĕp-tăk'ū-lĕr), *a.* Pertaining to the receptacle of a plant, or growing on it.

Re-cep'ti-ble (rē-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Admitting reception; receivable. — **Re-cep'ti-bil'i-ty** (-sĕp'-tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Re-cep'tion (rē-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* A receiving; admission; entertainment; ceremony of receiving guests. — **Re-cep'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Having the quality of receiving.

Re-cess' (rē-sĕs'), *n.* A withdrawing; retirement; intermission; an alcove; a niche. — *v. t.* To make a recess in (a wall, etc.).

Re-ces'sion (rē-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A receding or withdrawing; a ceding back; restoration.

Re-charge' (rē-chärj'), *v. t.* To charge or accuse in return; to attack again.

‖**Re-cher'ché'** (*re*-shĕr'shā'), *a.* Sought out with care; rare; choice; elegant.

Rec'i-pe (rĕs'ĭ-pē), *n.*; *pl.* RECIPES (-pēz). A prescription for some combination, esp. for preparing medicine.

Re-cip'i-ent (rē-sĭp'ĭ-*ent*), *a.* Receiving. — *n.* A receiver; person or thing that receives. — **Re-cip'i-en-cy** (-*en*-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being recipient.

Re-cip'ro-cal (rē-sĭp'rō-kal), *a.* Done by each to the other; mutually interchangeable; alternate. — *n.* Thing reciprocal to another thing; quotient arising from dividing unity by any quantity. — **Re-cip'ro-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **Re-cip'ro-cal-ness, Re-cip'ro-cal'i-ty** (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **Re-cip'ro-cate** (-kāt), *v. i.* To act interchangeably; to alternate. — *v. t.* To give and return mutually; to requite; to interchange. — **Re-cip'ro-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A reciprocating; alternation. — **Rec'i-proc'i-ty** (rĕs'ĭ-prŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Mutual action and reaction; reciprocal advantages, obligations, or rights; interchange.

Re-ci'sion (rē-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* A cutting off.

Re-cite' (rē-sīt'), *v. t.* To repeat (something prepared, written down, etc.); to tell over; to rehearse; to describe; to detail; to count. — *v. i.* To repeat something prepared. — **Re-cit'er**, *n.* — **Re-cit'al** (-*al*), *n.* A reciting; thing recited; narration; explanation; narrative. — **Rec'i-ta'tion** (rĕs'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* A reciting; public reading or reproduction; rehearsal of a lesson by pupils before their instructor. — **Rec'i-ta-tive'** (-tȧ-tēv'), *n.* Musical recitation; a piece of music intended for recitation.

Reck (rĕk), *v. i.* To make account; to take heed; to care. — **Reck'less**, *a.* Rashly negligent; careless; inattentive; remiss. — **Reck'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Reck'less-ness**, *n.*

Reck'on (rĕk''n), *v. t.* & *i.* [RECKONED (-'nd); RECKONING.] To count; to number; to value; to esteem. — **Reck'on-er**, *n.* — **Reck'on-ing** (rĕk''n-ĭng), *n.* Calculation; adjustment of claims and accounts; penalty incurred; account; estimation; calculation of a ship's position from observations.

Re-claim' (rē-klām'), *v. t.* To call back; to recover; to reform; to restore (land, etc.) to use. — *v. i.* To exclaim against anything; to contradict. — **Re-claim'a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* — **Re-claim'ant** (-ant), *n.* One who reclaims. — **Rec'la-ma'tion** (rĕk'lȧ-mā'shŭn), *n.* Recovery; demand of something to be restored; exception taken.

Rec'li-na'tion (rĕk'lĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* A reclining.

Re-cline' (rē-klīn'), *v. t.* & *i.* [RECLINED; RECLINING.] To lean back or sidewise.

Re-cluse' (rē-klūs'), *a.* Shut up; retired from the world or from public notice; solitary. — *n.* One who lives in seclusion; a religious devotee. — **Re-cluse'ly**, *adv.* — **Re-cluse'ness, Re-clu'sion** (-klū'zhŭn), *n.* Seclusion. — **Re-clu'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Affording retirement.

Rec'og-nize (rĕk'ŏg-nīz), *v. t.* [RECOGNIZED (-nīzd); RECOGNIZING.] To know again; to recall knowledge of; to admit formally; to confess; to own; to concede. — **Re-cog'ni-zee'** (rē-kŏg'nĭ-zē' *or* -kŏn'ĭ-zē'), *n.* One to whom a recognizance is made. — **Re-cog'ni-zor'** (-zôr'), *n.* One who enters into a recognizance. — **Rec'og-ni'tion** (rĕk'ŏg-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A recognizing; acknowledgment; knowledge confessed or avowed. — **Rec'og-ni'za-ble** (rĕk'ŏg-nī'zȧ-b'l *or* rē-kŏg'nĭ-), *a.* Capable of being recognized or acknowledged. — **Re-cog'ni-zance** (rē-kŏg'nĭ-zans *or* rē-kŏn'ĭ-), *n.* Acknowledgment of a person or thing; avowal; a legal obligation of record to do some particular act; the verdict of a jury upon assize; a badge; a token. — **Re-cog'ni-za'tion** (-zā'shŭn), *n.* A recognizing.

Re-coil' (rē-koil'), *v. i.* [RECOILED (-koild'); RECOILING.] To start, roll, bound, or fall back; to draw (from a thing repugnant or alarming); to shrink. — *n.* A starting back; the reaction of firearms when discharged. — **Re-coil'er**, *n.*

Rec'ol-lect' (rĕk'ŏl-lĕkt'), *v. t.* To recover knowledge of; to bring back to memory; to remember. — **Rec'ol-lec'tion** (-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* A recollecting; remembrance; reminiscence.

Re'-col-lect' (rē'kŏl-lĕkt'), *v. t.* To collect again; to gather (something that has been scattered).

Re'com-mence' (rē'kŏm-mĕns'), *v. t.* To commence again; to begin anew.

Rec'om-mend' (rĕk'ŏm-mĕnd'), *v. t.* To commend to favorable notice; to make acceptable; to praise; to advise (an action, measure, remedy, etc.). — **Rec'om-men-da'tion** (-mĕn-dā'-shŭn), *n.* A recommending; that which recommends; advice. — **Rec'om-mend'a-to-ry** (-mĕnd'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving to recommend; commendatory. — **Rec'om-mend'er**, *n.*

Re'com-mit' (rē'kŏm-mĭt'), *v. t.* To commit again; to refer again to a committee. — **Re'-com-mit'ment, Re'com-mit'tal** (-*tal*), *n.* A second commitment; renewed reference.

Rec'om-pense (rĕk'ŏm-pĕns), *v. t.* [RECOMPENSED (-pĕnst); RECOMPENSING.] To make a return to; to make up to any one; to repay; to requite; to compensate. — *n.* An equivalent returned for anything given or suffered; amends; satisfaction; reward; requital.

Re'com-pose' (rē'kŏm-pōz'), *v. t.* To compose again; to tranquillize.

Rec'on-ci'la-ble (rĕk'ŏn-sī'lȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being reconciled, or of being made to agree or be consistent. — **Rec'on-ci'la-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Rec'on-ci'la-bly**, *adv.* — **Rec'on-cile'** (-sīl'), *v.*

t. [RECONCILED (-sīld′); RECONCILING.] To conciliate anew; to bring to acquiescence, content, or submission; to make consistent; to adjust; to settle. — **Rec′on-cil′er**, *n.* — **Rec′on-cile′ment**, **Rec′on-cil′i-a′tion** (rĕk′ŏn-sĭl′ĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* A reconciling; restoration to harmony or consistency; reunion; pacification; atonement. — **Rec′on-cil′i-a-to-ry** (-ə-tō-rȳ), *a.* Serving or tending to reconcile.

Rec′on-dite (rĕk′ŏn-dīt *or* rē-kŏn′dīt), *a.* Hidden from the view or intellect; secret; abstruse; profound; deep.

Re-con′nois-sance (rē-kŏn′nĭs-sāns), **Re-con′-nais-sance**, *n.* [F.] A reconnoitering; examination of a tract of country, in warlike movements or for carrying on public works, canals, railroads, etc.; preliminary survey.

Rec′on-noi′ter (rĕk′ŏn-noi′tĕr), **Rec′on-noi′tre**, *v. t.* To examine by the eye; to make a preliminary survey of.

Re-con′quer (rē-kŏn′kĕr), *v. t.* To conquer again; to recover; to regain.

Re′con-sid′er (rē′kŏn-sĭd′ĕr), *v. t.* To consider again; to review. — **Re′con-sid′er-a′tion** (-sĭd′-ĕr-ā′shŭn), *n.* A reconsidering; renewed consideration or review.

Re′con-struct′ (rē′kŏn-strŭkt′), *v. t.* To construct again; to rebuild. — **Re′con-struc′tion** (-strŭk′shŭn), *n.* A constructing again.

Re′con-vey′ (rē′kŏn-vā′), *v. t.* To convey back; to transfer to a former owner. — **Re′con-vey′-ance** (-ans), *n.* A reconveying.

Re-cord′ (rē-kōrd′), *v. t.* To preserve the memory of, by committing to writing, printing, inscription, etc.; to make note of. — **Re-cord′er**, *n.* — **Rec′ord** (rĕk′ĕrd), *n.* A register; an authentic copy of any writing; a memorial of facts entered in a book for preservation.

Re-count′ (rē-kount′), *v. t.* To count or reckon again. — *n.* A counting (of votes, etc.) a second time.

Re-count′ (rē-kount′), *v. t.* To relate in detail; to tell the particulars of; to narrate; to rehearse; to describe.

Re-coup′ (rē-kōōp′), **Re-coupe′**, *v. t.* To deduct; to reimburse; to indemnify.

Re-course′ (rē-kōrs′), *n.* Return; recurrence; a going for help; resort.

Re-cov′er (rē-kŭv′ĕr), *v. t.* [RECOVERED (-ĕrd); RECOVERING.] To get or obtain again; to win back; to repair the loss or injury of; to bring back to life or health; to obtain in return for injury or debt. — *v. i.* To regain health after sickness; to regain a former condition after misfortune; to succeed in a lawsuit. — **Re-cov′er-a-ble** (-ə-b'l), *a.* Capable of being recovered or restored. — **Re-cov′er-y** (-ĕr-ȳ), *n.* A recovering or obtaining possession; restoration from sickness, misfortune, etc.; the obtaining of a right by a legal judgment.

Rec′re-an-cy (rĕk′rē-*an*-sȳ), *n.* Quality of being recreant. — **Rec′re-ant** (-*ant*), *a.* Crying for mercy; cowardly; craven; false; unfaithful. — *n.* One who yields in combat, and begs for mercy; a cowardly wretch.

Re′—cre-ate′ (rē′krē-āt′), *v. t.* To create or form anew. — **Re′—cre-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* A forming anew; a new creation. — **Re′—cre-a′tive** (-ā′tĭv), *a.* Creating anew.

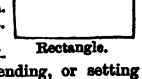
Rec′re-ate (rĕk′rē-āt), *v. t.* To give fresh life to; to reanimate; to revive; to refresh; to amuse; to divert; to cheer. — *v. i.* To take recreation. — **Rec′re-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* A recreating; refreshment; amusement; sport. — **Rec′re-a′-tive** (rĕk′rē-ā′tĭv), *a.* Refreshing; amusing.

Rec′re-ment (rĕk′rē-*ment*), *n.* Superfluous matter separated from that which is useful; dross.

Re-crim′i-nate (rē-krĭm′ĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i.* To accuse in return. — **Re-crim′i-na′tor** (-nā′tŏr), *n.* — **Re-crim′i-na′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n.* A recriminating; return of one accusation with another. — **Re-crim′i-na-tive** (rē-krĭm′ĭ-nā-tĭv), **Re-crim′i-na-to-ry** (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Recriminating; retorting accusation.

Re-cruit′ (rē-krŭt′), *v. t.* To repair by fresh supplies (anything wasted); to supply deficiency in; to renew in strength or health; to supply (an army, etc.) with new men. — *v. i.* To gain new supplies; to gain flesh, health, spirits, etc., or new supplies of men for service. — *n.* Supply of anything wasted; a newly enlisted soldier. — **Re-cruit′ment**, *n.* A recruiting.

Rec′tan′gle (rĕk′tăn′g'l), *n.* A four-sided figure, having only right angles; a right-angled parallelogram. — **Rec-tan′gu-lar** (-gū-lĕr), *a.* Right-angled.



Rectangle.

Rec′ti-fi-ca′tion (rĕk′tĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* A rectifying, amending, or setting right; process of refining or purifying.

Rec′ti-fy (rĕk′tĭ-fī), *v. t.* [RECTIFIED (-fīd); RECTIFYING.] To make straight or right; to correct; to refine; to better; to reform; to adjust; to regulate. — **Rec′ti-fi′er** (-fī′ĕr), *n.*

Rec′ti-lin′e-al (rĕk′tĭ-lĭn′ē-*al*), **Rec′ti-lin′e-ar** (-ĕr), *a.* Right-lined; consisting of right lines; bounded by right lines.

Rec′ti-tude (rĕk′tĭ-tūd), *n.* Rightness of principle or practice; uprightness; honesty.

Rec′tor (rĕk′tĕr), *n.* A clergyman in charge of a parish; a pastor; head master of a public school; officer of a university, convent, or religious house. — **Rec′tor-ate** (-āt), **Rec′tor-ship** (-shĭp), *n.* Office or rank of a rector. — **Rec′-to-ry** (-tō-rȳ), *n.* A parish church; parsonage.

Rec′tum (rĕk′tŭm), *n.* The terminal part of the large intestines.

Re-cum′bence (rē-kŭm′*bens*), **Re-cum′ben-cy** (-*ben*-sȳ), *n.* The state of being recumbent; resting. — **Re-cum′bent** (-*bent*), *a.* Leaning; reclining; inactive; idle.

Re-cu′per-ate (rē-kū′pĕr-āt), *v. i.* To recover health. — **Re-cu′per-a-tive** (-ə-tĭv), **Re-cu′per-a-to-ry** (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Tending to recovery; pertaining to recovery.

Re-cur′ (rē-kûr′), *v. i.* [RECURRED (-kûrd′); RECURRING.] To come back; to return again or occur at a stated interval; to resort; to have recourse. — **Re-cur′rence** (-kŭr′*rens*), **Re-cur′-ren-cy** (-rĕn-sȳ), *n.* A recurring; return; resort. — **Re-cur′rent** (-rĕnt), *a.* Returning from time to time.

Re-cur′vate (rē-kûr′vāt), *a.* Bent backward or outward. — **Re′cur-va′tion** (rē′kŭr-vā′shŭn), *n.* A recurving; a bending backward. — **Re-curve′** (rē-kûrv′), *v. t.* To bend back.

Re-cu′sant (rē-kū′*zant*), *a.* Obstinate in refusal; refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of the king, or to conform to the rites of the church. — *n.* One obstinate in refusal; one who doubts the supremacy of the king in matters of religion; a nonconformist.

Red (rĕd), *a.* [Redder; Reddest.] Of the color of blood. — *n.* The color of blood; a red pigment; a Red Republican, or extreme radical in social reform.

Re-dan' (rē-dăn'), *n.* In fortification, a work having two faces forming an angle toward the enemy.

Redans.

Red'breast' (rĕd'-brĕst'), *n.* The robin; a kind of snipe; a pondfish.

Red'den (rĕd'd'n), *v. t. & i.* [Reddened (-d'nd); Reddening.] To make or become red; to blush. — **Red'dish**, *a.* Somewhat red. — **Red'dish-ness**, *n.*

Red-di'tion (rĕd-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A returning; restitution; surrender.

Re-deem' (rē-dēm'), *v. t.* [Redeemed (-dēmd'); Redeeming.] To purchase back; to ransom or rescue from captivity, or from the bondage of sin and its penalties; to free; to deliver; to save. — **Re-deem'a-ble**, *a.* — **Re-deem'er**, *n.* One who redeems. — **Re-demp'tion** (-dĕmp'-shŭn), *n.* A redeeming; repurchase; ransom; deliverance from sin and the penalties of violated law. — **Re-demp'tion-er**, *n.* One who redeems himself. — **Re-demp'tive** (-tĭv), **Re-demp'to-ry** (-tō-rў), *a.* Serving to redeem.

Red'-gum' (rĕd'gŭm'), *n.* An eruption of red pimples in infancy; tooth rash; a disease of grain.

Red'-hot' (rĕd'hŏt'), *n.* Red with heat; heated; excited; violent.

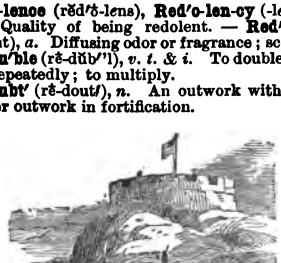
Re-din'te-grate (rē-dĭn'tē-grāt), *v. t.* To renew; to restore to a perfect state. — **Re-din'te-gra'tion** (-grā'shŭn), *n.* Restoration to a sound state; renovation.

Red'ness (rĕd'nĕs), *n.* Quality of being red; red color.

Red'o-lence (rĕd'ō-lens), **Red'o-len-cy** (-len-sў), *n.* Quality of being redolent. — **Red'o-lent** (-lent), *a.* Diffusing odor or fragrance; scented.

Re-dou'ble (rē-dŭb''l), *v. t. & i.* To double again or repeatedly; to multiply.

Re-doubt' (rē-dout'), *n.* An outwork within another outwork in fortification.



Redoubt.

Re-doubt'a-ble (rē-dout'ă-b'l), *a.* Formidable; valiant.

Re-dound' (rē-dound'), *v. i.* To roll back as a wave; to come back as a consequence or result; to be in excess; to be redundant.

Red'ow-a (rĕd'ō-ă), *n.* A dance in triple time.

Re-dress' (rē-drĕs'), *v. t.* [Redressed (-drĕst'); Redressing.] To set right (a wrong); to remedy; to make amends to. — *n.* Deliverance from wrong, injury, or oppression; reparation; amendment; remedy. — **Re-dress'er**, *n.* — **Re-dress'ive** (-ĭv), *a.* Tending to redress.

Red'top' (rĕd'tŏp'), *n.* An American pasture grass; herd's grass.

Re-duce' (rē-dūs'), *v. t.* [Reduced (-dūst'); Reducing.] To bring to a specified condition; to convert; to diminish; to lessen; to bring into subjection; to change (numbers) from one denomination into another without altering their value. — **Re-du'cer** (-dū'sĕr), *n.* — **Re-du'ci-ble** (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being reduced; convertible. — **Re-duc'tion** (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* A reducing; conversion; conquest; a changing numbers from one denomination to another, or the form of a quantity or expression, without altering its value. — **Re-duc'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Having power to reduce.

Re-dun'dance (rē-dŭn'dans), **Re-dun'dan-cy** (-dan-sў), *n.* Quality of being redundant; anything superfluous. — **Re-dun'dant** (-dant), *a.* Exceeding what is natural or necessary; using more words than are useful; excessive; exuberant; copious. — **Re-dun'dant-ly**, *adv.*

Re-du'pli-cate (rē-dū'plĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To redouble; to multiply; to repeat. — **Re-du'pli-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A doubling. — **Re-du'pli-ca-tive** (-ka-tĭv), *a.* Double.

Re-ĕch'o (rē-ĕk'ō), *v. t. & i.* To echo back; to reverberate again. — *n.* The echo of an echo.

Reed (rēd), *n.* A grasslike plant with hollow, jointed stems; a musical pipe. — **Reed organ.** A wind instrument in which the wind acts on a set of reeds, as the melodeon. — **Reed'y** (rēd'ў), *a.* Abounding with reeds; shrill in tone.

Reef (rēf), *n.* A chain of rocks near the surface of the water. — **Reef'y** (-ў), *a.* Full of reefs or rocks.

Reef (rēf), *n.* Part of a sail which may be taken in or let out, according to the force of the wind. — *v. t.* [Reefed (rēft); Reefing.] To reduce the extent of (sail) by rolling or folding.

Reek (rēk), *n.* Vapor; steam; smoke. — *v. i.* [Reeked (rēkt); Reeking.] To emit vapor; to steam; to fume. — **Reek'y** (-ў), *a.* Soiled with smoke or steam; smoky.

Reel (rēl), *n.* A lively Scotch dance.

Reel (rēl), *n.* A frame on which yarn, thread, lines, etc., are wound; an attachment to a harvesting machine, to hold grain while the knives cut it. — *v. t.* [Reeled (rēld); Reeling.] To wind (thread) upon a reel. — *v. i.* To move unsteadily in walking; to stagger; to be giddy.

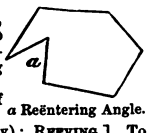
Re'ĕ-lect' (rē'ĕ-lĕkt'), *v. t.* To elect again. — **Re'ĕ-lec'tion** (-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* Repeated election. — **Re-ĕl'i-gi-ble** (-ĕl'ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being elected again.

Re'ĕn-act' (rē'ĕn-ăkt'), *v. t.* To enact again. — **Re'ĕn-ac'tion** (-ăk'shŭn), **Re'ĕn-act'ment** (-ăkt'ment), *n.* The enacting a law a second time; renewal of a law.

Re'ĕn-force' (rē'ĕn-fōrs'), *v. t.* To strengthen with new force or support. — *n.* Something which strengthens; part of a gun near the breech stronger than the rest of the piece; an additional thickness of cloth round a buttonhole, etc. — **Re'ĕn-force'ment** (-ment), *n.* A reënforcing; additional force.

Re'ĕn-gage' (rē'ĕn-gāj'), *v. t. & i.* To engage a second time.

Re-ĕn'tar (rē-ĕn'tĕr), *v. t. & i.* To enter again or anew. — **Reëntering angle.** An angle of a polygon pointing inward.



a Reëntering Angle.

Re'ĕs-tab'lish (rē'ĕs-tăb'lĭsh), *v. t.* To establish anew; to fix again. — **Re'ĕs-tab'lish-ment**, *n.* An establishing again; restoration.

Reeve (rēv), *n.* The female of the ruff.

Reeve (rēv), *v. t.* [ROVE (rōv); REEVING.] To pass (the end of a rope) through a block, cleat, cringle, etc.

Re'ĕx-port' (rē'ĕks-pōrt'), *v. t.* To export again, as what has been imported. — **Re-ĕx'port** (rē-ĕks'pōrt), *n.* Any commodity reëxported.

Re-fash'ion (rē-făsh'ĭn), *v. t.* To fashion anew; to form into shape a second time.

Re-fec'tion (rē-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* Refreshment after hunger or fatigue; a lunch. — **Re-fec'to-ry** (-tŏ-rў), *n.* A room for refreshment.

Re-fer' (rē-fĕr'), *v. t. & i.* [REFERRED (-fērd'); REFERRING.] To carry or send back; to pass over; to allude; to appeal. — **Ref'er-a-ble** (rĕf'ĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being referred; assignable; imputable. — **Ref'er-ee'** (rĕf'ĕr-ē'), *n.* One to whom a thing is referred; a judge; an arbitrator; an umpire. — **Ref'er-ence** (rĕf'ĕr-ens), *n.* A referring; heed; allusion; intimation. — **Re-fer'ri-ble** (rē-fĕr'rĭ-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being referred; referable.

Re-fine' (rē-fīn'), *v. t.* [REFINED (-fīnd'); REFINING.] To reduce to a fine, unmixed, or pure state; to purify; to clarify; to polish. — *v. i.* To become pure. — **Re-fined'** (-fīnd'), *a.* Freed from extraneous matter; purified; cultured; polite; delicate. — **Re-fine'ment**, *n.* A refining; culture; elegance; over-nicety. — **Re-fin'er**, *n.* — **Re-fin'er-y** (-ĕr-ў), *n.* Place and apparatus for refining metals, sugar, etc.

Re-fit' (rē-fĭt') *v. t. & i.* [REFITTED; REFITTING.] To fit or prepare again; to repair.

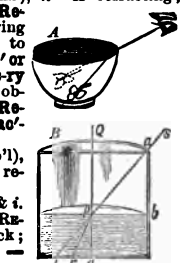
Re-flect' (rē-flĕkt'), *v. t. & i.* To bend or throw back; to return after striking upon any surface; to turn back the thoughts upon anything; to consider; to contemplate; to ponder. — **Re-flec'tion** (-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* [Written also *reflexion*.] A reflecting; the return of rays, sound, etc., from a surface; attentive consideration; thinking; reproach; censure. — **Re-flect'ive** (-flĕkt'ĭv), *a.* Reflecting; prone to meditation; reciprocal. — **Re-flect'or** (-ĕr), *n.*

Re'flex (rē'flĕks; *formerly* rē-flĕks'), *a.* Directed back; retroactive; introspective; produced in reaction, in resistance, or in return. — **Re-flex'ive** (-flĕks'ĭv), *a.* Bending or turned backward; reflective.

Ref'lu-ence (rĕf'lū-ens), **Ref'lu-en-cy** (-en-sў), *n.* A flowing back. — **Ref'lu-ent** (-ent), *a.* Flowing back; returning; ebbing. — **Re'flux** (rē'flŭks), *n.* A flowing back; ebb; reaction.

Re-form' (rē-fôrm'), *v. t.* To form again; to create or shape anew; to restore to a former good state, or bring from bad to good. — *v. i.* To return to a good state; to be corrected. — *n.* Amendment of what is defective, corrupt, or depraved; rectification; correction. — **Re-form'er**, *n.* — **Re'-for-ma'tion** (rē'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* A forming anew; a second forming (of troops, etc.) in order. — **Ref'or-ma'tion** (rĕf'ôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* A reforming; amendment; rectification. — **Re-form'a-tive** (rē-fôrm'ȧ-tĭv), **Re-form'a-to-ry** (-tŏ-rў), *a.* Tending to produce reformation.

Re-fract' (rē-frăkt'), *v. t.* To bend abruptly back; to turn (rays of light) from a direct course. — **Re-frac'tion** (-frăk'shŭn), *n* A refracting; change in direction. — **Re-fract'ive** (-ĭv), *a.* Serving to refract; pertaining to refraction. — **Re-fract'or** (-ẽr), *n.* — **Re-frac'to-ry** (-tŏ-rў), *a.* Perverse; obstinate; stubborn. — **Re-frac'to-ri-ly**, *a.* — **Re-frac'to-ri-ness**, *n.*



Refraction.
A Glass Vessel filled with Water, showing Refraction of Ray of Light.
B Vessel, having its lower part filled with Water; *sl* Ray of Light in straight line; *spr* Ray of Light refracted; *Qq* Perpendicular; *spQ* Angle of Incidence; *rpq* Angle of Refraction.

Ref'ra-ga-ble (rĕf'rȧ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being refuted; refutable.

Re-frain' (rē-frān'), *v. t. & i.* [REFRAINED (-frānd'); REFRAINING.] To hold back; to restrain; to forbear. — *n.* The burden of a song or a phrase recurring at the end of each division of a poem.

Re-fran'gi-ble (rē-frăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being refracted. — **Re-fran'gi-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Re-fresh' (rē-frĕsh'), *v. t.* [REFRESHED (-frĕsht'); REFRESHING.] To make fresh again; to invigorate; to revive; to renovate; to cheer. — **Re-fresh'er**, *n.* — **Re-fresh'ment**, *n.* A refreshing; restoration of strength, spirit, vigor, or liveliness; food taken for fresh strength or vigor.

Re-frig'er-ant (rē-frĭj'ẽr-*ant*), *a.* Cooling. — *n.* That which abates heat, or cools. — **Re-frig'er-ate** (-āt), *v. t.* To allay the heat of; to refresh. — **Re-frig'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A cooling. — **Re-frig'er-a-tive** (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Allaying heat. — *n.* A cooling medicine. — **Re-frig'er-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.* That which cools; a box for keeping articles cool by means of ice; apparatus for rapid cooling, connected with a still, etc.

Ref'uge (rĕf'ūj), *n.* Shelter from danger or distress; a place inaccessible to an enemy; retreat; cover. — **Ref'u-gee'** (rĕf'ū-jē'), *n.* One who flies to a place of safety.

Re-ful'gence (rē-fŭl'jens), **Re-ful'gen-cy** (-jen-sў), *n.* Quality of being refulgent. — **Re-ful'gent** (-jent), *a.* Casting a bright light; radiant; brilliant; splendid. — **Re-ful'gent-ly**, *adv.*

Re-fund' (rē-fŭnd'), *v. t.* To return for what has been taken; to repay; to restore.

Re-fus'al (rē-fūz'*al*), *n.* A refusing; denial of anything demanded, solicited, or offered for acceptance; the right of taking in preference to others; option; preference.

Re-fuse' (rē-fūz'), *v. t. & i.* [REFUSED (-fūzd'); REFUSING.] To deny; to reject. — **Re-fus'er**, *n.* — **Ref'use** (rĕf'ūs), *a.* Refused; rejected; worthless. — *n.* Waste matter; dregs; trash.

Re-fute' (rē-fūt'), *v. t.* To prove to be false or erroneous; to confute; to repel. — **Re-fut'er**, *n.* — **Re-fut'a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being refuted. — **Ref'u-ta'tion** (rĕf'ū-tā'shŭn), *n.* A refuting or disproving.

Re-gain' (rē-gān'), *v. t.* To gain anew; to recover (what has been lost); to retrieve.

Re'gal (rē'gal), *a.* Pertaining to a king; kingly; royal. — **Re'gal-ly**, *adv.*

Re-gale' (rē-gāl'), *v. t.* [REGALED (-gāld'); REGALING.] To entertain sumptuously; to refresh. — *v. i.* To feast. — *n.* A banquet. — **Re-gale'ment**, *n.* Refreshment; gratification.

Re-ga'li-a (rē-gā'lĭ-á), *n. pl.* Insignia of royalty; regal symbols; decorations of an office or order.

Re-gal'i-ty (rē-găl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Royalty; sovereign jurisdiction.

Re-gard' (rē-gärd'), *v. t.* To observe; to notice particularly; to pay respect to; to look upon; to esteem; to value. — *n.* Look; aspect; heed; care; esteem; attachment; reverence. — **Re-gard'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Mindful; heedful; observant. — **Re-gard'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Re-gard'less**, *a.* Not looking or attending; negligent; careless; inattentive; neglectful. — **Re-gard'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Re-gard'less-ness**, *n.*

Re-gat'ta (rē-găt'tá), *n.* A rowing match; a boat race.

Re'gen-cy (rē'jĕn-sỹ), *n.* The office of a regent or ruler; authority; government; body of men intrusted with vicarious government.

Re-gen'er-ate (rē-jĕn'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* To produce anew; to convert to holiness; to make a radical change for the better. — **Re-gen'er-ate** (-ăt), *a.* Reproduced; spiritually renewed. — **Re-gen'er-a-cy** (-á-sỹ), **Re-gen'er-ate-ness**, *n.* — **Re-gen'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A regenerating; reproduction; the entering into a new spiritual life. — **Re-gen'er-a-tive** (-jĕn'ĕr-á-tĭv), *a.* Belonging to regeneration.

Re'gent (rē'jent), *a.* Ruling; governing; exercising vicarious authority. — *n.* One who rules, or who governs a kingdom in the minority or disability of the sovereign; a trustee or overseer. — **Re'gent-ship**, *n.* Power of governing; office of a regent; regency.

Reg'i-cide (rĕj'ĭ-sīd), *n.* A killer, or the killing, of a king.

‖Ré'gime' (rā'zhēm'), *n.* Mode of rule; administration.

Reg'i-men (rĕj'ĭ-mĕn), *n.* Orderly government; a course of diet; administration.

Reg'i-ment (rĕj'ĭ-ment), *n.* A body of troops commanded by a colonel, consisting usually of ten companies. — **Reg'i-men'tal** (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Belonging to a regiment. — **Reg'i-men'tals** (-talz), *n. pl.* Uniform of a regiment.

Re'gion (rē'jŭn), *n.* A space or territory; district; tract.

Reg'is-ter (rĕj'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* A written account; list; record; keeper of a record; musical compass of a voice or instrument; a portion of the compass of a voice; a set of pipes in an organ. — *v. t.* [REGISTERED; REGISTERING.] To enter in a register; to enroll. — **Reg'is-trar** (-trär), *n.* One who registers; a keeper of records. — **Reg'is-tra'tion** (-trā'shŭn), *n.* An inserting in a register. — **Reg'is-try** (rĕj'ĭs-trỹ), *n.* A recording in a register; place where a register is kept; a series of facts recorded.

Reg'let (rĕg'lĕt), *n.* A flat, narrow molding; a thin strip of wood or metal used to space type for printing.

Reg'nant (rĕg'nant), *a.* Exercising regal authority; reigning; dominant; prevalent.

Re'gress (rē'grĕs), *n.* Passage back; return; liberty of returning or passing back. — **Re-gres'sion** (rē-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A returning. — **Re-gres'sive** (-grĕs'ĭv), *a.* Passing back.

Re-gret' (rē-grĕt'), *v. t.* [REGRETTED; REGRETTING.] To grieve over; to look back at with longing. — *n.* Pain of mind at something causing unhappiness; concern; sorrow; penitence; remorse. — **Re-gret'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Full of regret. — **Re-gret'ful-ly**, *adv.*

Reg'u-lar (rĕg'ū-lẽr), *a.* Conformed to a rule, law, principle, or mode; uniform in course or occurrence; normal; orderly; periodical. — *n.* A duly qualified member of a religious order; a soldier of a standing army. — **Reg'u-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Condition of being regular; uniformity. — **Reg'u-lar-ly** (-lẽr-lỹ), *adv.*

Reg'u-late (rĕg'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To adjust by rule, method, or established mode; to put in good order; to direct; to govern. — **Reg'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A regulating; prescribed rule or order; a method; a principle. — **Reg'u-la'tor** (rĕg'ū-lā'tẽr), *n.*

Re-gur'gi-tate (rē-gûr'jĭ-tāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To throw or pour back. — **Re-gur'gi-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A pouring back by the orifice of entrance; swallowing again.

Re'ha-bil'i-tate (rē'há-bĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To restore to a lost rank or right; to reinstate. — **Re'ha-bil'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A rehabilitating.

Re-hear' (rē-hēr'), *v. t.* [REHEARD (rē-hẽrd'); REHEARING.] To hear again; to try anew.

Re-hearse' (rē-hẽrs'), *v. t.* [REHEARSED (-hẽrst'); REHEARSING.] To repeat (what has been already said); to recount; to relate; to recite in private for experiment and improvement, before a public representation. — **Re-hears'er**, *n.* — **Re-hears'al** (-al), *n.* A recital; narration.

‖Reichs'rath' (rīks'rät'), *n.* The Austrian parliament.

‖Reichs'stadt' (rīks'stät'), *n.* A free city of the old German Empire.

‖Reichs'tag' (rīks'täg'), *n.* The German house of representatives, or diet.

Rei'gle (rē'g'l), *n.* A hollow cut or channel for guiding anything.

Reign (rān), *n.* Royal authority; supreme power; time during which a sovereign possesses the authority; empire; dominion; influence; prevalence. — *v. i.* [REIGNED (rānd); REIGNING.] To possess or exercise sovereign power; to be predominant; to prevail.

Re'im-burse' (rē'ĭm-bûrs'), *v. i.* [REIMBURSED (-bûrst'); REIMBURSING.] To pay back; to indemnify; to make up; to restore. — **Re'im-burse'ment**, *n.* A repayment.

Rein (rān), *n.* The strap of a bridle, which restrains a horse, etc.; an instrument of curbing or governing. — *v. t.* [REINED (rānd); REINING.] To govern by a bridle; to control.

Rein'deer' (rān'dēr'), *n.* A large animal of the deer kind, found in the colder part of both hemispheres.

Re'in-force', *n.* See REINFORCE.

Reins (rānz), *n. pl.* The kidneys; the loins; the affections and passions.

Re'in-state' (rē'ĭn-stāt'), *v. t.* To place again in possession, or in a former state.

Re'in-sure' (rē'ĭn-shụr'), *v. t.* To insure again, after a former insurance has ceased; to insure property in favor of one who has previously insured it.

Re'in-vest' (rē'ĭn-vĕst'), *v. t.* To invest anew.
Re-is'sue (rē-ĭsh'ū), *v. t.* To issue a second time. — *n.* A repeated issue.
Re-it'er-ate (rē-ĭt'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* To repeat again and again; to recapitulate; to rehearse. — **Re-it'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Repetition.
Re-ject' (rē-jĕkt'), *v. t.* To cast from one; to throw away; to decline harshly; to repel; to slight; to repudiate; to decline. — **Re-ject'er**, *n.* — **Re-jec'tion** (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* A rejecting; a refusal; a repulse; a slight.
Re-joice' (rē-jois'), *v. i.* [REJOICED (-joist'); REJOICING.] To feel joy; to delight; to triumph. — *v. t.* To give joy to; to please; to delight.
Re-join' (rē-join'), *v. t.* [REJOINED (-joind'); REJOINING.] To join again; to unite after separation. — *v. i.* To answer to a reply. — **Re-join'der** (rē-join'dĕr), *n.* An answer to a reply.
Re-ju've-nate (rē-jū'vē-nāt), *v. t.* To render young again. — **Re-ju've-nes'cence** (-nĕs'sens), *n.* A growing young again.
Re-lapse' (rē-lăps'), *v. i.* [RELAPSED (-lăpst'); RELAPSING.] To slip or slide back; to return to a former state. — *n.* A falling back, esp. into a former bad state of body or morals.
Re-late' (rē-lāt'), *v. t.* To recount; to narrate; to ally by connection or kindred. — *v. i.* To pertain; to refer. — **Re-lat'er** (-ĕr), **Re-lat'or**, *n.* — **Re-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A relating or telling; narrative of facts; relative condition; kindred; affinity; kinsman. — **Re-la'tion-al** (*-al*), *a.* Related; specifying some relation. — **Re-la'tion-ship**, *n.* State of being related.
Rel'a-tive (rĕl'ă-tĭv), *a.* Having relation; respecting; not absolute. — *n.* One who, or that which, relates to something else; a relation by blood or affinity. — **Rel'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Rel'a-tive-ness**, *n.*
Re-lat'or, *n.* See under RELATE, *v. t.*
Re-lax' (rē-lăks'), *v. t.* [RELAXED (-lăkst'); RELAXING.] To make less close, firm, rigid, etc.; to relieve from effort; to remit; to abate; to divert. — *v. i.* To become loosened, feeble, or lax; to abate; to remit. — **Re'lax-a'tion** (-ă'shŭn), *n.* A relaxing.
Re-lay' (rē-lā'), *n.* A supply (of horses, dogs, men, etc.) to relieve those who are tired; an auxiliary electric current.
Re-lay' (rē-lā'), *v. t.* [RELAYED (-lād'); RELAYING.] To lay again, or a second time.
Re-lease' (rē-lēs'), *v. t.* To lease again; to let back.
Re-lease' (rē-lēs'), *v. t.* [RELEASED (-lēst'); RELEASING.] To set free from restraint, obligation, or oppression; to let go (a legal claim); to free; to acquit. — *n.* A letting loose or freeing; discharge from obligation or responsibility; a quitclaim. — **Re-leas'er**, *n.*
Rel'e-gate (rĕl'ē-gāt), *v. t.* To remove; to consign; to remand; to banish. — **Rel'e-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* A relegating; removal; exile.
Re-lent' (rē-lĕnt'), *v. i.* To become less harsh, hard, cruel, etc.; to feel compassion. — **Re-lent'less**, *a.* Unmoved by sympathy or forgiveness; unpitying; unmerciful; cruel.
Rel'e-vant (rĕl'ē-vant), *a.* Bearing upon the case in hand; pertinent; applicable. — **Rel'e-vance** (*-vans*), **Rel'e-van-cy** (*-van-sy*), *n.*
Re-li'a-ble (rē-lī'ă-b'l), *a.* Suitable or fit to be relied on; trustworthy. — **Re-li'a-ble-ness**, **Re-li'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*
Re-li'ance (rē-lī'ans), *n.* Trust; confidence.
Rel'ic (rĕl'ĭk), *n.* That which remains after loss or decay; a corpse; a memorial.
Rel'ict (rĕl'ĭkt), *n.* A widow.
Re-lief' (rē-lēf'), *n.* A relieving, or state of being relieved; removal of evil or of anything oppressive; whatever gives aid or comfort; in art, prominence of a figure above the ground; projection.
Re-lieve' (rē-lēv'), *v. t.* [RELIEVED (-lēvd'); RELIEVING.] To cause to rise or seem to rise; to set off by contrast; to free from burden, evil, distress, etc., or from the discharge of a duty.
Re-li'gion (rē-lĭj'ŭn), *n.* A system of faith and worship; piety; sanctity. — **Re-li'gion-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Practice of affected or false religion. — **Re-li'gion-ist**, *n.* One bigotedly devoted to a religion; a zealot; a devotee. — **Re-li'gious** (-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or concerned with, religion; faithful or exact; pious; holy; devout; strict; rigid. — **Re-li'gious-ly**, *adv.*
Re-lin'quish (rē-lĭn'kwĭsh), *v. t.* [RELINQUISHED (-kwĭsht); RELINQUISHING.] To withdraw from; to leave behind; to renounce a claim to; to quit; to forsake; to abandon; to forego. — **Re-lin'quish-er**, *n.* — **Re-lin'quish-ment**, *n.* A relinquishing; renunciation.
Rel'i-qua-ry (rĕl'ĭ-kwā-rȳ), *n.* A depositary; a casket for relics.
Rel'ish (rĕl'ĭsh), *v. t.* [RELISHED (-ĭsht); RELISHING.] To taste with pleasure; to enjoy; to give a pleasing flavor to. — *v. i.* To have a pleasing taste or flavor. — *n.* A pleasing taste or quality; flavor; fondness; something taken with food to render it more palatable. — **Rel'ish-a-ble**, *a.* Of agreeable taste.
Re-luct' (rē-lŭkt'), *v. i.* To strive against anything; to make resistance. — **Re-luc'tance** (-lŭk'*tans*), **Re-luc'tan-cy** (*-tan-sy*), *n.* Aversion; repugnance; unwillingness; dislike. — **Re-luc'tant** (*-tant*), *a.* Averse; loth; disinclined; backward. — **Re-luc'tant-ly**, *adv.*
Re-lume' (rē-lūm'), *v. t.* [RELUMED (-lūmd'); RELUMING.] To rekindle; to light again.
Re-ly' (rē-lī'), *v. i.* [RELIED (-līd'); RELYING.] To confide; to rest satisfied; to trust.
Re-main' (rē-mān'), *v. i.* [REMAINED (-mānd'); REMAINING.] To stay behind while others withdraw; to continue fixed or unchanged; to stay; to last; to endure. — **Re-mains'** (-mānz'), *n. pl.* That which is left; relic; remainder; a corpse; literary works of one who is dead. — **Re-main'der** (-mān'dĕr), *n.* Anything that remains; rest; residue; remnant.
Re-mark' (rē-märk'), *v. t.* [REMARKED (-märkt'); REMARKING.] To take notice of; to observe; to say. — *n.* An observation; a note; a comment. — **Re-mark'a-ble**, *a.* Worthy or capable of being remarked; extraordinary; unusual; wonderful; strange; famous. — **Re-mark'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Re-mark'a-bly**, *adv.*
Re-me'di-a-ble (rē-mē'dĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being remedied.
Re-me'di-al (rē-mē'dĭ-*al*), *a.* Affording a remedy.
Re-med'i-less (rē-mĕd'ĭ-lĕs *or* rĕm'ē-dĭ-lĕs), *a.* Incapable of being remedied; incurable.
Rem'e-dy (rĕm'ē-dȳ), *n.*; *pl.* REMEDIES (-dĭz). That which cures a disease or counteracts an evil; cure; relief; aid; help. — *v. t.* [REMEDIED (-dĭd); REMEDYING.] To apply a remedy or cure to; to heal; to redress; to counteract.

Re-mem'ber (rē-mĕm'bẽr), *v. t.* [REMEMBERED (-bẽrd); REMEMBERING.] To bring to mind again; to recall; to preserve in the memory. — **Re-mem'ber-er**, *n.* — **Re-mem'brance** (-brans), *n.* A remembering; recollection; a memorial; a memento; a reminiscence. — **Re-mem'bran-cer** (-bran-sẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, reminds; a memorial.

Re-mind' (rē-mind'), *v. t.* To put in mind; to bring to the remembrance or to the notice of. — **Re-mind'er**, *n.*

Rem'i-nis'cence (rĕm'ĭ-nĭs'sens), *n.* That which is recalled to mind; remembrance; recollection. — **Rem'i-nis'cent** (-sent), *a.* Able or inclined to call to mind.

Re-miss' (rē-mĭs'), *v. t.* [REMISED (-mĭzd'); REMISING.] To release a claim to; to grant back.

Re-miss' (rē-mĭs'), *a.* Slack in discharging duty or business; negligent; careless; inattentive.

Re-mis'si-ble (rē-mĭs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being remitted.

Re-mis'sion (rē-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A remitting; discharge from that which is due; relinquishment of a claim, right, or obligation; temporary subsidence of disease or pain; abatement; release.

Re-mit' (rē-mĭt'), *v. t.* [REMITTED; REMITTING.] To send back; to give up; to surrender; to relax in intensity; to forgive; to transmit to a distance (money, bills, etc.). — *v. i.* To abate; to become moderated. — **Re-mit'ter** (-tẽr), **Re-mit'tor** (-tŏr), *n.* — **Re-mit'ment**, **Re-mit'tal** (-tal), *n.* A remitting; a surrender. — **Re-mit'tance** (-tans), *n.* A transmitting money, etc., to a distant place; sum or thing remitted. — **Re-mit'tent** (-tent), *a.* Temporarily ceasing.

Rem'nant (rĕm'nant), *a.* Remaining; still left. — *n.* Residue; rest; a small portion.

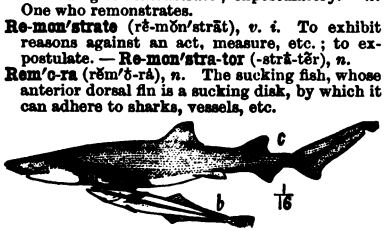
Re-mod'el (rē-mŏd'ĕl), *v. t.* To model or fashion anew.

Re-mold' (rē-mōld'), **Re-mould'**, *v. t.* To mold or shape anew; to make over.

Re-mon'strance (rē-mŏn'strans), *n.* A remonstrating; expostulation; earnest advice or reproof. — **Re-mon'strant** (-strant), *a.* Inclined or tending to remonstrate; expostulatory. — *n.* One who remonstrates.

Re-mon'strate (rē-mŏn'strāt), *v. i.* To exhibit reasons against an act, measure, etc.; to expostulate. — **Re-mon'stra-tor** (-strā-tẽr), *n.*

Rem'o-ra (rĕm'ō-rà), *n.* The sucking fish, whose anterior dorsal fin is a sucking disk, by which it can adhere to sharks, vessels, etc.



b Remora (*Echeneis naucrates*), clinging to a Sand Shark (*c*).

Re-morse' (rē-mŏrs'), *n.* Keen pain excited by a sense of guilt; compunction; regret; compassion. — **Re-morse'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Full of remorse or compunction. — **Re-morse'less**, *a.* Without remorse or sensibility; cruel; pitiless; relentless; savage. — **Re-morse'less-ly**, *adv.*

Re-mote' (rē-mōt'), *a.* Removed to a distance; far away; foreign; alien; slight; inconsiderable. — **Re-mote'ly**, *adv.* — **Re-mote'ness**, *n.*

Re-mount' (rē-mount'), *v. t. & i.* To mount again; to reascend.

Re-mov'a-ble (rē-mōv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being removed. — **Re-mov'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Re-mov'al (rē-mōv'al), *n.* A removing or taking away; change of place; dismission; death.

Re-move' (rē-mōōv'), *v. t. & i.* [REMOVED; REMOVING.] To change place; to move away. — *n.* A removing; removal; thing removed; space through which anything is removed; interval; step; distance. — **Re-mov'er**, *n.*

Re-mu'ner-ate (rē-mū'nẽr-āt), *v. t.* To pay an equivalent to for any service, loss, etc.; to reward; to compensate; to repay. — **Re-mu'ner-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A remunerating; repayment; satisfaction; requital. — **Re-mu'ner-a-tive** (-ȧ-tĭv), **Re-mu'ner-a-to-ry** (-tŏ-rỹ), *a.* Affording recompense.

‖**Re-nais'sance'** (*F.* re-nĕ'säns'; *E.* rē-nās'sans), *n.* A new birth; revival; the revival of learning and art in the 15th century; the style of art then prevailing.

Re'nal (rē'nal), *a.* Pertaining to the kidneys.

Ren'ard (rĕn'ẽrd), *n.* A fox.

Re-nas'cence (rē-nās'sens), **Re-nas'cen-cy** (-sen-sỹ), *n.* The state of being produced again.

Re-nas'cent (-sent), *a.* Springing into being again; reproduced; rejuvenated.

Ren-con'tre (rĕn-kŏn'tẽr; *F.* rän'kôn'tr'), *n.* Same as RENCOUNTER, *n.*

Ren-coun'ter (rĕn-koun'tẽr), *v. t. & i.* To meet unexpectedly; to encounter. — *n.* A meeting of two persons or bodies; action or engagement; conflict; collision; clash.

Rend (rĕnd), *v. t.* [RENT (rĕnt); RENDING.] To separate into parts suddenly or violently; to tear asunder; to split. — **Rend'er**, *n.*

Ren'der (rĕn'dẽr), *v. t.* [RENDERED (-dẽrd); RENDERING.] To return; to pay back; to restore; to inflict as retribution; to surrender; to contribute; to state; to interpret; to extract (oil, lard, fat, etc.) from animal substances; to plaster roughly. — **Ren'der-a-ble**, *a.*

Ren'dez-vous (rĕn'dẽ-vōō *or* rän'-), *n.* A place for meeting; a meeting by appointment. — *v. i. & t.* [RENDEZVOUSED (-vōōd); RENDEZVOUSING (-vōō-ĭng).] To assemble at a particular place.

Ren-di'tion (rĕn-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A rendering, or returning; surrender; translation.

Rend'rock' (rĕnd'rŏk'), *n.* A kind of dynamite, for blasting.

Ren'e-gade (rĕn'ẽ-gād), **Ren'e-ga'do** (-gā'dō), *n.* One faithless to principle or party; an apostate.

Re-new' (rē-nū'), *v. t.* [RENEWED (-nūd'); RENEWING.] To make over as good as new; to give new life to; to begin again; to repeat exactly; to transform; to reëstablish. — *v. i.* To be made new; to commence again. — **Re-new'a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* — **Re-new'al** (-al), *n.* A renewing; thing renewed. — **Re-new'ed-ly** (-ĕd-lỹ), *adv.* Again; once more.

Ren'i-form (rĕn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of a kidney.

Re-ni'tence (rē-nī'tens), **Re-ni'ten-cy** (-ten-sỹ), *n.* State of being renitent; reluctance. — **Re-ni'tent** (-tent), *a.* Resisting pressure; persistently opposed.

Reniform Leaf.

Ren'net (rĕn'ĕt), *n.* The inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used for coagulating milk.

Re-nounce' (rē-nouns'), *v. t.* [RENOUNCED (rē-nounst'); RENOUNCING.] To declare against; to reject; to disavow; to disclaim; to give up. — **Re-nounce'ment**, *n.* A disclaiming; renunciation. — **Re-noun'cer** (-noun'sẽr), *n.*

Ren'o-vate (rĕn'ō-vāt), *v. t.* To make over again; to render as good as new. — **Ren'o-va'tion** (-vā'shŭn), *n.* A renovating; renewal.

Re-nown' (rē-noun'), *n.* The being known and talked of; celebrity. — **Re-nowned'** (-nound'), *a.* Famous; noted; eminent; remarkable; wonderful. — **Re-nown'ed-ly**, *adv.*

Rent (rĕnt), *imp. & p. p.* of REND. — *n.* An opening made by rending; a breach made by force; a schism; a separation; a rupture.

Rent (rĕnt), *n.* A periodical payment for use of property. — *v. t.* To grant the possession and enjoyment of; to lease. — *v. i.* To be leased, or let for rent. — **Rent'a-ble** (rĕnt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **Rent'al** (*-al*), *n.* An account of rents. — **Rent'er**, *n.* — **Rent roll.** A list of rents; a rental.

Re-nun'ci-a'tion (rē-nŭn'sĭ-ā'shŭn *or* -shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* A renouncing; disownment; recantation; denial; relinquishment.

Re-or'gan-i-za'tion (rē-ôr'gan-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* An organizing anew.

Re-or'gan-ize (rē-ôr'gan-īz), *v. t.* To organize anew; to reduce again to organized condition.

Rep (rĕp), *n.* A fabric of silk or wool, having a surface appearing as if made of small cords. — *a.* Formed with such a surface.

Re-pair' (rē-pâr'), *v. t.* [REPAIRED (-pârd'); REPAIRING.] To restore to a sound or good state; to make amends for (an injury) by an equivalent; to mend; to retrieve; to recruit. — *n.* Restoration after decay, waste, or partial destruction; reparation. — **Re-pair'er**, *n.*

Re-pair' (rē-pâr'), *v. i.* To go; to betake one's self; to resort.

Re-pair'a-ble (rē-pâr'ȧ-b'l), **Rep'a-ra-ble** (rĕp'ȧ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being repaired; retrievable; recoverable.

Rep'a-ra'tion (rĕp'ȧ-rā'shŭn), *n.* A repairing; indemnification for loss or damage; amends.

Re-par'a-tive (rē-păr'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Tending to repair or to amend defect. — *n.* That which restores.

Rep'ar-tee' (rĕp'ar-tē'), *n.* A smart reply; a retort.

Re-pass' (rē-pȧs'), *v. t.* To pass again or a second time. — *v. i.* To pass or move back.

Re-past' (rē-pȧst'), *n.* A taking food; a meal.

Re-pay' (rē-pā'), *v. t.* [REPAID (-pād'); REPAYING.] To pay back; to make return for; to pay anew, or a second time, as a debt. — **Re-pay'ment**, *n.* A paying back; sum repaid.

Re-peal' (rē-pēl'), *v. t.* [REPEALED (-pēld'); REPEALING.] To recall (a deed, will, law, or statute); to abrogate; to abolish; to revoke; to rescind; to annul; to cancel; to reverse. — *n.* Revocation; abrogation. — **Re-peal'a-ble**, *a.*

Re-peat' (rē-pēt'), *v. t.* To go over a second time; to do, try, make, attempt, or utter again; to reiterate; to recite; to relate; to recapitulate. — *n.* A repeating; that which is or is to be, repeated. — **Re-peat'ed-ly** (-ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* Again and again; indefinitely. — **Re-peat'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, repeats; a watch that strikes the hours; a firearm that may be discharged many times without reloading; one who votes more than once at an election.

Re-pel' (rē-pĕl'), *v. t.* [REPELLED (-pĕld'); REPELLING.] To drive back; to resist; to repulse; to reject. — **Re-pel'lence** (*-lens*), **Re-pel'len-cy** (*-len-sĭ*), *n.* Quality of repelling; repulsion. — **Re-pel'lent** (*-lent*), *a.* Driving back. — *n.* That which repels or scatters. — **Re-pel'ler**, *n.*

Re'pent (rē'pent), *a.* Creeping, as a plant or reptile; reptant.

Re-pent' (rē-pĕnt'), *v. t. & i.* To regret; to feel sorrow (for something done or omitted). — **Re-pent'ance** (*-ans*), *n.* A repenting; sorrow; contrition; regret; compunction. — **Re-pent'ant**, *a.* Inclined to repent; sorry or showing sorrow for sin. — *n.* A penitent. — **Re-pent'er**, *n.*

Re'per-cus'sion (rē'pẽr-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* A driving back; reverberation; reflection.

Rep'er-to-ry (rĕp'ẽr-tō-rĭ), *n.* A place where things are arranged so as to be easily found; a treasury; a magazine.

Rep'e-tend' (rĕp'ē-tĕnd'), *n.* That part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually.

Rep'e-ti'tion (rĕp'ē-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A repeating; recital from memory; tautology; iteration. — **Rep'e-ti'tious** (-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Repeating.

Re-pine' (rē-pīn'), *v. i.* To indulge in envy or complaint; to murmur. — **Re-pin'er**, *n.*

Re-place' (rē-plās'), *v. t.* To restore to a former place, position, condition, etc.; to repay; to supply an equivalent for, or the want of; to fulfill the end of. — **Re-place'ment** (*-ment*), *n.*

Re-plen'ish (rē-plĕn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [REPLENISHED (-plĕn'ĭsht); REPLENISHING.] To fill up again; to fill completely. — **Re-plen'ish-ment** (*-ment*), *n.* A replenishing; supply.

Re-plete' (rē-plēt'), *a.* Filled again; completely filled; full. — **Re-ple'tion** (-plē'shŭn), *n.* Fullness; plethora.

Re-plev'in (rē-plĕv'ĭn), *n.* A legal writ by which goods and chattels are replevied. — **Re-plev'y** (*-ȳ*), *v. t.* [REPLEVIED (-ĭd); REPLEVYING.] To get back goods wrongfully detained, upon giving security; to bail.

‖Rep'li-ca (rĕp'lĭ-kȧ), *n.* A copy of a painting or statue, made by the original artist.

Rep'li-cant (rĕp'lĭ-*kant*), *n.* One who replies. — **Rep'li-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* An answer; a plaintiff's reply to the defendant's plea; response; rejoinder.

Re-ply' (rē-plī'), *v. i. & t.* [REPLIED (-plīd'); REPLYING.] To make a return to; to answer; to respond; to rejoin. — *n.* Rejoinder; answer.

Re-port' (rē-pōrt'), *v. t.* To bring back (an answer or an account of something); to circulate publicly; to make minutes of (a speech, or doings of a public body). — *v. i.* To make a return or statement; to be ready to do service. — *n.* Thing reported; account; story; rumor; loud sound; account of a law case or of public events; detail. — **Re-port'er**, *n.* One who reports; one who records law proceedings, legislative debates, or current events for newspaper publication.

Re-pos'al (rē-pōz'al), *n.* A reposing or resting.

Re-pose' (rē-pōz'), *v. t.* [REPOSED (-pōzd'); REPOSING.] To lay at rest; to cause to be quiet; to deposit; to lodge. — *v. i.* To lie; to rest; to abide. — *n.* Rest; ease; quiet; peace.

Re-pos'it (rē-pŏz'ĭt), *v. t.* [REPOSITED; REPOSITING.] To lay up, or lodge, for safety. — **Re'po-si'tion** (rē'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A repositing. — **Re-poz'i-to-ry** (rē-pŏz'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.* A place where things are stored; a depository.

Re'pos-sess' (rē'pŏz-zĕs' *or* rē'pŏs-sĕs'), *v. t.* To possess again. — **Re'pos-ses'sion** (-zĕsh'ŭn *or* -sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A possessing again.

Rep're-hend' (rĕp'rē-hĕnd'), *v. t.* To accuse; to chide; to reprove. — **Rep're-hen'si-ble** (-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of blame; culpable. — **Rep're-hen'si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Rep're-hen'si-bly**, *adv.* — **Rep're-hen'sion** (-shŭn), *n.* Reproof; blame. — **Rep're-hen'sive** (-sĭv), **Rep're-hen'so-ry** (-sō-rȳ), *a.* Containing reproof.

Rep're-sent' (rĕp'rē-zĕnt'), *v. t.* To exhibit the counterpart or image of; to delineate; to reproduce; to act the part of; to personate; to supply the place of; to serve as a sign of. — **Rep're-sen-ta'tion** (-zĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* A representing; anything which represents; a picture, model, etc.; a dramatic performance; description; body of representatives. — **Rep're-sent'a-tive** (-zĕnt'ā-tĭv), *a.* Fitted to represent; bearing the character or power of another. — *n.* One that represents another; an agent or substitute, who supplies the place of another; a member of the lower house, in a legislature or in Congress; a deputy. — **Rep're-sent'er**, *n.*

Re-press' (rē-prĕs'), *v. t.* [REPRESSED (-prĕst'); REPRESSING.] To press back or down effectually, or a second time; to crush out; to subdue; to quell; to check. — **Re-press'er**, *n.* — **Re-press'i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* — **Re-pres'sion** (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A repressing; check; restraint. — **Re-press'ive** (-ĭv), *a.* Able or tending to repress. — **Re-press'ive-ly**, *adv.*

Re-prieve' (rē-prēv'), *v. t.* [REPRIEVED (-prēvd'); REPRIEVING.] To try over again; to delay the punishment of; to respite. — *n.* Temporary suspension of the execution of sentence, esp. sentence of death; interval of relief; respite.

Rep'ri-mand (rĕp'rĭ-mănd), *v. t.* To reprove severely; to chide; to rebuke. — *n.* Reproof.

Re-print' (rē-prĭnt'), *v. t.* To print again; to print a new edition of. — **Re'print** (rē'prĭnt), *n.* A new impression of any printed work; the publication in one country of a work previously published in another.

Re-pris'al (rē-prīz'*al*), *n.* A retaking; seizure by way of retaliation.

Re-proach' (rē-prōch'), *v. t.* [REPROACHED (-prōcht'); REPROACHING.] To censure severely or contemptuously; to upbraid; to rebuke; to revile; to vilify. — *n.* An expression or occasion of blame or censure; dishonor; scandal; insolence; insult; scorn; shame; disgrace; infamy. — **Re-proach'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* — **Re-proach'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Expressing or deserving reproach; abusive; offensive; scornful; insolent. — **Re-proach'less** (-lĕs), *a.* Without reproach; irreproachable; blameless.

Rep'ro-bate (rĕp'rō-bāt), *a.* Abandoned to vice or punishment; morally lost; depraved; corrupt; base; vile; castaway. — *n.* One morally lost. — **Rep'ro-bate** (-bāt), *v. t.* To condemn; to reprehend; to censure; to disown. — **Rep'ro-ba'tion** (-bā'shŭn), *n.* A reprobating.

Re'pro-duce' (rē'prō-dūs'), *v. t.* [REPRODUCED (-dūst'); REPRODUCING.] To produce again; to bring to the memory or the imagination; to renew the production of; to generate (offspring). — **Re'pro-duc'tion** (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* A reproducing; thing reproduced. — **Re'pro-duc'tive** (-tĭv), **Re'pro-duc'to-ry** (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Tending or pertaining to reproduction.

Re-proof' (rē-prōōf'), *n.* A reproving; expression of blame or censure; chiding; reprimand; blame. — **Re-prov'a-ble** (rē-prōōv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of reproof.

Re-prov'al (*-al*), *n.* A reproving; anything said in reproving; reproof.

Re-prove' (rē-prōōv'), *v. t.* [REPROVED (-prōōvd'); REPROVING.] To chide as blameworthy; to accuse as guilty; to rebuke; to censure.

Rep'tant (rĕp'*tant*), *a.* Creeping; crawling; repent.

Rep'tile (rĕp'tĭl), *a.* Creeping; moving on the belly, or by small, short legs; groveling; vulgar. — *n.* An animal that crawls or moves on its belly, as snakes, or by small, short legs, as lizards; a groveling or very mean person. — **Rep-til'i-an** (-tĭl'ĭ-*an*), *a.* Belonging to the reptiles. — *n.* A reptile.

Re-pub'lic (rē-pŭb'lĭk), *n.* A state in which sovereign power resides in the whole people, and is exercised by representatives elected by them; a commonwealth. — **Re-pub'lic-an** (-lĭ-*kan*), *a.* Pertaining to, or consonant with the principles of, a republic. — *n.* One who favors a republican government; the American cliff swallow; the South African weaver bird. — **Re-pub'lic-an-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* A republican system of government; attachment to republican principles.

Re-pub'li-ca'tion (rē-pŭb'lĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A second publication; a new publication of something before published; a reprint.

Re-pub'lish (rē-pŭb'lĭsh), *v. t.* To publish anew; to publish a work first published in another country.

Re-pu'di-ate (rē-pū'dĭ-āt), *v. t.* To cast off and disavow; to put away; to divorce; to refuse longer to acknowledge or to pay; to discard; to disclaim. — **Re-pu'di-a'tor** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A repudiating. — **Re-pu'di-a'tor** (-pū'dĭ-ā'tĕr), *n.*

Re-pug'nance (rē-pŭg'*nans*), **Re-pug'nan-cy** (-*nan*-sȳ), *n.* An opposing, or state of being repugnant; contrariety; aversion; dislike; antipathy; inconsistency. — **Re-pug'nant** (rē-pŭg'*nant*), *a.* Opposite; contrary; inconsistent; offensive. — **Re-pug'nant-ly**, *adv.*

Re-pulse' (rē-pŭls'), *v. t.* [REPULSED (-pŭlst'); REPULSING.] To repel; to beat or drive back. — *n.* A driving back; defeat; refusal; denial. — **Re-pul'sion** (rē-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* A repulsing. — **Re-pul'sive** (-pŭl'sĭv), *a.* Repelling; reserved; forbidding; offensive. — **Re-pul'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Re-pul'sive-ness**, *n.*

Re-pur'chase (rē-pûr'chās), *v. t.* To buy again; to buy back. — *n.* A repurchasing.

Rep'u-ta-ble (rĕp'ū-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of repute or distinction; honorable. — **Rep'u-ta-bly**, *adv.*

Rep'u-ta'tion (rĕp'ū-tā'shŭn), *n.* General estimation; public esteem; credit; repute; regard; fame.

Re-pute' (rē-pūt'), *v. t.* To account; to hold; to attribute. — *n.* Character attributed; estimate; reputation. — **Re-put'ed-ly** (-ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* In common opinion or estimation; by repute.

Re-quest' (rē-kwĕst'), *n.* An asking for anything desired; thing asked for; state of being desired or held in high estimation; petition; prayer; entreaty; suit. — *v. t.* To ask for earnestly; to beg; to solicit; to beseech.

Re'qui-em (rē'kwĭ-ĕm), *n.* A hymn or mass sung for the dead; a musical composition in honor of some deceased person.

Re-quire' (rē-kwīr'), *v. t.* [REQUIRED (-kwīrd'); REQUIRING.] To insist upon having; to claim as by right; to make necessary; to exact; to prescribe; to order; to demand; to need. — **Re-quire'ment** (-ment), *n.* A requiring; demand; thing required; an essential condition.

Req'ui-site (rĕk'wĭ-zĭt), *a.* Required by the nature of things, or by circumstances; needful; indispensable; essential. — *n.* Something indispensable. — **Req'ui-site-ly**, *adv.* — **Req'ui-site-ness**, *n.* — **Req'ui-si'tion** (-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A requiring; demand; written call or invitation; a quota of supplies or necessaries.

Re-quit'al (rē-kwit'*al*), *n.* That which requites or repays; recompense; punishment.

Re-quite' (rē-kwit'), *v. t.* To repay; to reward; to satisfy; to retaliate; to punish.

Rere'dos (rēr'dŏs), *n.* A screen behind an altar in a church; the back of a fireplace. [Also spelled *reredosse.*]

Re-scind' (rē-sĭnd'), *v. t.* To cut off; to abrogate; to revoke; to repeal; to annul; to void. — **Re-scis'sion** (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* A rescinding.

Re'script (rē'skrĭpt), *n.* An emperor's edict or decree; a decision by the pope.

Res'cue (rĕs'kū), *v. t.* [RESCUED (-kūd); RESCUING.] To free from confinement, danger, or evil; to recapture; to free; to liberate; to save. — *n.* A deliverance. — **Res'cu-er**, *n.*

Re-search' (rē-sĕrch'), *n.* Diligent inquiry; investigation; scrutiny. — *v. t.* To search diligently; to search again; to examine anew.

Re-sem'blance (rē-zĕm'blans), *n.* A resembling; likeness; similarity; representation; image. — **Re-sem'ble** (rē-zĕm'b'l), *v. t.* [RESEMBLED (-b'ld); RESEMBLING.] To be like or similar to; to liken; to compare.

Re-sent' (rē-zĕnt'), *v. t.* To take ill; to consider as an injury or affront. — **Re-sent'er**, *n.* — **Re-sent'ful** (-fụl), *n.* Inclined to resent; easily provoked. — **Re-sent'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Re-sent'ment**, *n.* Act of resenting; irritation.

Res'er-va'tion (rĕz'ẽr-vā'shŭn), *n.* A reserving, or keeping back; thing withheld; tract of land reserved for some special use; a proviso.

Re-serve' (rē-zẽrv'), *v. t.* [RESERVED (-zẽrvd'); RESERVING.] To keep in store for future use; to withhold from present use for another purpose; to retain; to withhold. — *n.* A reserving or keeping back; thing withheld; reticence; coldness; shyness; tract of land reserved for a particular purpose; body of troops kept for an exigency. — **Re-served'** (-zẽrvd'), *a.* Kept for future or special use; restrained from freedom; not frank; cold; shy. — **Re-serv'ed-ly** (-zẽrv'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **Re-serv'ed-ness**, *n.*

Res'er-voir' (rĕz'ẽr-vwôr'), *n.* A place where water is collected for use; a cistern; a basin.

Re-set' (rē-sĕt'), *v. t.* [RESET; RESETTING.] To set (plants, type, etc.) over again; to furnish with a new setting or adornment.

Re-side' (rē-zīd'), *v. i.* To dwell permanently; to have a seat or fixed position; to remain; to live. — **Res'i-dence** (rĕz'ĭ-dens), *n.* A residing; place where one resides; sojourn; stay; abode; home; dwelling. — **Res'i-dent** (-dent), *a.* Dwelling in a place for a length of time; fixed; residing. — *n.* One who resides in a place for some time; a public minister who resides at a foreign court. — **Res'i-den'tia-ry** (-dĕn'shĭ-rĕ), *a.* Having residence.

Re-sid'u-al (rē-zĭd'ū-*al*), *a.* Remaining after a part is taken. — **Re-sid'u-a-ry** (-ă-rĕ), *a.* Pertaining to the residue, or part remaining. — **Residuary legatee.** One to whom the residue of personal estate is bequeathed.

Res'i-due (rĕz'ĭ-dū), *n.* That which remains after a part is taken; remainder of a debt or account; remnant; balance. — **Re-sid'u-um** (rē-zĭd'ū-ŭm), *n.* That which is left after separation or purification; residue.

Re-sign' (rē-zīn'), *v. t.* [RESIGNED (-zīnd'); RESIGNING.] To return by a formal act; to yield to another; to give up; to withdraw (a claim). — **Re-sign'er**, *n.* — **Re-signed'** (-zīnd'), *a.* Submissive; yielding. — **Res'ig-na'tion** (rĕz'ĭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* A resigning or giving up; surrender; forsaking; abandonment; submission; acquiescence; endurance; patience.

Re-sil'i-ence (rē-zĭl'ĭ-*ens*), **Re-sil'i-en-cy** (-*en*-sĕ), *n.* A springing back; a recoil. — **Re-sil'i-ent** (-*ent*), *a.* Inclined to spring back; rebounding.

Res'in (rĕz'ĭn), *n.* A solid, inflammable substance, exuded from trees, a nonconductor of electricity, and insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in essential oils. — **Res'in-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Resembling or obtained from resin.

Re-sist' (rē-zĭst'), *v. t.* To stand against; to act in opposition to; to withstand; to hinder; to disappoint. — **Re-sist'ance** (-ans), *n.* A resisting; opposition; check. — **Re-sist'i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of resisting or being resisted. — **Re-sist'i-ble-ness**, **Re-sist'i-bil'i-ty** (-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĕ), *n.* — **Re-sist'i-bly**, *adv.* — **Re-sist'less** (-lĕs), *a.* Incapable of being resisted; irresistible.

Res'o-lu-ble (rĕz'ŏ-lū-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being resolved or melted.

Res'o-lute (rĕz'ŏ-lūt), *a.* Having a decided purpose; constant; fixed; steadfast; steady; firm. — **Res'o-lute-ly**, *adv.* — **Res'o-lute-ness**, *n.*

Res'o-lu'tion (rĕz'ŏ-lū'shŭn), *n.* A resolving; a separating, analyzing, or solving; thing resolved or determined; solution; analysis; separation; resoluteness; firmness; constancy; fortitude.

Re-solv'a-ble (rē-zŏlv'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being resolved.

Re-solve' (rē-zŏlv'), *v. t.* [RESOLVED (-zŏlvd'); RESOLVING.] To separate the component parts of; to melt; to dissolve and reduce to a different form; to make clear or certain; to free from doubt; to form or constitute by resolution, vote, or determination; to explain; to disentangle. — *v. i.* To be separated into component parts or distinct principles; to dissolve; to form a resolution or purpose. — *n.* A resolving or making clear; thing resolved on or determined; decisive conclusion; legislative act or declaration. — **Re-solv'ed-ness** (-ĕd-nĕs), *n.* Fixedness of purpose; firmness. — **Re-solv'ent** (-ent), *a.* Able to resolve, or to cause solution; solvent. — *n.* That which has power to cause solution, to disperse inflammation, etc.

Res'o-nance (rĕz'ŏ-nans), *n.* State of being resonant; a resounding. — **Res'o-nant** (-nant), *a.* Able to return sound; echoing back.

Re-sort' (rē-zôrt'), *v. i.* To go; to repair; to have recourse. — *n.* A going to, or making application; a place of habitual meeting; a haunt.

Re-sound' (rē-zound'), *v. t. & i.* To echo; to celebrate. — *n.* Echo.

Re-source' (rē-sôrs'), *n.* Means of supply or support; contrivance; device; *pl.* funds; money.

Re-spect' (rē-spĕkt'), *v. t.* To look upon with special attention; to regard as worthy of particular notice; to esteem; to concern; to relate to. — *n.* A respecting, or holding in estimation; attention; estimation; relation. — **Re-spect'a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of respect; deserving regard; moderate in degree of excellence or in number. — **Re-spect'a-ble-ness, Re-spect'a-bil'i-ty** (rē-spĕkt'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Re-spect'a-bly** (-ȧ-blȳ), *adv.* — **Re-spect'er,** *n.* — **Re-spect'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Marked or characterized by respect. — **Re-spect'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Re-spect'ful-ness,** *n.* — **Re-spect'ing,** *prep.* Having regard or relation to; concerning. — **Re-spect'ive** (-ĭv), *a.* Noticing with attention; careful; having reference to; particular; own. — **Re-spect'ive-ly,** *adv.*

Re-spell' (rē-spĕl'), *v. t.* To spell again.

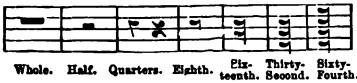
Re-spir'a-ble (rĕ-spīr'ȧ-b'l *or* rĕs'pĭ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being breathed; fit for respiration. — **Re-spir'a-to-ry** (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Serving for respiration; pertaining to respiration. — **Res'pi-ra'tion** (rĕs'pĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* A breathing, or drawing breath. — **Res'pi-ra'tor** (rĕs'pĭ-rā'tẽr), *n.* A cover for the mouth through which to breathe without injury. — **Re-spire'** (rē-spīr'), *v. i.* [RESPIRED (-spīrd'); RESPIRING.] To breathe.

Res'pite (rĕs'pĭt), *n.* A postponement or delay; intermission of labor, or of any process or operation; interval; stop; stay; reprieve. — *v. t.* [RESPITED; RESPITING.] To give a respite to.

Re-splen'dent (rē-splĕn'dent), *a.* Shining brilliantly; very bright. — **Re-splen'dent-ly,** *adv.* — **Re-splen'dence** (-dens), **Re-splen'den-cy** (-den-sȳ), *n.*

Re-spond' (rē-spŏnd'), *v. i.* To answer; to reply; to correspond; to suit; to rejoin. — **Re-spond'ent** (-ent), *a.* Answering. — *n.* One who responds; one who rejoins in certain legal proceedings; a defendant. — **Re-sponse',** *n.* A responding; an answer or reply. — **Re-spon'si-ble** (-spŏn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Liable or able to respond; accountable; answerable. — **Re-spon'si-ble-ness, Re-spon'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Re-spon'si-bly,** *adv.* — **Re-spon'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Able or ready to respond; correspondent. — **Re-spon'so-ry** (-sō-rȳ), *a.* Containing or making answer.

Rest (rĕst), *n.* A state of quiet or repose; a cessation; a stop; a pause; ease; that on which anything rests; support; in music, a pause during which sound ceases; the mark of such intermission. — *v. i.* To cease from action; to be quiet; to repose; to trust; to rely. — *v. t.* To put at rest; to quiet; to support.



Whole. Half. Quarters. Eighth. Sixteenth. Thirty-Second. Sixty-Fourth.

Rests (*Mus.*).

Rest (rĕst), *n.* That which is left after separation of a part; remainder; remnant; others. — *v. i.* To be left; to remain; to continue.

Res'tau-rant (rĕs'tō-rant), *n.* An eating house. — ‖**Re'stau'ra'teur'** (rā'stō'rā'tẽr'), *n.* The keeper of a restaurant.

Res'ti-tu'tion (rĕs'tĭ-tū'shŭn), *n.* A restoring; return; compensation; amends.

Rest'ive (rĕst'ĭv), *a.* Unwilling to go; stubborn; refractory; restless; fidgety. — **Rest'ive-ly,** *adv.* — **Rest'ive-ness,** *n.*

Rest'less (rĕst'lĕs), *a.* Never resting; unquiet; discontented; unsettled; wandering. — **Rest'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Rest'less-ness,** *n.*

Re-stor'a-ble (rĕ-stōr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being restored.

Res'to-ra'tion (rĕs'tō-rā'shŭn), *n.* A restoring or state of being restored.

Re-stor'a-tive (rĕ-stōr'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to restoration; able to restore. — *n.* Medicine for restoring strength and vigor.

Re-store' (rē-stōr'), *v. t.* [RESTORED (-stōrd'); RESTORING.] To bring back; to return; to renew; to heal; to cure. — **Re-stor'er,** *n.*

Re-strain' (rē-strān'), *v. t.* [RESTRAINED (-strānd'); RESTRAINING.] To hold back; to hinder; to withhold; to restrict; to limit; to confine. — **Re-strain'a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* — **Re-strain'er,** *n.* — **Re-straint'** (-strānt'), *n.* A restraining; hindrance; check; restriction.

Re-strict' (rē-strĭkt'), *v. t.* To restrain within bounds; to confine. — **Re-stric'tion** (-strĭk'shŭn), *n.* A restricting; confinement. — **Re-stric'tive** (rē-strĭk'tĭv), *a.* Having power or tendency to restrict. — **Re-stric'tive-ly,** *adv.*

Re-sult' (rē-zŭlt'), *v. i.* To proceed as a consequence; to arise; to ensue. — *n.* The conclusion to which anything leads; effect; consequence; issue; event. — **Re-sult'ant** (-ant), *a.* Resulting or issuing from a combination. — *n.* A force or motion resulting from the joint action of two or more other forces.

‖**Ré'su'mé'** (rā'zụ'mā'), *n.* A summing up; a recapitulation; a summary.

Re-sume' (rē-zūm'), *v. t.* [RESUMED (-zūmd'); RESUMING.] To take back; to enter upon or begin again. — **Re-sump'tion** (-zŭmp'shŭn), *n.* A resuming. — **Re-sump'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Taking back or again.

Res'ur-rec'tion (rĕz'ŭr-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* A rising again; the rising again from the dead.

Re-sus'ci-tate (rē-sŭs'sĭ-tāt), *v. t. & i.* To revive. — **Re-sus'ci-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A reviving from a state of apparent death.

Re-tail' (rē-tāl'), *v. t.* [RETAILED (-tāld'); RETAILING.] To sell in small parcels or at second hand. — **Re'tail** (rē'tāl), *n.* Sale in small quantities or at second hand. — *a.* Done at retail; engaged in retailing goods. — **Re-tail'er,** *n.*

Re-tain' (rē-tān'), *v. t.* [RETAINED (-tānd'); RETAINING.] To keep in possession; to keep in pay; to hold. — **Re-tain'er,** *n.* One who retains or is retained; an adherent; a fee paid to engage a lawyer.

Re-take' (rē-tāk'), *v. t.* [*imp.* RETOOK (-tōōk'); *p. p.* RETAKEN (-tāk''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RETAKING.] To take again; to recapture.

Re-tal'i-ate (rē-tăl'ĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.* To return the like for; to repay in kind; to return evil for evil. — **Re-tal'i-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A retaliating; reprisal; punishment. — **Re-tal'i-a-tive** (-tăl'ĭ-ȧ-tĭv), **Re-tal'i-a-to-ry** (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Tending to, or involving, retaliation.

Re-tard' (rē-tärd'), *v. t.* To delay; to hinder; to put off; to defer. — **Re'tar-da'tion** (rē'tär-dā'shŭn), *n.* A retarding; hindrance; obstacle; obstruction. — **Re-tard'er,** *n.*

Retch (rĕch *or* rēch), *v. i.* [RETCHED (rĕcht *or* rēcht); RETCHING.] To attempt to vomit.

Re-ten'tion (rē-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* A retaining or keeping; custody. — **Re-ten'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Having power to retain.

Ret'i-cence (rĕt'ĭ-sens), *n.* State of being reticent; continued silence. — **Ret'i-cent** (-sent), *a.* Inclined to keep silent; reserved; taciturn.

Ret'i-cle (rĕt'ĭ-k'l), *n.* A small net or bag. — **Ret'i-form** (-fôrm), **Re-tic'u-lar** (rē-tĭk'ū-lẽr), **Re-tic'u-late** (-lāt), **Re-tic'u-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Resembling network; netted. — **Re-tic'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* State of being reticulated; network. — **Ret'i-cule** (rĕt'ĭ-kūl), *n.* A little bag of network; a workbag.

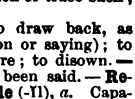
Reticulate Leaf.

Ret'i-na (rĕt'ĭ-nȧ), *n.* The innermost coat of the eye, in which the optic nerve terminates, and which receives impressions causing vision.

Ret'i-nue (rĕt'ĭ-nū), *n.* A body of retainers or attendants; a suite.

Re-tire' (rē-tīr'), *v. i.* & *t.* [RETIRED (-tīrd'); RETIRING.] To draw back or away; to withdraw; to fall back. — **Re-tire'ment** (-ment), *n.* A retiring or withdrawing; place to which any one retires; private abode; retreat; seclusion; privacy. — **Re-tir'ing**, *a.* Reserved; shy; pertaining to, or causing, retirement.

Re-tort' (rē-tôrt'), *v. t.* To bend or curve back; to throw back; to return (an argument, accusation, or insult). — *v. i.* To return an argument or charge. — *n.* The return of an argument, etc.; a quick and witty response; a chemist's vessel in which substances are subjected to distillation or decomposition by heat.



Retort.

Re-touch' (rē-tŭch'), *v. t.* To improve by new touches; to revise.

Re-trace' (rē-trās'), *v. t.* To track or trace back; to reverse.

Re-tract' (rē-trăkt'), *v. t.* To draw back, as claws; to recall (a declaration or saying); to withdraw; to unsay; to abjure; to disown. — *v. i.* To take back what has been said. — **Re-tract'i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), **Re-tract'ile** (-tĭl), *a.* Capable of being drawn back. — **Re-tract'ive** (-tĭv), *a.* Able or ready to retract; retractile. — *n.* That which withdraws or takes from. — **Re-trac'tion** (rē-trăk'shŭn), *n.* A retracting or drawing back; a withdrawing something advanced or done; recantation.

Re-treat' (rē-trēt'), *n.* A retiring or withdrawing one's self, esp. from what is dangerous or disagreeable; place to which one retires; departure; seclusion; privacy; asylum; refuge. — *v. i.* To withdraw; to retire.

Re-trench' (rē-trĕnch'), *v. t.* [RETRENCHED (-trĕncht'); RETRENCHING.] To cut off; to lessen; to curtail (expenses, etc.). — *v. i.* To live at less expense. — **Re-trench'ment** (-ment), *n.* A retrenching; removal of what is superfluous; a lessening or abridging.

Ret'ri-bu'tion (rĕt'rĭ-bū'shŭn), *n.* A repaying; return suitable to the merits or deserts of; punishment; requital; retaliation. — **Re-trib'u-tive** (rē-trĭb'ū-tĭv), **Re-trib'u-to-ry** (-tō-rў), *a.* Involving or pertaining to retribution.

Re-triev'a-ble (rē-trēv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being retrieved. — **Re-triev'al** (-*al*), *n.* A retrieving. — **Re-trieve'**, *v. t.* [RETRIEVED (-trēvd'); RETRIEVING.] To find again; to remedy evil consequences of; to recover; to repair; to restore. — **Re-triev'er**, *n.* One who retrieves; a dog trained to retrieve, or to find and recover, birds killed or wounded.

Retriever.

Re'tro-act' (rē'trō-ăkt' *or* rĕt'rō-), *v. i.* To act backward, in return or in opposition. — **Re'tro-ac'tion** (-ăk'shŭn), *n.* Action returned or backward; operation on something past or preceding. — **Re'tro-act'ive** (-ăk'tĭv), *a.* Fitted or designed to retroact; affecting what is past; retrospective.

Re'tro-cede (rē'trō-sēd *or* rĕt'rō-), *v. t.* To cede or grant back. — **Re'tro-ces'sion** (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A retroceding; a being ceded or granted back.

Re'tro-grade (rē'trō-grād *or* rĕt'rō-), *a.* Tending or serving to move backward; contrary; declining from a better to a worse state. — **Re'tro-gres'sion** (-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A going backward. — **Re'tro-gres'sive** (-grĕs'sĭv), *a.* Going backward.

Re'tro-spect (rē'trō-spĕkt *or* rĕt'rō-), *v. t.* To look back; to affect what is past. — *n.* View of something past; review; reëxamination. — **Re'tro-spec'tion** (-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* A looking back on things past. — **Re'tro-spec'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Looking back; referring to what is past.

Re'tro-vert (rē'trō-vẽrt *or* rĕt'rō-), *v. t.* To turn back.

Re-turn' (rē-tûrn'), *v. t.* [RETURNED (-tûrnd'); RETURNING.] To go or come again to the same place or condition; to answer; to reply. — *v. t.* To bring, carry, or send back; to repay. — *n.* A returning, coming back, or sending back, to the same place or condition; thing returned; a payment; an answer; a report; profit on labor, an investment, etc. — **Re-turn'a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.*

Re-un'ion (rē-ūn'yŭn), *n.* A second union; union after separation or discord; assembly of familiar friends. — **Re'u-nite'** (rē'ū-nīt'), *v. t.* & *i.* To unite again; to join after separation.

Re-veal' (rē-vēl'), *v. t.* [REVEALED (-vēld'); REVEALING.] To make known after having been concealed; to disclose; to impart; to show.

Re-veil'le (rē-văl'yē; *in U. S. service commonly* rĕv'ȧ-lē'), *n.* Morning summons by drum beat, or trumpet call.

Rev'el (rĕv'ĕl), *n.* A noisy feast; carousal. — *v. i.* [REVELED (-ĕld) or REVELLED; REVELING or REVELLING.] To feast riotously; to carouse. — **Rev'el-er, Rev'el-ler**, *n.* — **Rev'el-ry** (-rў), *n.* Revel; festivity.

Rev'e-la'tion (rĕv'ĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* A revealing, or disclosing what was before unknown; thing revealed; the last book of the New Testament; the Apocalypse.

Re-venge' (rē-vĕnj'), *v. t.* [REVENGED (-vĕnjd'); REVENGING.] To inflict punishment in vindication of; to inflict injury for, in a malignant spirit; to avenge; to vindicate. — *n.* A revenging; disposition to revenge. — **Re-venge'ful**, *a.* Vindictive; resentful; malicious. — **Re-venge'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Re-venge'ful-ness**, *n.*

Rev'e-nue (rĕv'ĕ-nū), *n.* Return from an investment; income; produce of taxes, duties, etc., which a nation collects for public use.

Re-ver'ber-ant (rē-vĕr'bĕr-ant), *a.* Resounding. — **Re-ver'ber-ate** (-āt), *v. t.* To return or send back (sound); to echo; to reflect (light or heat); to repel from side to side. — *v. i.* To resound; to be repelled; to echo. — **Re-ver'ber-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A reverberating or reëchoing. — **Re-ver'ber-a-to-ry** (-vĕr'bĕr-ā-tŏ-rў), *a.* Producing or acting by reverberation.

Re-vere' (rē-vēr'), *v. t.* [REVERED (-vērd'); REVERING.] To regard with fear mingled with respect and affection; to venerate; to adore; to reverence. — **Rev'er-ence** (rĕv'ĕr-ens), *n.* Awe; veneration; a low bow. — *v. t.* [REVERENCED (rĕv'ĕr-enst); REVERENCING.] To regard with reverence. — **Rev'er-end** (-end), *a.* Worthy of reverence; — a title given to the clergy. — **Rev'er-ent** (-ent), *a.* Expressing reverence; humble. — **Rev'er-ent-ly**, *adv.* — **Rev'er-en'tial** (-ĕn'shal), *a.* Proceeding from, or expressing, reverence. — **Rev'er-en'tial-ly**, *adv.*

Rev'er-ie (rĕv'ĕr-ў *or* rĕv'ĕr-ē'), **Rev'er-y** (rĕv'ĕr-ў), *n.* Irregular train of thoughts, occurring in meditation; a daydream; musing.

Re-ver'sal (rē-vĕr'sal), *n.* A change or overthrowing. — **Re-verse'** (-vĕrs'), *v. t.* [REVERSED (-vĕrst'); REVERSING.] To turn back; to change totally or from one position to the opposite; to overthrow; to subvert. — *n.* Opposite side; complete change; misfortune. — *a.* Turned backward; contrary. — **Re-verse'ly**, *adv.* — **Re-vers'i-ble** (-vĕrs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being reversed.

Re-ver'sion (rē-vĕr'shŭn), *n.* The returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs; a right to future possession; succession. — **Re-ver'sion-a-ry** (-ā-rў), *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, a reversion. — **Re-ver'sion-er**, *n.* One who has a reversion.

Re-vert' (rē-vĕrt'), *v. t.* To turn back; to reverse; to reverberate. — *v. i.* To return. — **Re-vert'i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being reverted. — **Re-vert'ive** (-ĭv), *a.* Reversing.

Rev'er-y, *n.* See REVERIE.

Re-vest' (rē-vĕst'), *v. t.* To clothe again; to vest again with possession or office. — *v. i.* To return to a former owner.

Re-view' (rē-vū'), *v. t.* [REVIEWED (-vūd'); REVIEWING.] To examine critically. — *n.* A second or repeated view; a critical examination; criticism; an inspection of troops; a periodical pamphlet containing examinations of new publications. — **Re-view'er**, *n.* One who reviews; one who publishes criticisms on new publications, etc.

Re-vile' (rē-vīl'), *v. t.* [REVILED (-vīld'); REVILING.] To assail with opprobrious language; to vilify; to calumniate. — **Re-vil'er**, *n.*

Re-vis'al (rē-vīz'al), *n.* A revising; revision.

Re-vise' (rē-vīz'), *v. t.* [REVISED (-vīzd'); REVISING.] To reëxamine; to look over for correction; to review, alter, and amend. — *n.* A second proof sheet; a proof taken after correction. — **Re-vis'er**, *n.* — **Re-vi'sion** (-vĭzh'ŭn) *n.* A revising; reëxamination; review.

Re-viv'al (rē-vīv'al), *n.* A reviving; return to life; a religious awakening. — **Re-viv'al-ist**, *n.* One who promotes religious revivals.

Re-vive' (rē-vīv'), *v. i.* [REVIVED (-vīvd'); REVIVING.] To return to life; to recover from a state of depression. — *v. t.* To bring again to life; to reanimate; to awaken. — **Re-viv'er**, *n.*

Re-viv'i-fi-ca'tion (rē-vĭv'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Renewal of life; resuscitation.

Re-viv'i-fy (rē-vĭv'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [REVIVIFIED (-fīd); REVIVIFYING.] To revive.

Rev'o-ca-ble (rĕv'ŏ-ka-b'l), *a.* Capable of being recalled or revoked. — **Rev'o-ca-ble-ness**, **Rev'o-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Rev'o-ca'tion (rĕv'ŏ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A revoking, or calling back; recall; reversal.

Re-voke' (rē-vōk'), *v. t.* [REVOKED (rē-vōkt'); REVOKING.] To annul by recalling or taking back; to abolish; to repeal; to countermand; to abrogate; to cancel; to reverse. — *v. i.* To fail to follow suit (in card playing); to renounce. — *n.* A revoking, or neglecting to follow suit.

Re-volt' (rē-vōlt' *or* rē-vŏlt'), *v. i.* To turn away; to renounce allegiance or subjection; to be grossly offended or shocked. — *v. t.* To do violence to; to shock. — *n.* A revolting; a renunciation of allegiance to one's government; sedition; rebellion; mutiny. — **Re-volt'er**, *n.*

Rev'o-lu'tion (rĕv'ŏ-lū'shŭn), *n.* Motion round an axis or center; rotation; a total or radical change, esp. in a government. — **Rev'o-lu'tion-a-ry** (-ā-rў), *a.* Tending or pertaining to a revolution in government. — **Rev'o-lu'tion-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* One who favors revolution. — **Rev'o-lu'tion-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* [REVOLUTIONIZED (-īzd); REVOLUTIONIZING.] To change completely.

Re-volve' (rē-vŏlv'), *v. i.* [REVOLVED (-vŏlvd'); REVOLVING.] To turn or move round. — *v. t.* To cause to turn; to turn over and over; to reflect repeatedly upon. — **Re-volv'er**, *n.* One that revolves; a fire-arm with several barrels revolving on an axis and discharged in succession by the same lock.

Revolver.

Re-vul'sion (rē-vŭl'shŭn), *n.* A holding or drawing back; sudden reaction; repugnance; hostility. — **Re-vul'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to revulsion; repugnant.

Re-ward' (rē-wȯrd'), *v. t.* To give in return; to repay; to recompense. — *n.* Anything given in return for good or evil received; a token of regard; compensation; remuneration; pay. — **Re-ward'a-ble** (-a-b'l), *a.* — **Re-ward'er**, *n.*

Rey'nard (rā'nĕrd *or* rĕn'ĕrd), *n.* A fox; renard.

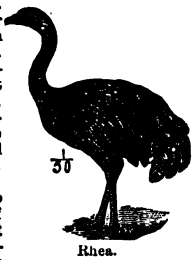
Rhap-sod'ic (răp-sŏd'ĭk), **Rhap-sod'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, rhapsody. — **Rhap'so-dist** (răp'sŏ-dĭst), *n.* One who writes or speaks rhapsody.

Rhap'so-dy (răp'sŏ-dy), *n.* A wild, rambling composition or discourse.

Rhe'a (rē'a), *n.* Ramie; the grass-cloth plant.

Rhe'a (rē'a), *n.* The South American ostrich.

Rhen'ish (rĕn'ish), *a.* Pertaining to the river Rhine. — *n.* Wine from vineyards on the Rhine.



Rhea.

Rhe-om'e-ter (rē-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* An instrument to measure currents, esp. the force of electrical currents, or the velocity of the blood current in the arteries. — **Rhe'o-scope** (-skōp), *n.* An instrument to show the movement of currents. — **Rhe'o-stat** (-stăt), *n.* A contrivance to regulate the strength of electrical currents. — **Rhe'o-tome** (-tōm), *n.* An instrument to interrupt an electrical current.

Rhet'o-ric (rĕt'ŏ-rĭk), *n.* Art of elegant composition, esp. in prose; oratory; artificial eloquence, as opposed to real; power of persuasion. — **Rhe-tor'ic-al** (rē-tŏr'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, rhetoric; oratorical. — **Rhe-tor'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Rhet'o-ri'cian** (rĕt'ŏ-rĭsh'an), *n.* One versed in rhetoric; an artificial orator; a declaimer.

Rheum (rŭm), *n.* A serous or mucous discharge, esp. from the eyes or nose.

Rheu-mat'ic (rŭ-măt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to rheumatism. — *n.* One afflicted with rheumatism.

Rheu'ma-tism (rŭ'má-tĭz'm), *n.* A painful inflammation of the joints, muscles, or inner organs.

Rheum'y (rŭm'ў), *a.* Pertaining to, or abounding in, rheum.

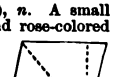
Rhi'no (rī'nō), *n.* Slang name for money.

Rhi-noc'e-ros (rī-nŏs'ē-rŏs), *n.* An African quadruped akin to the elephant, hippopotamus, etc., and having a horn (sometimes two) upon the nose.

Rhinoceros.

Rho'do-den'dron (rō'dŏ-dĕn'drŏn), *n.* A small tree having evergreen leaves, and rose-colored or purple flowers.

Rhomb (rŏmb *or* rŏm), *n.* A geometrical figure of four equal sides but unequal angles. — **Rhom'bic** (rŏm'bĭk), *a.* Having the figure of a rhomb. — **Rhom'boid** (rŏm'boid), *n.* An oblique-angled parallelogram like a rhomb, but having only the opposite sides equal, the length and width being different. — **Rhom'boid, Rhom-boid'al** (-boid'*al*), *a.* Having the shape of a rhomboid. — **Rhom'bus** (-bŭs), *n.* A rhomb.



Rhomb.

Rhomboid.

Rhu'barb (rŭ'bärb), *n.* A plant of several species, some bearing fleshy stalks used in cookery, while the roots of others furnish a cathartic medicine.

Rhyme (rīm), *n.* [The Old English spelling *rime* is becoming again common.] Poetry; correspondence of sound in the terminating syllables of verses; verses, usually two, having such correspondences; a couplet; a word answering in sound to another word. — *v. i.* [RHYMED; RHYMING.] To make verses; to accord in sound. — *v. t.* To put into rhyme. — **Rhym'er** (rīm'ĕr), *n.* One who makes rhymes. — **Rhyme'ster** (-stĕr), *n.* A minor poet.

Rhythm (rĭthm *or* rĭthm), *n.* Regular succession of monotonous sounds, as in poetry, music, etc. — **Rhyth'mic** (-mĭk), **Rhyth'mic-al** (-mĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to rhythm.

Rib (rĭb), *n.* One of the long bones inclosing the thoracic cavity; a curved timber in the side of a ship or in a vault; a nerve or vein of a leaf; a line like a rib in cloth. — *v. t.* [RIBBED (rĭbd); RIBBING.] To furnish or inclose with ribs.

Rib'ald (rĭb'ald), *n.* A low, brutal, foul-mouthed wretch; a lewd fellow. — *a.* Low; mean; obscene. — **Rib'ald-ry** (-rў), *n.* The talk of a ribald; obscenity.

Rib'bon (rĭb'bŭn), *n.* A fillet of silk; *pl.* reins for a horse [*Colloq.*]. — *v. t.* [RIBBONED (-bŭnd); RIBBONING.] To adorn with ribbons; to mark with stripes resembling ribbons.

Rice (rīs), *n.* A cereal grass growing in warm climates, and its edible seed. — **Rice paper.** A thin, delicate paper, brought from China, and used for painting upon, and for manufacture of fancy articles.

Rice.

Rich (rĭch), *a.* Abounding in possessions; well supplied; wealthy; productive; fertile; copious; vivid; bright. — **Rich'es** (-ĕz), *n. pl.* Wealth; opulence; plenty; abundance. — **Rich'ly**, *adv.* — **Rich'ness**, *n.*

Rick (rĭk), *n.* A covered heap of grain or hay in the open air.

Rick'ets (rĭk'ĕts), *n. pl.* A disease of children; rachitis. — **Rick'et-y** (-ĕt-ў), *a.* Affected with rickets; feeble in the joints; weak; shaky.

Rick'rack' (rĭk'răk'), *n.* Openwork edging made of serpentine braid.

Ric'o-chet' (rĭk'ŏ-shā' *or* rĭk'ŏ-shĕt'), *n.* The firing of guns, so as to cause the balls to rebound from point to point. — (rĭk'ŏ-shĕt'), *v. i.* [RICOCHETTED; RICOCHETTING.] To skip with a ricochet movement.

Rid (rĭd), *v. t.* [RID OR RIDDED; RIDDING.] To free; to deliver; to disencumber. — **Rid'dance** (rĭd'*dans*), *n.* A ridding or freeing; escape.

Rid'den (rĭd'd'n), *p. p.* of RIDE.

Rid'dle (rĭd'd'l), *n.* A coarse sieve. — *v. t.* [RIDDLED (-d'ld); RIDDLING.] To separate (grain from chaff) with a riddle; to perforate with many shot.

Rid'dle (rĭd'd'l), *n.* Something to be solved by conjecture; an enigma; anything puzzling. — *v. t.* To solve; to unriddle. — **Rid'dler**, *n.*

Ride (rīd), *v. i.* [*imp.* Rode (rōd) or Rid (rĭd); *p. p.* Rid or Ridden (rĭd'd'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Riding.] To be carried on horseback or in a vehicle; to rest on something. — *v. t.* To sit on, so as to be carried. — *n.* An excursion on horseback or in a vehicle. — **Rid'er**, *n.* One who rides; an addition to a document; an additional clause affixed to a legislative bill.

Ridge (rĭj), *n.* The top of the back; upper part of an elevation, as of a mountain, house, roof, etc. — *v. t.* [Ridged; Ridging.] To form a ridge of; to wrinkle. — **Ridge'pole'** (rĭj'pōl'), *n.* The timber forming the ridge, or upper angle, of a roof. — **Ridg'y** (rĭj'ĭ), *a.* Having or rising in a ridge.

Rid'i-cule (rĭd'ĭ-kūl), *n.* Laughter, mingled with contempt; derision; banter; mockery; irony; jeer; sneer. — *v. t.* [Ridiculed (-kūld); Ridiculing.] To deride; to rally; to mock. — **Rid'i-cul'er** (-kūl'ẽr), *n.* — **Ri-dic'u-lous** (rĭ-dĭk'ū-lŭs), *a.* Fitted to excite ridicule; ludicrous; droll; absurd; preposterous. — **Ri-dic'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ri-dic'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

Rife (rīf), *a.* Prevailing; abounding. — **Rife'ly**, *adv.* — **Rife'ness**, *n.*

Riff'raff' (rĭf'răf'), *n.* Sweepings; refuse; the lowest order of society.

Ri'fle (rī'f'l), *v. t.* [Rifled (rī'f'ld); Rifling (-flĭng).] To seize and bear away by force; to rob; to pillage; to plunder. — **Ri'fler**, *n.*

Ri'fle (rī'f'l), *n.* A gun, whose barrel is grooved within with spiral channels, which impart to the ball a rotary motion, and great precision; a whetstone for a scythe. — *v. t.* To groove; to channel internally with spiral channels; to sharpen (a scythe) with a rifle. — **Ri'fle-man** (-măn), *n.* One armed with a rifle.

Rift (rĭft), *n.* A cleft; a fissure. — *v. t. & i.* To cleave; to split.

Rig (rĭg), *v. t.* [Rigged (rĭgd); Rigging (rĭg'gĭng).] To dress; to clothe; to furnish with apparatus or gear. — *n.* Dress; odd or fanciful clothing; manner of fitting the masts and rigging to the hull of a vessel; a sportive trick; a frolic. — **Rig'ger**, *n.* — **Rig'ging**, *n.* Dress; tackle; the ropes which support the masts, extend the sails, etc., of a ship.

Right (rīt), *a.* Straight; direct; upright; erect; just; true; real; belonging to the (usually stronger) side of the body opposed to the *left*. — *adv.* In a right manner; in a right or straight line; directly; justly; truly; in a great degree; very. — *n.* That which is right or correct; justice; that to which one has just claim; legal power; the outward or finished surface; side opposed to the *left*. — *v. t.* To make right or straight; to set upright; to do justice to. — *v. i.* To become upright. — **Right'er**, *n.* — **Right'ly**, *adv.* — **Right'ness**, *n.*

Right'-an'gled (rīt'ăn'gl'd), *a.* Containing a right angle, or the angle formed by one line meeting another perpendicularly.

Right'eous (rī'chŭs), *a.* According with, or performing, that which is right; upright; just; holy; virtuous; honest. — **Right'eous-ly**, *adv.* — **Right'eous-ness**, *n.*

Right'ful (rīt'fŭl), *a.* Having a right; just; lawful; true; proper. — **Right'ful-ly**, *adv.*

Right'-hand'ed (rīt'hănd'ĕd), *a.* Using the right hand habitually or more easily than the left; moving in the direction of the hands of a watch.

Right'ly, Right'ness. See under Right, *a.*

Rig'id (rĭj'ĭd), *a.* Difficult to bend; inflexible; unyielding; strict; stern. — **Rig'id-ly**, *adv.* — **Rig'id-ness, Ri-gid'i-ty** (rĭ-jĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Rig'ma-role (rĭg'má-rōl), *n.* Foolish talk; nonsense. [*Colloq.*] — *a.* Silly.

Rig'or (*L.* rĭ'gŏr; *E.* rĭg'ẽr), *n.* The state of being rigid; stiffness; a shuddering, as in the cold fit of a fever; severity; sternness; harshness; exactness. — **Rig'or-ous** (rĭg'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Rigid; inflexible; stern; strict; exact. — **Rig'or-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Rig'or-ous-ness**, *n.*

Rile (rīl), *v. t.* To render turbid; to roil. — **Ri'ly** (rī'lĭ), *a.* Turbid.

Rill (rĭl), *n.* A small brook; a streamlet.

Rim (rĭm), *n.* A border, edge, or margin. — *v. t.* [Rimmed (rĭmd); Rimming.] To furnish with a rim.

Rime (rīm), *n.* Rhyme. — *v. i. & t.* To rhyme.

Rime (rīm), *n.* White or hoar frost. — *v. t.* To freeze.

Rime (rīm), *n.* A chink; a crack. — **Ri-mose'** (rĭ-mōs'), *a.* Full of rimes or chinks, like those in the bark of trees.

Rim'ple (rĭm'p'l), *n.* A fold or wrinkle. — *v. t.* [Rimpled (-p'ld); Rimpling.] To rumple.

Rind (rīnd), *n.* The external covering or coat; skin; peel; bark; shell.

Rin'der-pest (rĭn'dẽr-pĕst), *n.* A contagious distemper of neat cattle, sheep, and goats; the cattle plague.

Ring (rĭng), *n.* A circle or circular line; a hoop; a gold hoop worn as an ornament on the finger, in the ear, etc.; circular area for games or contests of strength or skill; prize fighting; a combination of persons to control markets or offices, or for other selfish purposes; a clique. — *v. t.* [Ringed (rĭngd); Ringing.] To surround with a ring; to encircle. — **Ring finger.** The third finger of the left hand, on which the ring is placed in marriage.

Ring, *v. t* [*imp.* Rang (răng) or Rung (rŭng); *p. p.* Ring; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Ringing.] To cause to sound, esp. by striking, as a metallic body; to repeat often or earnestly. — *v. i.* To sound, as a bell or sonorous body; to resound; to be filled with report or talk. — *n.* A sound, esp. of vibrating metals; a chime, or set of bells.

Ring'bolt' (rĭng'bōlt'), *n.* An iron bolt, having a ring through an eye at its head.

Ring'dove' (rĭng'dŭv'), *n.* A European wild pigeon, marked with a partial ring of white upon the neck; the cushat; the wood pigeon.

European Ringdove.

Ring'lead'er (rĭng'lēd'ẽr), *n.* The leader of a ring, or of an association of mischievous or disorderly persons.

Ring'let (rĭng'lĕt), *n.* A little ring or curl of hair.

Ring'worm' (rĭng'wûrm'), *n.* A contagious, ring-shaped eruption of the skin, caused by a vegetable parasite.

Rinse (rĭns), *v. t.* [Rinsed (rĭnst); Rinsing.] To cleanse with a second application of water after washing. — **Rins'er**, *n.*

Ri'ot (rī'ŭt), *n.* Tumult; uproar; row; sedition. — *v. i.* [Rioted; Rioting.] To engage in riot, or in excess of luxury, feasting, behavior, etc.; to raise an uproar or sedition. — **Ri'ot-er**, *n.* — **Ri'ot-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Involving or engaging in riot; tumultuous. — **Ri'ot-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Rip (rĭp), *v. t.* [Ripped (rĭpt); Ripping.] To divide or tear asunder. — *n.* A rent made by ripping; a tear; laceration. — **Rip'per**, *n.*

Ri-pa'ri-an (rĭ-pā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to the bank of a river.

Ripe (rīp), *a.* Ready for reaping; mature; complete. — **Ripe'ly** (rīp'lĭ), *adv.* — **Rip'en** (rīp''n), *v. i.* [Ripened (-'nd); Ripening.] To grow ripe; to come to perfection; to be prepared. — *v. t.* To make ripe; to fit or prepare.

Rip'ple (rĭp'p'l), *v. i. & t.* [Rippled (-p'ld); Rippling (-plĭng).] To fret or dimple, as the surface of running water. — *n.* The dimpling of the surface of water; a little wave.

Rise (rīz), *v. i.* [*imp.* Rose (rōz); *p. p.* Risen (rĭz''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rising.] To move from a lower position to a higher; to ascend; to begin; to increase in size, force, value, price, etc. — **Ris'er**, *n.* — **Rise** (rīs *or* rīz), *n.* A rising; source; increase; augmentation.

Ris'i-ble (rĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of exciting laughter; laughable; ridiculous. — **Ris'i-bly**, *adv.* — **Ris'i-ble-ness**, **Ris'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

Risk (rĭsk), *n.* Hazard; peril; jeopardy; exposure. — *v. t.* [Risked (rĭskt); Risking.] To expose to risk; to venture. — **Risk'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Attended with danger; hazardous.

Rite (rīt), *n.* A religious ceremony or usage; observance; ordinance. — **Rit'u-al** (rĭt'ū-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to rites; ceremonial; formal. — *n.* Manner of performing divine service; a book containing the rites to be observed. — **Rit'u-al-ism** (-ĭz'ĭm), *n.* Observance of prescribed forms in religion. — **Rit'u-al-ist**, *n.* One devoted to a ritual. — **Rit'u-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ri'val (rī'*v*al), *n.* One seeking the same object as another; competitor; antagonist. — *a.* Having the same pretensions or claims; competing. — *v. t.* [Rivaled (rī'*v*ald) or Rivalled; Rivaling or Rivalling.] To stand in competition with; to emulate. — **Ri'val-ry** (-rĭ), **Ri'val-ship**, *n.* A rivaling; competition; strife.

Rive (rīv), *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* Rived (rīvd); *p. p.* Rived or Riven (rĭv''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Riving.] To break asunder; to split; to cleave.

Riv'er (rĭv'ẽr), *n.* A large stream of water.

Riv'et (rĭv'ĕt), *n.* A metallic pin clinched at one or both ends by being spread. — *v. t.* [Riveted; Riveting.] To fasten with rivets; to clinch; to make firm or strong.

Riv'u-let (rĭv'ū-lĕt), *n.* A small river; a streamlet.

Rix'-dol'lar (rĭks'dŏl'lẽr), *n.* A European silver coin, varying from 30 cents to $1.10

Roach (rōch), *n.* A cockroach.

Roach (rōch), *n.* A fresh-water fish of the Carp family; a chub; a shiner.

Road (rōd), *n.* An open way or public track for traveling; highway; street; route; a place where ships may ride at anchor. — **Road'bed** (-bĕd'), *n.* The foundation of a road or railroad. — **Road'less**, *a.* Destitute of roads. — **Road'stead** (-stĕd), *n.* An anchorage off shore. — **Road'ster** (-stẽr), *n.* A horse, also a bicycle, suitable for use on common roads.

Roam (rōm), *v. i.* [Roamed (rōmd); Roaming.] To move purposely from place to place; to wander; to stroll; to stray. — *v. t.* To wander over. — **Roam'er**, *n.*

Roan (rōn), *a.* Having a bay, sorrel, or dark color, with spots of gray interspersed; — said of a horse. — *n.* The color of a roan horse; a roan horse; a kind of leather made from sheepskin, in imitation of morocco.

Roar (rōr), *v. i. & t.* [Roared (rōrd); Roaring.] To cry loudly, confusedly, hoarsely, or continuously. — *n.* The noise of billows, a wild beast, cannon, one in pain, etc. — **Roar'er**, *n.*

Roast (rōst), *v. t. & i.* To cook by exposure to heat, before the fire. — *n.* That which is roasted. — *a.* Roasted.

Rob (rŏb), *v. t.* [Robbed (rŏbd); Robbing.] To take away from by force; to plunder; to steal from. — **Rob'ber**, *n.* — **Rob'ber-y** (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.* Depredation; plunder; pillage; piracy.

Robe (rōb), *n.* An outer garment, esp. one of a rich style or make; a skin of the wolf, buffalo, etc., dressed for use. — *v. t.* [Robed (rōbd); Robing.] To invest with a robe; to array.

Rob'in (rŏb'ĭn), *n.* A European and American singing bird.

American Robin.

Ro-bust' (rō-bŭst'), *a.* Evincing strength or health; requiring vigor; lusty; sturdy; hearty; sound. — **Ro-bust'ly**, *adv.* — **Ro-bust'ness**, *n.*

Roch'et (rŏch'ĕt), *n.* An ecclesiastical garment resembling a surplice.

Rock (rŏk), *n.* A mass of stone; a fish, the striped bass. — **Rock'y**, *a.* Full of rocks; hard. — **Rock'i-ness**, *n.*

Rock (rŏk), *n.* A distaff used in spinning.

Rock (rŏk), *v. t. & i.* [Rocked (rŏkt); Rocking.] To move backward and forward, as a body balanced; to reel; to totter.

Rock'a-way (rŏk'ă-wā), *n.* A light, four-wheeled, two-seated pleasure-carriage.

Rock'er (rŏk'ẽr), *n.* One who rocks (a cradle); one of the curving pieces of wood on which a cradle or chair rocks; an implement capable of a rocking motion.

Rock'et (rŏk'ĕt), *n.* An artificial firework, which is projected through the air by a force arising from the combustion.

Rock'et (rŏk'ĕt), *n.* A plant sometimes eaten as a salad.

Rock'i-ness, **Rock'y**. See under Rock, a stone.

Rod (rŏd), *n.* The shoot of a woody plant; a long, slender stick; an instrument of punishment; a scepter, or badge of office; power; tyranny; a measure of length (16½ feet); a perch; a pole.

Rode, *imp.* of RIDE.

Ro'dent (rō'dent), *a.* Gnawing. — *n.* An animal that gnaws, as a rat.

Rod'o-mon-tade' (rŏd'ō-mŏn-tād'), *n.* Bluster; vain boasting. — *v. i.* To boast; to brag.

Roe (rō), *n.* The female of the deer.

Roe (rō), *n.* The eggs of fish and amphibious animals.

Roe'buck' (rō'bŭk'), *n.* A small European and Asiatic deer, having erect branched horns.

Roebuck. Male and Fawn.

Ro-ga'tion (rō-gā'shŭn), *n.* Litany; supplication.

Rogue (rōg), *n.* A vagrant; a vagabond; a knave; a cheat; one mischievous or frolicsome. — **Rogu'er-y** (rōg'ẽr-ў), *n.* Knavish tricks; cheating; fraud; waggery; mischievousness. — **Rogu'ish** (rōg'ĭsh), *a.* Resembling a rogue; slightly mischievous. — **Rogu'ish-ly**, *adv.*

Roil (roil), *v. t.* [ROILED (roild); ROILING.] To render turbid by stirring; to excite.

Rois'ter (rois'tẽr), **Rois'ter-er** (-tẽr-ẽr), *n.* A blustering, turbulent fellow.

Role (rōl), *n.* An actor's part in a drama; a function or duty performed by any one.

Roll (rōl), *v. t.* & *i.* [ROLLED (rōld); ROLLING.] To turn in a circle; to revolve; to form into a spherical or cylindrical body; to press or level with a roller. — *n.* A rolling; a roller; anything rolled up; a scroll; a register; a list; a small loaf of bread. — **Roll'er**, *n.*

Ro-ma'ic (rō-mā'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to modern Greece or its language. — *n.* The modern Greek language; Hellenic.

Ro'man (rō'mȧn), *a.* Pertaining to Rome, or to the Roman Catholic religion. — *n.* A citizen of Rome. — **Roman Catholic.** Pertaining or adhering to the church of which the pope is the spiritual head.

Ro-mance' (rō-măns'), *n.* A fictitious and wonderful tale; a language formed from mixture of Latin and the languages of the barbarians, and now developed into Italian, Spanish, French, etc. — *v. i.* [ROMANCED (rō-măns'); ROMANCING.] To write or tell romances or extravagant stories. — **Ro-man'cer** (-măn'sẽr), *n.*

Ro'man-ism (rō'mȧn-ĭz'm), *n.* The tenets of the Church of Rome. — **Ro'man-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* A Roman Catholic. — **Ro'man-ize** (-ĭz), *v. t.* & *i.* [ROMANIZED (-izd); ROMANIZING.] To turn to the Roman Catholic religion.

Ro-man'tic (rō-măn'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, romance; fictitious; sentimental; extravagant; wild. — **Ro-man'tic-al-ly** (-tĭ-kal-lў), *adv.* — **Ro-man'ti-cism** (-tĭ-sĭz'm), **Ro-man'tic-ness**, *n.* State of being romantic; extravagance; fancifulness.

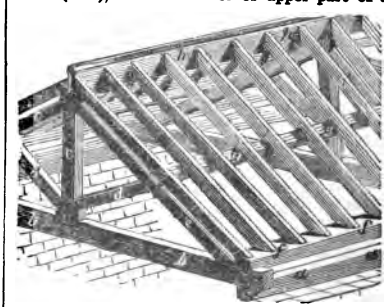
Rom'a-ny (rŏm'ȧ-nў), *n.* A gypsy; the language of the gypsies. [Written also *Rommany.*]

Rom'ish (rōm'ĭsh), *a.* Belonging to Rome, or to the Roman Catholic Church.

Romp (rŏmp), *v. i.* [ROMPED (rŏmt); ROMPING.] To play rudely and boisterously. — *n.* A girl addicted to rude play; rough sport or frolic. — **Romp'ish** (-ĭsh), *a.* Given to rude play. — **Romp'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Romp'ish-ness**, *n.*

Rood (rōōd), *n.* A representation of the cross with Christ hanging on it; a measure of 5½ yards; a rod, pole, or perch; the fourth of an acre, or 40 square rods.

Roof (rōōf), *n.* The cover or upper part of a building. — *v. t.* [ROOFED (rōōft); ROOFING.] To cover with a roof; to shelter. — **Roof'ing**, *n.* A covering with a roof; materials for a roof. — **Roof'less** (-lĕs), *a.* Having no roof or home; unsheltered. — **Roof'tree'** (-trē'), *n.* The beam in the angle of a roof; the roof itself.



Timbers in a Roof.

aa Wall Plate; *bb* Tiebeam; *c* King Post; *d d* Struts; *e e* Principal Rafters; *ff* Pole Plate; *gg* Purlin; *hh* Ridgepiece, or Ridgepole; *i i* Common Rafters.

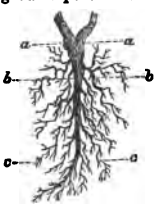
Rook (rŏŏk), *n.* One of the four pieces placed on the corner squares of a chess board; a castle.

Rook (rŏŏk), *n.* A European bird of the crow kind, but smaller. — *v. i.* & *t.* [ROOKED (rŏŏkt); ROOKING.] To cheat; to defraud. — **Rook'er-y** (-ẽr-ў), *n.* A place where rooks build their nests; a dilapidated building. — **Rook'y** (-ў), *a.* Inhabited by rooks.

Room (rōōm), *n.* Space; extent; scope; an apartment in a house; place left by another; office; station. — *v. t.* [ROOMED (rōōmd); ROOMING.] To occupy a room or apartment; to lodge. — **Room'ful** (-fụl), *n.*; *pl.* ROOMFULS. As much or as many as a room will hold. — **Room'mate'**, *n.* One of two or more persons rooming together; a chum. — **Room'y** (-ў), *a.* Having ample room; spacious; wide. — **Room'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Room'i-ness**, *n.*

Roost (rōōst), *n.* The pole on which birds rest at night; a perch; a collection of fowls roosting together. — *v. i.* To perch; to rest; to lodge. — **Roost'er**, *n.* The male of the domestic fowl; a cock. [*U. S.*]

Root (rōōt), *n.* The underground portion of a plant; a source of nourishment or support; that from which anything proceeds; a word from which other words are formed; that factor of a quantity which when multiplied into itself will produce that quantity. — *v. i.* To be firmly fixed or established. — *v. t.* To plant and fix deeply in the earth; to make deep or radical; to tear up by the root; to eradicate; to extirpate. — **Root'let** (rōōt'lĕt), *n.* A radicle; a little root. — **Root'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Full of roots.



Root.
aa Crown or head of Root; *b b* Rootlets; *c c* Fibers.

Rope (rōp), *n.* A stout, twisted cord. — *v. i.* [Roped (rōpt); Roping.] To be formed into rope; to draw out or extend into a thread. — *v. t.* To draw by, or as by, a rope. — **Rop'er-y** (-ẽr-y), *n.* A place where ropes are made. — **Rope'walk**′ (-wąk′), *n.* A long, covered walk, or building where ropes are manufactured. — **Rop'y** (rōp'ȳ), *a.* Stringy; adhesive; tenacious; glutinous. — **Rop'i-ness**, *n.*

Ror'qual (rôr'kwal), *n.* A large whalebone whale of the North Atlantic; the razorback.

Rorqual.

Ro'sa-ry (rō'zȧ-rȳ), *n.* A bed of roses; a string of beads for counting prayers.

Rose (rōz), *n.* A shrub and its flower of many varieties; the color of the rose; red; pink. — **Rose beetle, Rose bug, Rose chafer.** A small beetle which eats the leaves of rosebushes, apple trees, grapevines, etc. — **Rose water.** Water tinctured with roses by distillation.

Rose, *imp.* of Rise, *v. i.*

Ro'se-ate (rō'zē-ăt), *a.* Full of roses; rosy; blooming.

Rose'bud′ (rōz'bŭd′), *n.* The flower of a rose, not yet fully open.

Rose'bush′ (rōz'bụsh′), *n.* The shrub which bears roses.

Rose'ma-ry (rōz'mȧ-rȳ), *n.* A shrub growing in warm climates, having a fragrant smell, and a warm, pungent, bitterish taste.

Ro-sette′ (rō-zĕt′), *n.* An imitation of a rose, — used as an ornament.

Rose'wood′ (rōz'wŏŏd′), *n.* The wood of several tropical trees, much used in cabinetwork.

Ros'in (rŏz'ĭn), *n.* [A variant of *resin*.] The resin left after distilling off the volatile oil of turpentine. — *v. t.* To rub with rosin. — **Ros'in-y** (-ȳ), *a.* Like rosin.

Rosemary.

Ross (rŏs), *n.* The rough external bark of trees.

Ros'ter (rŏs'tẽr), *n.* A list of officers, order of military duties, etc.

Ros'tral (rŏs'tral), *a.* Resembling or pertaining to a rostrum or a beak. — **Ros'trate** (-trāt), **Ros'tra-ted** (-trā-tĕd), *a.* Furnished or adorned with beaks. — **Ros'trum** (-trŭm), *n.* The bill of a bird or beak of a ship; a platform from which a speaker addresses an audience.

Ros'y (rōz'ȳ), *a.* [Rosier (-ȳ-ẽr); Rosiest.] Resembling a rose; blooming; red; blushing; charming.

Rot (rŏt), *v. i.* & *t.* [Rotted; Rotting.] To putrefy; to corrupt; to decay; to spoil. — *n.* A rotting; decay; putrefaction; a disease of sheep, also one of potatoes; a form of decay which attacks timber; — usually called *dry rot*.

Ro'ta-ry (rō'tȧ-rȳ), *a.* Turning, as a wheel on its axis; rotatory. — **Ro'tate** (-tāt), *a.* Wheel-shaped. — **Ro'tate** (-tāt), *v. i.* To revolve or move round a center; to go out of office, and be succeeded by another. — *v. t.* To cause to revolve. — **Ro-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A rotating or turning; a return or succession in a series. — **Ro'ta-tive** (rō'tȧ-tĭv), **Ro'ta-to-ry** (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Turning on an axis; following in succession.

Rotche (rŏch), *n.* A small Arctic sea bird; the little auk; the sea dove.

Rote (rōt), *n.* Repetition of words without attention to the meaning.

Rot'ten (rŏt't'n), *a.* Having rotted; putrid; decayed; unsound; corrupt; treacherous. — **Rot'ten-ness**, *n.* — **Rotten stone.** A soft stone used for polishing, and for cleaning metallic substances.

Rotche.

Ro-tund' (rō-tŭnd′), *a.* Round; circular; complete; entire. — **Ro-tun'da** (-tŭn'dȧ), *n.* A building round both outside and inside. — **Ro-tund'ness, Ro-tund'i-ty** (-ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Rouche (rōōsh), *n.* A goffered quilling of lace, ribbon, etc. [Written also *ruche*.]

Rou'é' (rōō-ā′), *n.* One devoted to sensual pleasure; a debauchee; a rake.

Rouge (rōōzh), *a.* Red. — *n.* A powder for polishing glass, metal, gems, etc.; a cosmetic for giving a red color to the cheeks or lips. — *v. i.* & *t.* [Rouged (rōōzhd); Rouging.] To paint (face or cheeks) with rouge.

Rough (rŭf), *a.* Having an uneven surface; coarse; harsh; not polished; boisterous; shaggy; ragged; rude; hard; austere; stormy. — *n.* A rude, coarse fellow; a bully. — *v. t.* To render rough; to roughen. — **Rough'ly**, *adv.* — **Rough'ness**, *n.* — **Rough'-cast**′ (rŭf'kȧst′), *v. t.* [Roughcast; Roughcasting.] To form or mold rudely; to plaster with a mixture of lime and shells or pebbles. — *n.* A rude model; a mixture of lime with shells or pebbles, for covering buildings. — **Rough'draw**′ (-drȧ′), *v. t.* To draw or delineate coarsely. — **Rough'en** (rŭf''n), *v. t.* [Roughened (-'nd); Roughening.] To make rough. — *v. i.* To grow or become rough. — **Rough'hew**′ (-hū′), *v. t.* To hew coarsely, without smooth-

ing. — **Rough'shod'** (rŭf'shŏd'), *a.* Shod with shoes armed with points. — **To ride roughshod.** To pursue a course regardless of the distress it may cause others.

‖**Rou'leau'** (rōō'lō'), *n.*; *pl.* F. ROULEAUX (*F.* -lō'; *E.* -lōz'), E. ROULEAUS (-lōz'). A little roll; a roll of coins in paper.

Rou-lette' (rōō-lĕt'), *n.* A game of chance, played by rolling a ball round a circle divided into red or black spaces; a small toothed wheel used by engravers to produce dots on the plate.

Rounce (rouns), *n.* The handle of a printing press.

Round (round), *a.* Circular; spherical; cylindrical; full; complete; large; positive; decided. — *n.* That which is round; a ring; a circle; a globe; a sphere; a cycle; a series of duties performed in turn, and repeated; a step of a ladder; a volley. — *adv.* On every side; around; circularly; back to the starting point. — *prep.* On every side of; about. — *v. t.* To make circular, spherical, or cylindrical; to complete; to go round. — *v. i.* To become round or full. — **Round'ly,** *adv.* — **Round'ness,** *n.* — **Round'a-bout'** (-ȧ-bout'), *a.* Indirect; going round; loose. — *n.* A jacket.

Round'head' (round'hĕd'), *n.* A Puritan.

Round'house' (round'hous'), *n.* A cabin in the after part of a ship's quarter-deck; a building for housing locomotives.

Round'ing (round'Ing), **Round'ish** (-Ish), *a.* Somewhat round.

Round'ly, Round'ness. See under ROUND, *a.*

Rouse (rouz), *v. t. & i.* [ROUSED (rouzd); ROUSING.] To wake; to excite; to start.

Rout (rout), *n.* A troop; a throng; a tumultuous crowd; uproar; noise; disturbance. — *v. t.* To break the ranks of (troops); to put to flight.

Route (rōōt *or* rout), *n.* A course or way traveled; a march.

Rou-tine' (rōō-tēn'), *n.* A round or habitual course of action or business.

Rove (rōv), *v. i.* [ROVED (rōvd); ROVING.] To wander; to ramble; to roam. — **Rov'er,** *n.*

Rove (rōv), *v. t.* To draw through an eye or aperture; to twist slightly.

Row (rō), *n.* A series of persons or things in line; a rank; a file.

Row (rō), *v. t.* [ROWED (rōd); ROWING.] To impel (a boat) by oars; to transport by rowing. — *v. i.* To move by oars. — *n.* Act of rowing; excursion in a rowboat. — **Row'er,** *n.*

Row (rou), *n.* A noisy disturbance; a brawl.

Row'dy (rou'dy), *n.* One who engages in rows or riots; a turbulent fellow; a ruffian; a rough. — *a.* Turbulent. — **Row'dy-ish,** *a.* Rowdy. — **Row'dy-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* Conduct of a rowdy.

Row'el (rou'ĕl), *n.* The little wheel of a spur, formed with sharp points; a roll of hair or silk, used as a seton. — *v. t.* [ROWELED (-ĕld) or ROWELLED; ROWELING or ROWELLING.] To insert a rowel in.

Row'en (rou'ĕn), *n.* A second growth of grass.

Row'er (rō'ĕr), *n.* One who rows or pulls an oar.

Row'lock (rō'lŏk, *colloq.* rŭl'ŭk), *n.* A support or fulcrum for an oar in rowing.

Roy'al (roi'ȧl), *a.* Kingly; pertaining to the crown; princely; majestic; splendid; magnanimous. — *n.* A large size of paper; a small sail above the topgallant sail. — **Roy'al-ly,** *adv.* — **Roy'al-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* Principles or conduct of royalists. — **Roy'al-ist,** *n.* An adherent to a king or to kingly government. — **Roy'al-ty** (-ȧl-tŷ), *n.* State of being royal; kingly office; royal prerogative; kingdom; domain; a tax paid to the crown or government; a duty paid by one who uses the patent of another, or a percentage paid by one who hires the use of an article or privilege belonging to another.

Rub (rŭb), *v. t.* [RUBBED (rŭbd); RUBBING.] To move with pressure or friction; to wipe; to scour; to smear; to chafe; to fret. — *v. i.* To move or pass with difficulty. — *n.* A rubbing; friction; a difficulty hard to overcome; a sarcasm; joke. — **Rub'ber,** *n.* One that rubs; in whist and other games, the decisive game of a series; India rubber; caoutchouc; *pl.* India-rubber overshoes. — **India rubber.** Caoutchouc, — originally used to rub out pencil marks.

Rub'bish (rŭb'bĭsh), *n.* Waste matter; trash; ruins; débris.

Rub'ble (rŭb'b'l), *n.* Rough stones, broken bricks, etc., used in coarse masonry.

Ru-bes'cence (rų-bĕs'sens), *n.* A reddening; a flush. — **Ru-bes'cent** (-sent), *a.* Growing red; tending to a red color. — **Ru'bi-cund** (rų'bĭ-kŭnd), *a.* Inclining to redness.

Ru'ble (rų'b'l), *n.* A Russian silver coin, worth about 60 cents.

Ru'bric (rų'brĭk), *n.* Part of a written or printed work colored red; a title of a statute; in prayer books, the directions for the conduct of service. — **Ru'bric, Ru'bric-al** (-brĭ-kal), *a.* Colored in red; pertaining to the rubric. — **Ru'bri-cate** (-kāt), *v. t.* To mark or distinguish with red; to arrange as in a rubric.

Ru'by (rų'bŷ), *n.* A precious stone of a carmine red color; the English name for a size of printing type smaller than nonpareil, called *agate* in the United States. — *a.* Red.

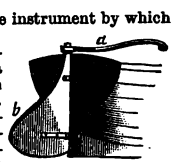
☞ This line is printed in *ruby*, or *agate*.

‖**Ruche** (rōōsh), *n.* A plaited quilling; rouche.

Ruck (rŭk), *v. t. & i.* [RUCKED (rŭkt); RUCKING.] To draw into wrinkles or folds; to crease. — *n.* A wrinkle or plait in cloth.

Ruc-ta'tion (rŭk-tā'shŭn), *n.* A belching of wind from the stomach.

Rud'der (rŭd'dĕr), *n.* The instrument by which a vessel is steered.



a Tiller; *b* Rudder.

Rud'dy (rŭd'dy), *a.* [RUDDIER; RUDDIEST.] Of a red color; of a lively flesh color. — **Rud'di-ness,** *n.*

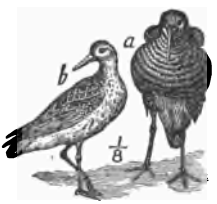
Rude (rųd), *a.* Characterized by roughness; rugged; coarse; unfashioned; uncouth; rustic; vulgar; harsh; severe. — **Rude'ly,** *adv.* — **Rude'ness,** *n.*

Ru'di-ment (rų'dĭ-ment), *n.* That which is undeveloped; unfinished beginning; a first principle of any art or science. — **Ru'di-men'tal** (-mĕn'tal), **Ru'di-men'ta-ry** (-tȧ-rŷ), *a.* Elementary; imperfectly developed.

Rue (rų), *n.* An herb of bitter taste, used in medicine; bitterness; grief.

Rue (rų), *v. t.* [RUED (rųd); RUING.] To lament; to grieve for. — **Rue'ful** (-ful), *a.* Causing one to rue; woeful; sorrowful. — **Rue'fully,** *adv.* — **Rue'ful-ness,** *n.*

Ruff (rŭf), *n.* A muslin or linen collar plaited, crimped, or fluted; a ruffle; a European bird, akin to the sandpipers, and having tufted feathers about its neck. — *v. t.* [RUFFED (rŭft); RUFFING.] To ruffle; to disorder.



Ruff. *a* Male; *b* Female, or Reeve.

Ruff (rŭf), *n.* An old game of cards, resembling whist; a trumping, instead of discarding, when one has no card of the suit led. — *v. t. & i.* To trump.

Ruf'fian (rŭf'*yan or* rŭf'fĭ-*an*), *n.* A boisterous, brutal fellow; a desperado; a murderer. — *a.* Brutal; savagely boisterous. — **Ruf'fian-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* Act or conduct of a ruffian. — **Ruf'fian-ly**, *a.* Like a ruffian; violent; licentious.

Ruf'fle (rŭf'f'l), *v. t.* [RUFFLED (-f'ld); RUFFLING (-flĭng).] To make into a ruff; to wrinkle; to roughen or disturb the surface of; to agitate. — *v. i.* To play loosely; to flutter. — *n.* A strip of fine cloth, bordering a garment; a frill; agitation; commotion; a low, vibrating beat of a drum, not so loud as a roll.

Ru'fous (rū'fŭs), *a.* Reddish; brownish red.

Rug (rŭg), *n.* A coarse woolen fabric, used to cover a carpet, as a wrap, etc.

Rug'ged (rŭg'gĕd), *a.* Rough; harsh; crabbed; tempestuous; surly; rude; robust; hardy. — **Rug'ged-ly**, *adv.* — **Rug'ged-ness**, *n.*

Ru-gose' (rụ-gōs'), *a.* Wrinkled; full of wrinkles. — **Ru-gos'i-ty** (-gŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Ru'in (rụ'ĭn), *n.* Destruction; downfall; overthrow; defeat; mischief; *pl.* the remains of a destroyed house, city, etc. — *v. t.* [RUINED (-ĭnd); RUINING.] To bring to ruin; to damage essentially. — *v. i.* To fall to ruins; to perish. — **Ru'in-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Overthrow; demolition. — **Ru'in-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Bringing or characterized by ruin; decayed; pernicious; destructive; wasteful; injurious. — **Ru'in-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ru'in-ous-ness**, *n.*

Rul'a-ble (rụl'ă-b'l), *a.* Accordant or conformable to rule; proper.

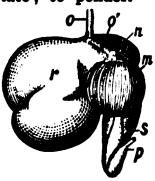
Rule (rụl), *n.* Anything laid down as a guide for conduct; precept; regulation; an instrument used in measuring or in drawing a straight line; administration of law; government; authority; control. — *v. t.* [RULED (rụld); RULING.] To mark with lines by a ruler; to govern; to establish or lay down (a rule, decree, decision, etc.). — *v. i.* To have power or command; to keep within a certain range; — said of market prices. — **Rul'er**, *n.* One that rules; an instrument for drawing lines; a governor.

Rum (rŭm), *n.* A spirit distilled from cane juice, or from molasses.

Rum (rŭm), *a.* Old-fashioned; queer; odd.

Rum'ble (rŭm'b'l), *v. i.* To make a low, heavy, continued sound. — *n.* A low, heavy sound; reverberation; a servants' seat behind a carriage.

Ru'mi-nant (rụ'mĭ-*nant*), *a.* Chewing the cud. — *n.* An animal of the camel, deer, goat, and bovine kind. — **Ru'mi-nate** (-nāt), *v. i. & t.* To chew (the cud); to meditate; to ponder. — **Ru'mi-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A ruminating, or chewing the cud; meditation or reflection. — **Ru'mi-na'tor** (rụ'mĭ-nā'tĕr), *n.*



Stomach of a Ruminant. *r* Paunch, or Rumen; *n* Reticulum; *m* Manyplies, Omasum, or Psalterium; *s* Rennet Stomach, or Abomasum; *p* Beginning of Intestine; *o* End of Esophagus; *o'* Esophageal Groove.

Rum'mage (rŭm'măj), *n.* A close searching by looking into every corner. — *v. t. & i.* [RUMMAGED; RUMMAGING.] To search or examine thoroughly. — **Rum'ma-ger** (-mă-jĕr), *n.*

Ru'mor (rụ'mĕr), *n.* A current story, without known authority for its truth; reputation; hearsay. — *v. t.* [RUMORED (-mĕrd); RUMORING.] To report by rumor; to tell.

Rump (rŭmp), *n.* The end of the backbone of an animal, with parts adjacent; the buttocks.

Rum'ple (rŭm'p'l), *v. i.* [RUMPLED (-p'ld); RUMPLING.] To make uneven; to wrinkle. — *n.* An irregular fold or plait.

Rum'pus (rŭm'pŭs), *n.* A disturbance; noise and confusion.

Run (rŭn), *v. i. & t.* [*imp.* RAN (răn) or RUN; *p. p.* RUN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RUNNING.] To move rapidly; to hasten; to flow; to melt; to form in a mold; to pass; to smuggle. — *n.* A running; course; flow; small stream; result. — **Run'ner**, *n.* One that runs; a slender trailing branch, which takes root at the joints or at the end, and forms new plants.

Runner.

Run'a-way' (rŭn'ă-wā'), *n.* One who flees from danger or restraint; a fugitive. — *a.* Fleeing; accomplished by or during flight.

Run'dle (rŭn'd'l), *n.* A round or step of a ladder.

Rung, *imp. & p. p.* of RING.

Rung (rŭng), *n.* A floor timber in a ship; a round of a ladder; a stake of a cart.

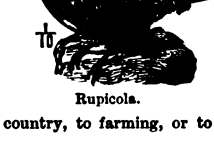
Run'let (rŭn'lĕt), *n.* A little run or stream; a brook.

Run'round' (rŭn'round'), *n.* A felon or whitlow. [*U. S.*]

Runt (rŭnt), *n.* An animal unnaturally small.

Ru-pee' (rụ-pē'), *n.* An East India silver coin, worth about 34 cents.

‖Ru-pic'o-la (rụ-pĭk'ō-lă), *n.* A South American bird, having beautiful plumage and crest; the cock of the rock.


Rupicola.

Rup'ture (rŭp'tŭr), *n.* A bursting; breach; break; disruption; hernia. — *v. t.* [RUPTURED (-tŭrd); RUPTURING.] To part by violence; to burst.

Ru'ral (rụ'*ral*), *a.* Pertaining to the country, to farming, or to agriculture.

Ruse (rųz), *n.* Artifice; trick; stratagem; fraud; deceit. — ‖**Ruse de guerre** (rųz′ dė gĕr′). [F.] A stratagem of war.

Rush (rŭsh), *n.* A plant growing in wet ground; a trifle; a straw. — **Rush′y** (rŭsh′ȳ), *a.* Abounding with, or made of, rushes.

Rush (rŭsh), *v. t.* [RUSHED (rŭsht); RUSHING.] To move, push, or drive forward violently. — *n.* A driving forward; haste. — **Rush′er**, *n.*

Rusk (rŭsk), *n.* A kind of light cake, or sweetened biscuit.

Russ (rŭs), *n.* A Russian; language of Russia.

Russ′set (rŭs′sĕt), *a.* Of a reddish color. — **Russ′set, Russ′set-ing** (-Ing), *n.* An apple of a russet color and rough skin. — **Russ′set-y** (-ȳ), *a.* Of a russet color.

Russ′sian (rŭsh′*an or* rų′sh*an*), *a.* Of or pertaining to Russia. — *n.* A citizen, also the language, of Russia; Russ.

Rust (rŭst), *n.* A crust or coating on iron and other metals; a fungus on leaves and stalks of grain. — *v. i.* To be oxidized, and rough on the surface; to become dull by inaction. — *v. t.* To corrode; to impair by time and inactivity. — **Rust mite.** A minute mite which punctures the rind of oranges, causing rust-colored patches.

Rus′tic (rŭs′tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the country; rude; untaught; rough; unadorned; honest. — *n.* An inhabitant of the country; a clown. — **Rus′tic-al-ly** (*-al*-lȳ), *adv.* — **Rus′ti-cate** (-tĭ-kāt), *v. i.* To dwell in the country. — *v. t.* To compel to reside in the country; to banish from a town or college for a time. — **Rus′ti-ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.* A rusticating. — **Rus-tic′i-ty** (-tĭs′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being rustic; rudeness; simplicity.

Rus′tle (rŭs′′l), *v. i.* [RUSTLED (-′ld); RUSTLING.] To make a quick succession of small sounds, like the rubbing of silk cloth or dry leaves. — *n.* A rustling.

Rust′y (rŭst′ȳ), *a.* [RUSTIER; RUSTIEST.] Covered or affected with rust; impaired by inaction. — **Rust′i-ly**, *adv.* — **Rust′i-ness**, *n.*

Rut (rŭt), *n.* The copulation of animals, especially of deer. — *v. i.* [RUTTED; RUTTING.] To seek copulation.

Rut (rŭt), *a.* A track worn by a wheel.

Ru′ta-ba′ga (rų′tȧ-bā′gȧ), *n.* A Swedish turnip.

Ruth (rųth), *n.* Sorrow for misery of another; pity. — **Ruth′less**, *a.* Cruel; pitiless. — **Ruth′less-ly**, *adv.* — **Ruth′less-ness**, *n.*

Rye (rī), *n.* A grass plant allied to wheat; the grain or fruit of this plant.

Ry′ot (rī′ŏt), *n.* An East Indian peasant.

S.

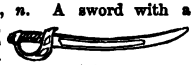
Saan (sän), *n. pl.* Bushmen.

Sab′a-oth (sȧb′ȧ-ŏth *or* sȧ-bā′ŏth), *n. pl.* Armies; hosts.

Sab′ba-ta′ri-an (sȧb′bȧ-tā′rĭ-*an*), *n.* A rigid observer of the Sabbath, by the letter of the fourth commandment in the Decalogue. — *a.* Pertaining to the Sabbath, or to the tenets of Sabbatarians.

Sab′bath (sȧb′bȧth), *n.* A season or day of rest; the seventh or last day of the week, which the Jews were commanded to keep as a day of rest or worship; a time of rest or repose. — **Sab-bat′ic** (sȧb-bȧt′ĭk), **Sab-bat′ic-al** (-ĭ-k*al*), *a.* Pertaining to the Sabbath.

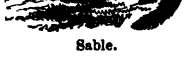
Sa′ber (sā′bẽr), **Sa′bre**, *n.* A sword with a broad and heavy blade, curved toward the point. — *v. t.* [SABERED or SABRED; SABERING or SABRING.] To strike with a saber.



Saber.

Sa′bi-an (sā′bĭ-*an*), *a.* Relating to Saba, in Arabia, or to worship of the heavenly bodies. — *n.* An adherent of the Sabian religion; a worshiper of the heavenly bodies. — **Sa′bi-an-ism** (-Iz′m), *n.* Worship of the sun, moon, stars.

Sa′ble (sā′b′l), *n.* An animal of the weasel kind, or its fine, soft fur; *pl.* mourning; a funeral dress. — *a.* Of the color of the sable; black.



Sable.

‖**Sa′bot′** (sȧ′bō′), *n.* A wooden shoe worn by European peasants.

Sa′bre (sā′bẽr), *n.* A heavy sword. See SABER.

Sac (sȧk), *n.* A bag or receptacle for a liquid in the body; a sack.

Sac (sąk), *n.* One of the Sacs (Indians).

Sac′cha-rif′er-ous (sȧk′kȧ-rĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Producing sugar. — **Sac′cha-rine** (-rĭn), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, sugar; sweet.

Sac′er-do′tal (sȧs′ẽr-dō′t*al*), *a.* Priestly. — **Sac′er-do′tal-ism** (-Iz′m), *n.* The system, spirit, or influence of a priesthood.

Sa′chem (sā′chem), *n.* An Indian chief.

‖**Sa′chet′** (sȧ′shā′), *n.* A scent bag, for perfuming clothes.

Sack (sȧk), *n.* A bag for holding goods; a large pouch; a measure of various capacity (215 lbs. of salt, 2 bushels of wheat, etc.); a loose outer coat or garment. — *v. t.* [SACKED (sȧkt); SACKING.] To put into a sack; to bag. — **Sack′cloth′** (-klŏth′), *n.* Cloth for making sacks; coarse cloth; anciently, a garment worn in mourning or mortification. — **Sack′ful** (-fụl), *n.*; *pl.* SACKFULS (-fụlz). As much as a sack will hold. — **Sack′ing** (-Ing), *n.* Cloth of which sacks are made; coarse canvas fastened to a bedstead, for supporting the bed.

Sack (sȧk), *n.* An old name for sweet Spanish wine; sherry.

Sack (sȧk), *n.* The pillage (of a town); devastation; ravage. — *v. t.* [SACKED (sȧkt); SACKING.] To plunder (a city); to devastate; to ravage. — **Sack′er**, *n.* — **Sack′age** (-ĭj), *n.* A taking by storm and pillaging; sack.

Sack′but (sȧk′bŭt), *n.* A brass wind instrument of music.

Sac′ra-ment (sȧk′rȧ-ment), *n.* A solemn religious ordinance; the eucharist; the Lord's Supper. — **Sac′ra-men′tal** (-mĕn′t*al*), *a.* Belonging to, or constituting, a sacrament; sacredly binding. — **Sac′ra-men′tal-ly**, *adv.*

Sa′cred (sā′krĕd), *a.* Pertaining to God or to religion; holy; divine; hallowed; reverend. — **Sa′cred-ly**, *adv.* — **Sa′cred-ness**, *n.*

Sac'ri-fice (săk'rĭ-fīz), *n.* An offering to God; destruction or surrender of anything for the sake of something else; loss incurred. — *v. t.* [SACRIFICED (-fīzd); SACRIFICING.] To make an offering of; to destroy, or suffer to be lost, for the sake of obtaining something. — *v. i.* To make offerings. — **Sac'ri-fi'cial** (-fĭsh'al), *a.* Relating to, or consisting in, sacrifice.

Sac'ri-lege (săk'rĭ-lĕj), *n.* A violating or profaning sacred things. — **Sac'ri-le'gious** (săk'rĭ-lē'jŭs), *a.* Violating sacred things; profane; impious. — **Sac'ri-le'gious-ly**, *adv.* — **Sac'ri-le'gious-ness**, *n.* — **Sac'ri-le'gist** (săk'rĭ-lē'jĭst), *n.* One guilty of sacrilege.

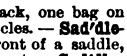
Sac'ris-tan (săk'rĭs-tan), *n.* A church officer in charge of its utensils; a sexton. — **Sac'ris-ty** (-tў), *n.* An apartment in a church where sacred utensils, vestments, etc., are kept; vestry.

‖**Sa'crum** (sā'krŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SACRA (-krà). The lower end of the vertical column, forming part of the pelvis.

Sacs (săks), *n. pl.* A tribe of Indians formerly inhabiting Wisconsin; Sauks.

Sad (săd), *a.* [SADDER; SADDEST.] Heavy; dull; grave; mournful; gloomy; grievous; calamitous. — **Sad'ly**, *adv.* — **Sad'ness**, *n.* — **Sad'den** (săd'd'n), *v. t.* [SADDENED (-d'nd); SADDENING.] To make sad or sorrowful.

Sad'dle (săd'd'l), *n.* A seat for a horse's back; a piece of meat containing part of the backbone with ribs on each side. — *v. t.* [SADDLED; SADDLING.] To put a saddle upon; to burden; to encumber. — **Saddle horse.** A horse ridden with a saddle. — **Saddle joint.** In sheet-metal roofing, a joint formed by a double bend of one sheet over the turned-up edge of the next sheet. — **Sad'dle-bags'** (-băgz'), *n. pl.* Bags formerly carried by travelers on horseback, one bag on each side, containing small articles. — **Sad'dle-bow'** (-bō'), *n.* The bow in front of a saddle, or the pieces which form the front. — **Sad'dler** (-dlẽr), *n.* A maker of saddles, harness, etc. — **Sad'dler-y** (-ў), *n.* Materials for saddles and harnesses; articles usually for sale in a saddler's shop; trade of a saddler. — **Sad'dle-tree'** (-trē'), *n.* The frame of a saddle.



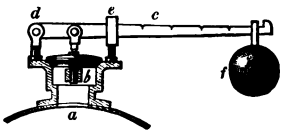
Saddle Joint.

Sad'du-cee (săd'ŭ-sē), *n.* One of a Jewish sect, who denied the resurrection.

Sad'i'ron (săd'ĭ'ûrn), *n.* An instrument for ironing clothes; a flatiron.

‖**Saeng'er-fest** (sĕng'ẽr-fĕst), *n.* A German singing festival.

Safe (sāf), *a.* [SAFER; SAFEST.] Free from harm or risk; to be relied upon; unendangered; sure. — *n.* A place for safety; a fireproof chest for money, papers, etc.; a cupboard for meats; a refrigerator. — **Safe'ly**, *adv.* — **Safe'ness**, *n.* — **Safe'-con'duct** (-kŏn'dŭkt), *n.* That which gives a safe passage; a convoy or guard; a pass or warrant of security. — **Safe'guard'** (-gärd'), *n.* That which protects; defense; protection; guard; a warrant of security. — **Safe'-keep'ing** (-kēp'ĭng), *n.* A keeping in safety from injury or from escape. — **Safe'ty** (-tў), *n.* Condition of being safe; exemption from hurt or loss. — **Safety lamp.** A lamp surrounded with wire gauze, to prevent explosion of gases. — **Safety match.** A match which will light only on a specially prepared surface. — **Safety valve.** A valve for relieving pressure on a steam boiler, to prevent its bursting.



Safety Valve. *a* Boiler; *b* Valve; *c* Lever; *d* Fulcrum; *e* Guide; *f* Weight for holding Valve down.

Saf'fron (săf'frŭn), *n.* A bulbous plant of the crocus kind, bearing yellow flowers. — *a.* Of the color of saffron flowers; deep yellow.

Sag (săg), *v. i.* [SAGGED (săgd); SAGGING.] To lean or bend under pressure.

Sa-ga'cious (sà-gā'shŭs), *a.* Of keen penetration and judgment; shrewd; quick; wise. — **Sa-ga'cious-ness, Sa-gac'i-ty** (-găs'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Sag'a-more (săg'à-mōr), *n.* A sachem.

Sage (sāj), *n.* An herb, of which one species is cultivated and used in cookery as a condiment.

Sage (sāj), *a.* Having nice discernment; wise; grave; judicious. — *n.* A wise man.

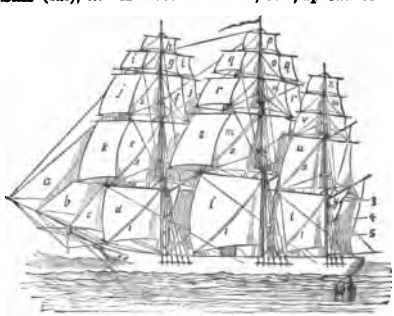
Sag'it-tal (săj'ĭt-*tal*), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, an arrow. — ‖**Sag'it-ta'ri-us** (-tā'rĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L., an archer.] The ninth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about November 22, marked thus [♐] in almanacs.

Sa'go (sā'gō), *n.* Granulated starch, from East India palm trees, used as food, for starch, etc.

‖**Sa'hib** (sä'hĕb), ‖**Sa'heb**, *n.* A title of respect given to Europeans in India.

Said (sĕd), *imp. & p. p.* of SAY. — *a.* Before mentioned; already spoken of; aforesaid.

Sail (sāl), *n.* A sheet of canvas, etc., spread to



Sails of a Ship.

a Flying Jib; *b* Jib; *c* Fore Topmast Staysail; *d* Fore Course, or Foresail; *e* Fore Topsail; *f* Fore Topgallant Sail; *g* Fore Royal; *h* Fore Skysail; *ii* Fore Royal Studding Sails; *jj* Fore Topgallant Studding Sails; *k* Fore Topmast Studding Sail; *l* Main Course, or Mainsail; *m* Main Topsail; *n* Main Topgallant Sail; *o* Main Royal; *p* Main Skysail; *qq* Main Royal Studding Sails; *rr* Main Topgallant Studding Sails; *s* Main Topmast Studding Sail; *t* Mizzen Course, or Crossjack; *u* Mizzen Topsail; *v* Mizzen Topgallant Sail; *w* Mizzen Royal; *x* Mizzen Skysail; *y* Spanker, partly hauled in (the corresponding sails on the other masts are the Fore Trysail and Main Trysail). 1 1 1 Clew Garnets; 2 2 2 Clew Lines; 3 Throat Brail of Spanker; 4 Middle Brail; 5 Foot Brail.

the wind, for propelling a vessel through the water; a sailing vessel; a craft; a journey upon the water. —*v. i.* [SAILED (sāld); SAILING.] To be conveyed in a vessel on water; to begin a voyage; to move smoothly through the air. —*v. t.* To fly through; to direct the motion of (a vessel). — **Sail'a-ble** (sāl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being passed through by ships; navigable. — **Sail'er**, *n.* A vessel; — with qualifying words descriptive of manner of sailing. — **Sail'er** (-ẽr), *n.* One who navigates ships; a mariner; a seaman. — **Sail'boat'**, *n.* A boat propelled by sails. — **Sail'cloth'** (-klŏth'), *n.* Duck or canvas used in making sails. — **Sail loft.** A loft where sails are made. — **Sail yard.** The yard or spar on which sails are extended.

Saint (sānt), *n.* A holy person; one of the blessed in heaven. —*v. t.* To make a saint of; to canonize. — **Saint'ed**, *a.* Consecrated; holy; entered into heaven. — **Saint'ly** (-lȳ), *a.* Like a saint or holy person. — **Saint'li-ness**, *n.*

Sake (sāk), *n.* Final cause; end; purpose; reason; account.

Sal (săl), *n.* [L.] Salt; — a word used in chemistry.

Sal'a-ble (sāl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being sold; finding a ready market; in demand. — **Sal'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Sal'a-bly**, *adv.*

Sa-la'cious (sȧ-lā'shŭs), *a.* Lustful; lewd. — **Sa-lac'i-ty** (-lăs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Lust.

Sal'ad (săl'ad), *n.* A preparation of vegetables (lettuce, celery, onions, or the like) dressed with salt, vinegar, oil, etc., and eaten to give relish to other food.

‖**Sa-lam'** (sȧ-läm'), *n.* A salutation of ceremony in the East. [Written also *salaam.*]

Sal'a-man'der (săl'ȧ-măn'dẽr), *n.* A reptile resembling lizards and frogs, formerly believed able to endure fire without harm. — **Sal'a-man'drine** (-drĭn), *a.* Pertaining to a salamander; enduring fire.

Salamander.

Sal'a-ry (săl'ȧ-rȳ), *n.* Recompense paid for services; wages; allowance. —*v. t.* [SALARIED (-rĭd); SALARYING.] To fix or pay a salary to one.

Sale (sāl), *n.* A selling; transfer of property for a price; opportunity to sell; demand; market.

Sal'e-ra'tus (săl'ĕ-rā'tŭs), *n.* Aërated salt, or baking soda, used in cookery, as a substitute for yeast, in effervescing drinks, etc.

Sales'man (sālz'man), *n.; pl.* SALESMEN. One employed to sell goods.

Sal'ic (săl'ĭk), *a.* According to a law excluding women from inheritance.

Sa'li-ent (sā'lĭ-ent), *a.* Shooting out or up; projecting; prominent. —*n.* A projection.

Sa-lif'er-ous (sȧ-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Producing salt. — **Sal'i-fi'a-ble** (săl'ĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of combining with an acid to form a salt. — **Sal'i-fy** (-fi), *v. t.* [SALIFIED (-fīd); SALIFYING.] To form into a salt, as a base, by combining it with an acid. — **Sa'line** (sā'līn *or* sȧ-līn'), *a.* Consisting of, containing, or resembling, salt. —*n.* A salt spring.

Sa-li'va (sȧ-lī'vȧ), *n.* An alkaline liquid secreted by glands in the mouth; spittle. — **Sa-li'val** (-val), **Sal'i-va-ry** (săl'ĭ-vȧ-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to saliva; secreting or conveying saliva. — **Sal'i-vate** (-vāt), *v. t.* To produce excessive flow of saliva, as by use of mercury. — **Sal'i-va'tion** (-vā'shŭn), *n.* Continued flow of saliva.

Sal'low (săl'lō), *n.* A kind of willow.

Sal'low (săl'lō), *a.* Of a pale, sickly color, tinged with yellow. — **Sal'low-ness**, *n.*

Sal'ly (săl'lȳ), *v. i.* [SALLIED (-lĭd); SALLYING.] To leap or rush out; to issue suddenly; to burst forth. —*n.; pl.* SALLIES (-lĭz). A leaping forth; a spring; a sortie; a frolic.

Sal'ma-gun'di (săl'mȧ-gŭn'dĭ), *n.* A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herring with condiments; an olio or medley; a miscellany.

Salm'on (săm'ŭn), *n.* A food fish of northern climates; a reddish color, like the flesh of the fish. — **Salmon trout.** A small fish resembling the common salmon in color.

Salmon.

‖**Sa'lon'** (sȧ'lôn'), *n.* [F.] An apartment for reception of company; *pl.* fashionable society.

Sa-loon' (sȧ-lōōn'), *n.* A spacious apartment for reception of company, public amusements, works of art, etc.; a barroom.

Sal'si-fy (săl'sĭ-fȳ), *n.* A plant like the parsnip; oyster plant.

Salt (sąlt), *n.* Chloride of sodium, a substance found in the earth, or left from evaporation of sea water, and used for seasoning food, preserving meat, etc.; flavor; taste; seasoning; an old sailor; a chemical combination of an acid with a base. —*a.* Impregnated with, abounding in, or containing, salt; prepared with, or tasting of, salt. —*v. t.* To sprinkle, impregnate, or season, with salt. — **Salt'ness**, *n.* — **Salt'ish**, *a.* Somewhat salt.

Salt'pe'ter (sąlt'pē'tẽr), **Salt'pe'tre**, *n.* A mineral salt consisting of nitric acid and potassa; niter, — used in making gunpowder, in curing meat, and medicinally.

Salt' rheum' (sąlt' rŭm'). A skin disease; eczema.

Sa-lu'bri-ous (sȧ-lū'brĭ-ŭs), *a.* Favorable to, or promoting, health; wholesome; salutary. — **Sa-lu'bri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Sa-lu'bri-ous-ness**, **Sa-lu'bri-ty** (-tȳ), *n.*

Sal'u-ta-ry (săl'ū-tȧ-rȳ), *a.* Promoting health or public safety; beneficial; advantageous; profitable. — **Sal'u-ta-ri-ness**, *n.*

Sal'u-ta'tion (săl'ū-tā'shŭn), *n.* A saluting; greeting; address.

Sa-lu'ta-to'ri-an (sȧ-lū'tȧ-tō'rĭ-an), *n.* A student of a college who pronounces the salutatory oration at the annual Commencement. — **Sa-lu'ta-to-ry** (-lū'tȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Containing salutations; greeting; welcoming. —*n.* The salutatory or opening oration at the Commencement of a college. [*Amer.*]

Sa-lute' (sȧ-lūt'), *v. t.* To greet; to hail; to kiss; to honor (a day, person, nation, etc.) by discharging cannon, striking colors, etc. —*n.* A saluting; greeting. — **Sa-lut'er**, *n.*

Sal'vage (săl'vĕj), *n.* Compensation for saving a ship or her cargo; property saved.

Sal-va'tion (săl-vā'shŭn), *n.* A saving; preservation from destruction or calamity; redemption of man from sin and from liability to eternal death.

Salve (săv), *n.* A composition to be applied to wounds or sores. — *v. t.* [SALVED (săvd); SALVING.] To apply salve to; to heal; to soothe.

Sal'ver (săl'vĕr), *n.* A plate or waiter to present anything on.

Sal'vo (săl'vō), *n.*; *pl.* SALVOS (-vōz). A general discharge of firearms; a volley.

Same (sām), *a.* Not different or other; identical; similar. — **Same'ness**, *n.* State of being the same; identity; monotony.

‖**Sam'o-var** (săm'ō-vär), *n.* A Russian tea urn.

Samp (sămp), *n.* Maize broken coarse, boiled, and eaten with milk; hominy.

Sam'phire (săm'fĭr *or* săm'fēr), *n.* A fleshy herb which grows on the sea-shore, used as a pickle.

Sam'ple (săm'p'l), *n.* A part of anything presented as evidence of the quality of the whole; specimen; example. — **Sam'pler** (-plēr), *n.* One who distributes things into samples for inspection; a pattern of work.

San'a-ble (săn'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being healed; curable. — **San'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **San'a-tive** (-tĭv), **San'a-to-ry** (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Conducive to health; healing; curative.

Sanc'ti-fi-ca'tion (săngk'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A sanctifying or making holy; consecration. — **Sanc'ti-fy** (-fī), *v. t.* [SANCTIFIED (-fīd); SANCTIFYING.] To make sacred or holy; to set apart to religious use; to secure from violation; to give sanction to. — **Sanc'ti-fi'er**, *n.*

Sanc'ti-mo'ni-ous (săngk'tĭ-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Possessing sanctimony; sacred; making a show of sanctity; hypocritically devout or pious. — **Sanc'ti-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Sanc'ti-mo'ni-ous-ness**, *n.* — **Sanc'ti-mo-ny** (săngk'tĭ-mō-nȳ), *n.* Holiness; affected devoutness.

Sanc'tion (săngk'shŭn), *n.* Solemn ratification; approbation; authorization; countenance; support. — *v. t.* [SANCTIONED (-shŭnd); SANCTIONING.] To give validity to; to authorize.

Sanc'ti-tude (săngk'tĭ-tūd), **Sanc'ti-ty** (-tȳ), *n.* State of being sacred; holiness; solemnity.

Sanc'tu-a-ry (săngk'tū-ă-rȳ), *n.*; *pl.* SANCTUARIES (-rĭz). A sacred place; a place of refuge.

Sanc'tum (săngk'tŭm), *n.* A sacred place; a retreat for privacy.

Sand (sănd), *n.* Stone in fine particles, but not reduced to powder; *pl.* tracts of land consisting of sand. — *v. t.* To sprinkle or cover with sand. — **Sand bag.** A bag filled with sand for use in fortifications or as ballast, also as a club which leaves no bruise. — **Sand bath.** A chemist's box filled with hot sand, in which to immerse vessels that are to be heated; an immersing the body in hot sand. — **Sand blast.** An engraving glass, metals, etc., by driving a jet of sand upon their surface. — **Sand box.** A box holding sand for sprinkling paper, railroad tracks, etc. — **Sand storm.** A cloud of sand driven by the wind.

San'dal (săn'dal), *n.* A kind of shoe, slipper, or overshoe.

San'dal-wood' (săn'dal-wo͝od'), *n.* An East Indian and Polynesian tree, and its fragrant, yellowish wood.

Sand'i-ness (sănd'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being sandy, or of a sandy color.

Sand'pa'per (sănd'pā'pĕr), *n.* Paper covered on one side with a gritty substance, for polishing. — *v. t.* To smooth (wood, etc.) with sandpaper.

Sand'stone' (sănd'stōn'), *n.* A rock made of sand more or less firmly united.

Sand'wich (sănd'wĭch), *n.* Two pieces of bread and butter, with a slice of meat, cheese, etc., between them. — *v. t.* [SANDWICHED (-wĭcht); SANDWICHING.] To make into a sandwich; to form of alternating layers of different nature.

Sand'y (sănd'ȳ), *a.* Consisting of, abounding with, or like, sand; of a yellowish red color.

Sane (sān), *a.* In a sound condition; not disordered in intellect; in one's right mind. — **Sane'ly**, *adv.* — **Sane'ness, San'i-ty** (sān'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Sang, *imp.* of SING, *v. i.* & *t.*

San'ga-ree' (săn'gā-rē'), *n.* Wine and water sweetened and spiced.

‖**Sang'-froid'** (sän'frwä'), *n.* [F., cold blood.] Freedom from agitation of mind; coolness.

San-guif'er-ous (săn-gwĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Conveying blood. — **San'gui-fi-ca'tion** (săn'gwĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Production of blood. — **San'gui-fy** (săn'gwĭ-fī), *v. i.* To produce blood. — **San'gui-fi'er** (-fī'ĕr), *n.* — **San'gui-na-ry** (-nă-rȳ), *a.* Bloody; eager to shed blood; murderous.

San'guine (săn'gwĭn), *a.* Red, like blood; full of blood; warm; lively; hopeful. — **San'guine-ly**, *adv.* — **San'guine-ness**, *n.* — **San-guin'e-ous** (săn-gwĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* Abounding with blood; pertaining to blood; blood-red; crimson.

San'he-drin (săn'hē-drĭn), *or* **-drim** (-drĭm), *n.* The supreme religious council of the Jews.

‖**Sa'ni-es** (sā'nĭ-ēz), *n.* A thin, watery fluid discharged from ulcers or wounds. — **Sa'ni-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or discharging, sanies.

San'i-ta-ry (săn'ĭ-tă-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to, or designed to secure, sanity or health; hygienic. — **San'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Preservation of health; use of sanitary measures; hygiene.

San'i-ty (săn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Condition of being sane; soundness of body or mind, esp. the latter.

Sank, *imp.* of SINK.

San'scrit, *n.* See SANSKRIT.

‖**Sans'-cu'lotte'** (*F.* säN'kü'lŏt'; *E.* sănz'kü-lŏt'), *n.* [F., without breeches.] A ragged fellow; an extreme republican in the first French revolution; a revolutionist; a radical.

San'skrit (săn'skrĭt), *n.* The obsolete ancient language of the Hindoos. — *a.* Pertaining to, or expressed in, Sanskrit.

Sap (săp), *n.* The juice of plants; the alburnum of a tree; sapwood; a simpleton. — **Sap'less** (săp'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of sap; dry; old; withered. — **Sap'ling**, *n.* A young tree. — **Sap'py** (săp'pȳ), *a.* [SAPPIER; SAPPIEST.] Abounding with sap; juicy; succulent; not firm or mature; young; weak in intellect; silly. — **Sap'pi-ness**, *n.*

Sap (săp), *v. t.* & *i.* [SAPPED (săpt); SAPPING.] To subvert by digging; to undermine. — *n.* An approach made to a fortified place by covered digging. — **Sap'per**, *n.*

Sap'id (săp'ĭd), *a.* Possessing savor or flavor. — **Sap'id-ness, Sa-pid'i-ty** (să-pĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Sa'pi-ence (sā'pĭ-ens), *n.* Quality of being sapient; wisdom. — **Sa'pi-ent** (-ent), *a.* Having wisdom; discerning; sagacious; knowing; supposing one's self wise.

Sap'o-na'ceous (săp'ō-nā'shŭs), *a.* Resembling soap; soapy. — **Sa-pon'i-fi-ca'tion** (sā-pŏn'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A converting into soap. — **Sa-pon'i-fy** (-pŏn'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [SAPONIFIED (-fīd); SAPONIFYING.] To convert into soap.

‖**Sa'por** (sā'pŏr), *n.* Taste; flavor; savor. — **Sap'o-rif'ic** (săp'ō-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* Producing flavor.

Sap'phic (săf'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to Sappho, a Grecian poetess, or to a kind of verse used by her.

Sap'phire (săf'ĭr *or* săf'ēr), *n.* Pure, crystallized alumina, a precious stone; corundum.

Sap'sa-go (săp'sā-gō), *n.* A Swiss cheese of dark green color.

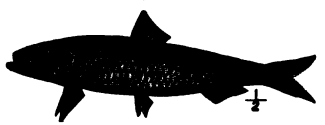
Sar'a-band (săr'ā-bănd), *n.* A Spanish dance, to an air in triple time.

Sar'a-cen (săr'ā-sĕn), *n.* An Arabian; a Mussulman. — **Sar'a-cen'ic** (-sĕn'ĭk), **Sar'a-cen'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Saracens, or to their architecture.

Sar'casm (sär'kăz'm), *n.* A satirical remark; irony; taunt; gibe. — **Sar-cas'tic** (sär-kăs'-tĭk), **Sar-cas'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Bitterly satirical; severe. — **Sar-cas'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Sar-col'o-gy (sär-kŏl'ō-jy), *n.* Anatomy of the soft parts of the body. — **Sar-coph'a-gous** (-kŏf'ā-gŭs), *a.* Feeding on flesh. — **Sar-coph'a-gus** (-gŭs), *n.* A species of limestone used among the Greeks for coffins, because it consumed the flesh of bodies deposited in it; a coffin, or tomb.

Sar'dine (sär'dēn *or* sär-dēn'), *n.* A small salt-water fish, of the Herring family, put up with olive oil as a delicacy.



Sardine.

Sar'dine (sär'dĭn *or* -dīn), **Sar'di-us** (-dĭ-ŭs), *n.* A precious stone, probably a carnelian, set in Aaron's breastplate.

Sar-don'ic (sär-dŏn'ĭk), *a.* Forced, heartless, or bitter; — said of a laugh; concealing bitterness of heart; mocking.

Sar'do-nyx (sär'dō-nĭks), *n.* A silicious stone, allied to onyx, of a reddish yellow color.

Sar-gas'so (sär-găs'sō), *n.* The floating seaweed of the North Atlantic.

Sar'sa-pa-ril'la (sär'sā-pā-rĭl'lā), *n.* A tropical American plant, whose rootstock is used in medicine.

Sash (săsh), *n.* An ornamental belt; a band about the waist or over the shoulder; a girdle.

Sash (săsh), *n.* The frame of a window, inclosing the panes of glass; the frame straining and working the saw in a sawmill. — *v. t.* [SASHED (săsht); SASHING.] To furnish with sashes.

Sas'sa-fras (săs'sā-frăs), *n.* An American tree of the Laurel family, whose bark has an aromatic smell and taste.

Sat, *imp.* of SIT.

Sa'tan (sā'tan; săt'an, *obs.*), *n.* The grand adversary of man; the devil. — **Sa-tan'ic** (sā-tăn'ĭk), **Sa-tan'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Like Satan; devilish; infernal. — **Sa-tan'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Satch'el (săch'ĕl), *n.* A little sack or bag.

Sate (sāt), *v. t.* [SATED; SATING.] To satisfy the desire or appetite of; to satiate; to glut.

Sat'el-lite (săt'ĕl-līt), *n.* A small planet revolving round another; an obsequious follower.

Sa'ti-ate (sā'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To satisfy the appetite or desire of; to fill to repletion or loathing; to sate; to cloy; to gorge; to surfeit; to glut. — **Sa'ti-ate** (-āt), *a.* Filled to satiety; glutted. — **Sa'ti-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), **Sa-ti'e-ty** (sā-tī'ĕ-tỹ), *n.* Repletion; surfeit; cloyment.

Sat'in (săt'ĭn), *n.* A glossy silk cloth. — **Sat'i-net'** (săt'ĭ-nĕt'), *n.* A thin species of satin; a cloth of cotton warp and woolen filling.

Sat'ire (săt'ĭr; *in Eng. often* săt'ēr), *n.* A discourse or poem rebuking vice or folly; severity of remark; sarcasm; irony; ridicule; burlesque. — **Sa-tir'ic** (sā-tĭr'ĭk), **Sa-tir'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of the nature of satire; severe in language; cutting; bitter; abusive. — **Sa-tir'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Sat'ir-ist** (săt'ēr-ĭst), *n.* One who writes satire. — **Sat'ir-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* [SATIRIZED (-īzd); SATIRIZING.] To make the object of satire; to censure severely.

Sat'is-fac'tion (săt'ĭs-făk'shŭn), *n.* A satisfying; gratification of desire; settlement of a claim, due, demand, etc.; recompense; amends; atonement. — **Sat'is-fac'to-ry** (-tō-rỹ), *a.* Giving or producing satisfaction; making amends or recompense. — **Sat'is-fac'to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lỹ), *adv.* — **Sat'is-fac'to-ri-ness**, *n.* — **Sat'is-fy** (săt'ĭs-fī), *v. t.* [SATISFIED (-fīd); SATISFYING.] To content; to answer or discharge (a claim, debt, etc.); to free from doubt, suspense, or uncertainty; to give assurance to. — *v. i.* To give satisfaction; to supply to the full; to atone.

Sa'trap (sā'trăp *or* săt'răp), *n.* The governor of a province in ancient Persia; a petty despot. — **Sa'trap-y** (sā'trăp-ỹ *or* săt'rā-pỹ), *n.* The jurisdiction of a satrap.

Sat'u-ra-ble (săt'ū-rā-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being saturated. — **Sat'u-rate** (-rāt), *v. t.* To completely penetrate or soak. — **Sat'u-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* A saturating; complete penetration or impregnation.

Sat'ur-day (săt'ŭr-dā), *n.* The seventh or last day of the week.

Sat'urn (săt'ŭrn), *n.* A Roman deity, father of Jupiter; a remote planet of the solar system. — ‖**Sat'ur-na'li-a** (săt'ŭr-nā'lĭ-ā), *n. pl.* The festival of Saturn; an occasion of general license or excess. — **Sat'ur-na'li-an** (*-an*), *a.* Pertaining to the Saturnalia; riotously merry. — **Sa-tur'ni-an** (sā-tûr'nĭ-an), *a.* Pertaining to Saturn, or to his reign, called the *golden age*. — **Sat'ur-nine** (săt'ŭr-nĭn), *a.* Under the influence of the planet Saturn; dull; heavy; grave.

Satyr.

Sa'tyr (sā'tẽr), *n.* A mythological sylvan deity, part man and part goat. — **Sa-tyr'ic** (sā-tĭr'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to satyrs.

Sauce (sąs), *n.* Something used to give relish to food; garden vegetables; impertinence. — *v. t.* [SAUCED (sąst); SAUCING.] To give zest, flavor, or interest to; to be impertinent to. —

Sauce'box' (sąs'bŏks'), *n.* A saucy fellow; a pert child. — **Sau'cy** (są'sў), *a.* [SAUCIER; SAUCIEST.] Bold to excess; insolent; rude. — **Sau'ci-ly** (-sĭ-lў), *adv.* — **Sau'ci-ness**, *n.*

Sau'cer (są'sẽr), *n.* A small dish, to hold a cup.

‖**Sauer'kraut'** (sour'krout'), *n.* Cabbage preserved in brine, and allowed to ferment.

Saun'ter (sän'tẽr), *v. i.* [SAUNTERED (-tẽrd); SAUNTERING.] To wander about idly; to loiter; to wander. — **Saun'ter-er**, *n.*

Sau'ri-an (są'rĭ-*an*), *a.* Pertaining to the lizard kind. — *n.* A reptile covered with scales, and having four legs.

Sau'sage (są'sĭj), *n.* A roll of meat minced, seasoned, and inclosed in a skin.

Sau'terne' (sō'tẽrn'), *n.* A French white wine.

Sav'a-ble (sāv'ą-b'l), *a.* Capable of being saved.

Sav'age (săv'ĭj), *a.* Pertaining to the forest; wild; rude; brutish; cruel; fierce; merciless; murderous. — *n.* An uncivilized person; a barbarian. — **Sav'age-ly**, *adv.* — **Sav'age-ness**, *n.* — **Sav'age-ry** (-rў), *n.* State of being savage; cruelty; barbarity.

Sa-van'na (są-văn'ną), *n.* An extensive open plain.

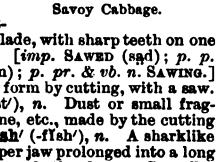
‖**Sa'vant'** (są'vän'), *n.*; *pl.* SAVANTS (*F.* są'vän'; *E.* są'vănz'). A man of learning.

Save (sāv), *v. t.* [SAVED (sāvd); SAVING.] To make safe; to preserve; to lay up; to spare. — *v. i.* To hinder expense; to be economical. — *prep.* Except; excepting; not including. — **Sav'er** (sāv'ẽr), *n.* — **Sav'ing**, *a.* Preserving; avoiding unnecessary expense; frugal; economical. — *prep.* or *conj.* With the exception of; in favor of; without disrespect to. — *n.* Something kept from expenditure or loss. — **Savings bank.** A bank in which savings or earnings may be deposited at interest. — **Sav'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Sav'ing-ness**, *n.* Frugality.

Sav'ior (sāv'yẽr), **Sav'iour**, *n.* One who saves or delivers; he who brings salvation to men, Jesus Christ, the Redeemer.

Sa'vor (sā'vẽr), *n.* Taste; flavor; odor; scent; smell. — *v. i.* [SAVORED (-vẽrd); SAVORING.] To have a particular smell or taste; to indicate the presence or influence. — **Sa'vor-less**, *a.* Having no savor; insipid. — **Sa'vor-y** (-ў), *a.* Having savor; pleasing to the taste or smell. — *n.* An aromatic plant, used in cooking. — **Sa'vor-i-ly**, *adv.* — **Sa'vor-i-ness**, *n.*

Sa-voy' (są-voi'), *n.* A variety of cabbage, having curled leaves, cultivated for winter use.



Savoy Cabbage.

Saw, *imp.* of SEE.

Saw (są), *n.* Something said; a proverb; a maxim.

Saw, *n.* A cutting instrument, consisting of a thin steel blade, with sharp teeth on one edge. — *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* SAWED (sąd); *p. p.* SAWED or SAWN (sąn); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SAWING.] To cut, separate, or form by cutting, with a saw. — **Saw'dust'** (-dŭst'), *n.* Dust or small fragments of wood, stone, etc., made by the cutting of a saw. — **Saw'fish'** (-fĭsh'), *n.* A sharklike fish, having the upper jaw prolonged into a long beak, with teeth along both edges. — **Saw'fly'** (-flī'), *n.* An insect, the female of which has an ovipositor for boring holes for her eggs in stems of plants. — **Saw'mill'** (-mĭl'), *n.* A mill for sawing (timber, marble, etc.). — **Saw pit.** A pit over which timber is sawed by two men, one standing below the timber and the other above. — **Saw'yer** (-yẽr), *n.* One who saws timber; a tree, fallen into a stream, but held by the roots, with its branches rocking above the surface of the water. [*U. S.*]

Sax'i-frage (săks'ĭ-frăj), *n.* A plant of many species, growing among rocks. — **Sax-if'ra-gous** (săks-ĭf'rą-gŭs), *a.* Dissolving stone, esp. stone in the bladder.

Sax'on (săks'ŭn *or* -'n), *n.* One of a northern German race, who anciently invaded England; a native of Saxony; the language of the Saxons; Anglo-Saxon. — *a.* Pertaining to the Saxons, their country, or their language, also to Saxony or its inhabitants. — **Sax'on-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* An idiom of the Saxon language.

Say (sā), *v. t.* [SAID (sĕd), contr. from *obs.* SAYED; SAYING.] To utter in words; to tell; to repeat; to recite. — *n.* A speech; something said. — **Say'ing**, *n.* Thing said; an expression; a maxim; a saw.

Scab (skăb), *n.* An incrustation over a sore or wound; the itch or mange in sheep.

Scab'bard (skăb'bẽrd), *n.* The case covering the blade of a sword; a sheath.

Scab'bed (skăb'bĕd *or* skăbd), *a.* Abounding with scabs; mean; vile. — **Scab'bed-ness**, *n.*

Scab'by (skăb'bў), *a.* [SCABBIER (-bĭ-ẽr); SCABBIEST.] Affected with scabs; diseased with the mange; mangy; disgusting. — **Scab'bi-ness**, *n.*

Sca'bi-ous (skā'bĭ-ŭs), *a.* Consisting of scabs; rough; itchy.

Sca'brous (skā'brŭs), *a.* Having hard, short points; rough; rugged. — **Sca'brous-ness**, *n.*

Scaf'fold (skăf'fōld), *n.* A staging for supporting workmen and materials, in building, etc.; a platform for the execution of a criminal. — *v. t.* To furnish with a scaffold. — **Scaf'fold-ing**, *n.* A frame for temporary support; materials for scaffolds.

Scagl-io'la (skăl-yō'lą), *n.* Stucco in imitation of marble.

Scal'a-ble (skāl'ą-b'l), *a.* Capable of being scaled.

Sca-lade' (ską-lād'), *n.* An assault on a besieged place with ladders; an escalade.

Scal'a-wag (skăl'ą-wăg), *n.* A scamp; a scapegrace. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Scald (skąld), *v. t.* To burn with hot liquid. — *n.* A burn by hot liquid, or by steam.

Scald (skąld), *n.* Scurf on the head; scab. — *a.* Scabby. — **Scald head.** A disease in which the scalp is covered with pustules, followed by scabs, and falling out of the hair.

Scald (skăld *or* skąld), *n.* A poet or bard among the Norsemen. — **Scald'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to the scalds. [Written also *skald*, *skaldic*.]

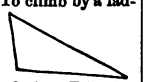
Scale (skāl), *n.* The dish of a balance; an instrument for weighing; — chiefly in *pl.* — *v. t.* [SCALED (skāld); SCALING.] To weigh or measure (so many pounds, feet, etc.); to grade, vary, or reduce (a debt, tax, etc.) according to a scale or system. — **Scale'beam'** (-bēm'), *n.* The beam or lever of a balance or platform scale; a weighing apparatus with a sliding weight.

Scale (skāl), *n.* One of the thin, bony pieces forming the covering of fishes and reptiles; a thin layer or leaf of metal, etc.; an incrustation in

a vessel in which water is heated, or on the surface of metals. — *v. t.* To clear off scales from; to pare off (a surface). — *v. i.* To separate and come off in thin layers. — **Scale'less** (skāl'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of scales.

Scale (skāl), *n.* A ladder; series of steps; anything graduated, as a measure or rule; in music, a gamut, or graduating series of all tones, from the keytone to its octave; gradation; comparative rank or order; relative dimensions. — *v. t.* [SCALED (skāld); SCALING.] To climb by a ladder; to clamber up.

Sca-lene' (skā-lēn'), *a.* Having the sides and angles unequal; — said of a triangle.



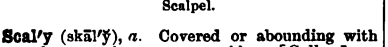
Scalene Triangle.

Sca'li-ness (skā'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being scaly.

Scal'lion (skăl'yŭn), *n.* A plant allied to the garlic and onion; eschalot; shallot.

Scal'lop (skŏl'lŭp), *n.* A marine shellfish or bivalve mollusk, whose shell was formerly worn by pilgrims as a mark that they had been to the Holy Land; a curving edge like the surface of a scallop shell. — *v. t.* [SCALLOPED (-lŭpt); SCALLOPING.] To mark the edge or border of into segments of circles.

Scalp (skălp), *n* The skin on top of the head, usually covered with hair; the skin of the head, torn off by Indian warriors as a trophy. — *v. t.* [SCALPED (skălpt); SCALPING.] To tear the scalp from. — *v. i.* To make small, quick profits by slight fluctuations of the market. — **Scal'pel** (-pĕl), *n.* A knife used in dissections and surgical operations.



Scalpel.

Scal'y (skāl'ў), *a.* Covered or abounding with scales; rough; mean or scabby. [*Colloq.*]

Scam'ble (skăm'b'l), *v. i.* To stir quickly; to be awkward. — *v. t.* To mangle; to maul.

Scam'mo-ny (skăm'mō-nў), *n.* A plant of the bindweed kind, whose root yields a cathartic sap.

Scamp (skămp), *n.* A rascal; a scoundrel. — *v. t.* [SCAMPED (skămt); SCAMPING.] To perform (work, etc.) hastily or imperfectly. — **Scamp'ish**, *a.* Like a scamp; rascally.

Scam'per (skăm'pĕr), *v. i.* [SCAMPERED (-pĕrd); SCAMPERING.] To run away speedily; to move hurriedly. — *n.* A run; hasty flight.

Scan (skăn), *v. t.* [SCANNED (skănd); SCANNING.] To mount by steps; to go through with (a verse in poetry) marking the feet which compose it; to examine carefully; to scrutinize.

Scan'dal (skăn'dal), *n.* Reproach for what is wrong; defamatory speech; detraction; slander; shame; disgrace. — **Scan'dal-ize** (-ĭz), *v. t.* [SCANDALIZED (-ĭzd); SCANDALIZING.] To give offense to; to shock; to reproach; to defame. — **Scan'dal-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Giving offense; disgraceful; shameful; base. — **Scan'dal-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Scan'dal-ous-ness**, *n.*

Scan'sion (skăn'shŭn), *n.* The act of scanning.

Scan-so'ri-al (skăn-sō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Climbing or adapted to climbing; — said of birds.

Scant (skănt), *a.* Not full or plentiful; insufficient. — *v. t.* To limit; to straiten; to make scanty. — *v. i.* To fail. — **Scant'ly**, *adv.* — **Scant'ness**, *n.* — **Scant'y** (-ў), *a.* [SCANTIER (-ĭ-ĕr); SCANTIEST.] Scant; hardly sufficient; narrow; small; niggardly; penurious. — **Scant'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Scant'i-ness**, *n.*

Scant'ling (skănt'lĭng), *n.* A timber cut of a small size, as for studs, rails, etc.

Scape (skāp), *v. t.* & *i.* To escape. — *n.* Escape. [*Obs.* or *poet.*]

Scape (skāp), *n.* A peduncle rising from the ground or a subterranean stem, as in stemless violets.

Scape of Plantain.

Scape'goat' (skāp'gōt'), *n.* A goat upon whose head the Jewish priests symbolically placed the sins of the people, then turning him into the wilderness; one made to bear blame due to others.

Scape'grace' (skāp'grās'), *n.* A graceless fellow; one wild and reckless.

‖**Scap'u-la** (skăp'ū-lă), *n.*; *pl.* SCAPULÆ (-lē), E. SCAPULAS (-lăz). [L.] The shoulder blade. — **Scap'u-lar** (-lĕr), *a.* Pertaining to the shoulder or to the scapula. — **Scap'u-lar, Scap'u-la-ry** (-lă-rў), *n.* A sleeveless vestment worn by certain religious orders; a bandage for the shoulder.

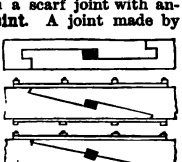
Scar (skär), *n.* A mark remaining after a wound is healed; a blemish. — *v. t.* [SCARRED (skärd); SCARRING.] To mark with scars.

Scarce (skârs), *a.* [SCARCER (skârs'ĕr); SCARCEST.] Not plentiful; not easily procured; rare; uncommon. — **Scarce, Scarce'ly**, *adv.* With difficulty; hardly; barely; but just. — **Scarce'ness, Scar'ci-ty** (skâr'sĭ-tў), *n.*

Scare (skâr), *v. t.* [SCARED (skârd); SCARING.] To terrify suddenly; to frighten; to alarm; to terrify. — *n.* Fright; panic; groundless alarm. — **Scare'crow'** (skâr'krō'), *n.* Anything set up to frighten crows from cornfields; anything terrifying without danger; a ragged fellow.

Scarf (skärf), *n.*; *pl.* SCARFS (skärfs) or SCARVES (skärvz). A light and decorative piece of dress, worn over the shoulders or neck.

Scarf (skärf), *v. t.* [SCARFED (skärft); SCARFING.] To cut a scarf on; to unite by a scarf joint. — *n.* Part of a timber, bar, etc., tapered or notched so as to form a scarf joint with another piece. — **Scarf joint.** A joint made by overlapping, bolting, or locking together ends of timbers cut to fit each other, or by welding, riveting, or brazing together the overlapping ends of metal rods, sheets, etc.



Modes of Scarfing.

Scarf'skin' (skärf'skĭn'), *n.* The cuticle; the epidermis.

Scar'i-fi-ca'tion (skăr'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A slight incision in the skin. — **Scar'i-fi-ca'tor** (skăr'ĭ-fĭ-kā'tĕr), *n.* An instrument for scarifying. — **Scar'i-fy** (-fī), *v. t.* [SCARIFIED (-fīd); SCARIFYING.] To scratch or cut the skin of; to stir the surface soil of. — **Scar'i-fi'er**, *n.*

Scar'la-ti'na (skär'lă-tē'nă), *n.* Scarlet fever.

Scar'let (skär'lĕt), *n.* An orange-red color; cloth of a scarlet color. — *a.* Of an orange-red color. — **Scarlet fever.** A contagious disease, characterized by a scarlet rash.

Scarp (skärp), *n.* Interior slope of a ditch nearest the parapet. — *v. t.* [Scarped (skärpt); Scarping.] To cut down perpendicularly.

Scath (skāth), *n.* Damage; injury; waste; harm. — **Scath** (skāth), **Scathe** (skāth), *v. t.* [Scathed (skāthd *or* skāthd); Scathing (skāth'ĭng *or* skāth'ĭng).] To injure; to destroy. — **Scath'ful** (skāth'fụl), *a.* Injurious; destructive. — **Scath'less**, *a.* Without damage; unharmed.

Scat'ter (skăt'ẽr), *v. t. & i.* [Scattered (-ẽrd); Scattering.] To strew about; to disperse; to spread; to sprinkle. — **Scat'ter-brain'** (-brān'), *n.* A giddy or thoughtless person.

Scaur (skạr), *n.* A precipitous bank or rock; a scar.

Scav'en-ger (skăv'ĕn-jẽr), *n.* One employed in cleaning streets and carrying off filth.

Scene (sēn), *n.* The structure on which a play is exhibited; **stage**; one of the devices used to give appearance of reality to a play; a portion of a play, subordinate to the act; circumstances in which anything is imagined to occur; an assemblage of objects presented to the view at once; spectacle; show; view; exhibition of passionate feeling, esp. when done for effect. — **Scen'er-y** (-ẽr-ỹ), *n.* Assemblage of scenes in a play; landscape; general aspect.

Scen'ic (sĕn'ĭk *or* sē'nĭk), **Scen'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to scenery; theatrical.

Scent (sĕnt), *v. t.* To perceive by the organs of smell; to perfume. — *n.* Odor; sense of smell; chase followed by the scent; track. — **Scent'-less** (-lĕs), *a.* Having no scent; inodorous.

Scep'ter (sĕp'tẽr), **Scep'tre**, *n.* A king's staff borne as a badge of authority; royal power. — *v. t.* [Sceptered or Sceptred; Sceptering or Sceptring.] To invest with royal authority.

Scepter.

Scep'tic (skĕp'tĭk), *n.* See Skeptic.

Sched'ule (skĕd'ūl; *in Eng. commonly* shĕd'-ūl), *n.* A document; formal list or inventory; a time table. — *v. t.* To enroll; to enumerate.

Scheik (shēk *or* shīk), *n.* See Sheik.

Scheme (skēm), *n.* A combination of things connected by design; plan; project; contrivance; purpose; plot. — *v. t. & i.* [Schemed (skēmd); Scheming.] To plan; to contrive; to project. — **Schem'er, Schem'ist**, *n.* One who schemes; a projector; an intriguer.

Schie-dam' (skē-dăm'), *n.* Holland gin.

Schil'ling (shĭl'ĭng), *n.* A small German and Dutch coin.

Schism (sĭz'm), *n.* Division; esp., permanent separation in the Christian church, from diversity of opinions, or other reason. — **Schis-mat'ic** (sĭz-măt'ĭk), **Schis-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, implying, or tending to, schism. — **Schis-mat'ic**, *n.* One who separates from an established church or religious faith; a heretic.

Schist (shĭst), *n.* A crystalline rock of a slaty structure.

Schnapps (*G.* shnăps; *E.* shnăps), *n.* Holland gin.

Schol'ar (skŏl'ẽr), *n.* One who attends a school or learns of a teacher; a learner; a disciple; a learned person; a pedant. — **Schol'ar-ly** (-lỹ), *a.* Like or becoming a scholar. — **Schol'ar-ship** (-shĭp), *n.* Character of a scholar; attainments in science or literature; learning; erudition; a foundation for support of students.

Scho-las'tic (skŏ-lăs'tĭk), **Scho-las'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to a scholar, or schools, also to the schoolmen, or philosophers of the Middle Ages; pedantic; formal. — **Scho-las'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Scho-las'ti-cism** (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Scholastic formality.

Scho'li-ast (skō'lĭ-ăst), *n.* A commentator or annotator. — **Scho'li-as'tic** (-ăs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a scholiast.

Scho'li-um (skō'lĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* L. Scholia (-ȧ); E. Scholiums (-ŭmz). A marginal annotation; a remark subjoined to a mathematical demonstration.

School (skōōl), *n.* A shoal (of fish).

School (skōōl), *n.* A place for instruction; an institution for learning, esp. one of a grade below a college or university; an assemblage of scholars; the disciples or followers of a teacher; a sect in philosophy, theology, science, etc. — *v. t.* [Schooled (skōōld); Schooling.] To instruct or train; to tutor; to chide. — **School'-book'** (-bŏŏk'), *n.* A book used in school for learning lessons. — **School'boy'** (-boĭ'), *n.* A boy who attends a school. — **School'fel'low** (-fĕl'lō), *n.* One bred at the same school as another. — **School'house'** (-hous'), *n.* A house for the use of schools, or for instruction. — **School'ing**, *n.* Instruction in school; tuition; reproof; compensation for instruction. — **School'man** (-man), *n.* One versed in scholastic divinity; a pedant. — **School'mas'ter** (-mȧs'tẽr), **School'mis'tress** (-mĭs'trĕs), *n.* A man, or a woman, who conducts a school.

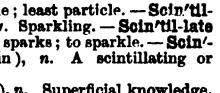
Schoon'er (skōōn'ẽr), *n.* A sharp-built vessel, having two or more masts, with fore-and-aft sails.

Sci-ag'ra-phy (sĭ-ăg'rȧ-fỹ), *n.* The drawing of shadows as they fall in nature; the vertical section of a building.

Sci-at'ic (sĭ-ăt'ĭk), **Sci-at'i-ca** (-ĭ-kȧ), *a.* Pertaining to the hip. — *n.* Sciatica; neuralgia in the hip joint.

Sci'ence (sī'ens), *n.* Knowledge; comprehensive information; classified and established knowledge; skill. — **Sci'en-tif'ic** (sī'ĕn-tĭf'ĭk), *a.* Agreeing with, or depending on, principles of science. — **Sci'en-tif'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Sci'en-tist** (-tĭst), *n.* A scientific investigator; a savant.

Scim'i-ter (sĭm'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* A sword with a curved blade, edged on the convex side. [Written also *cimeter* and *scymetar*.]



Scimiter.

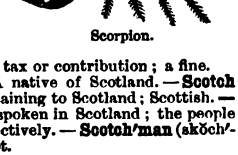
‖**Scin-til'la** (sĭn-tĭl'-lȧ), *n.* Spark, tittle; least particle. — **Scin'til-lant** (sĭn'tĭl-lant), *a.* Sparkling. — **Scin'til-late** (-lāt), *v. i.* To emit sparks; to sparkle. — **Scin'-til-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A scintillating or twinkling.

Sci'o-lism (sī'ō-lĭz'm), *n.* Superficial knowledge. — **Sci'o-list** (-lĭst), *n.* One who knows superficially; a smatterer.

Scion (sī'ŭn), *n.* A shoot or twig of a plant; a scion; a sucker; a descendant; an heir. [Formerly written *cion* and *cyon*.]

Scir-rhos'i-ty (skĭr-rŏs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* A morbid hardening (of a gland, etc.). — **Scir'rhous** (skĭr'-rŭs), *a.* Proceeding from, or resembling, scirrhus; indurated; knotty. — **Scir'rhus** (skĭr'-rŭs), *n.; pl.* L. Scirrhi (-rī), E. Scirrhuses (-rŭs-ĕz). A hardened gland or other part; a hard, cancerous growth in the flesh.

Scis'sel (sĭs'sĕl), *n.* Clippings of metals.
Scis'sile (sĭs'sĭl), *a.* Capable of being cut.
Scis'sion (sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* A cutting.
Scis'sor (sĭz'zĕr), *v. t.* To cut with scissors or shears; to clip. — **Scis'sors** (-zĕrz), *n. pl.* A cutting instrument consisting of two blades movable on a pivot.
Scis'sure (sĭzh'ŭr), *n.* A longitudinal opening made by cutting; a cleft.
Sclav (sklăv *or* sklāv), **Scla-vo'ni-an** (sklā-vō'nĭ-*an*), etc. See SLAV, etc.
Scle-rot'ic (sklē-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* Hard; firm. — *n.* The outer coat of the eye.
Scoff (skŏf), *n.* Derision; sneer; mockery. — *v. i.* [SCOFFED (skŏft); SCOFFING.] To show insolent ridicule; to sneer; to mock; to jeer. — *v. t.* To mock at. — **Scoff'er**, *n.* — **Scoff'ing-ly**, *adv.*
Scold (skōld), *v. i. & t.* To find fault; to chide. — *n.* One who scolds; a shrew. — **Scold'er**, *n.*
Scol'lop (skŏl'lŭp), *n. & v.* See SCALLOP.
Sconce (skŏns), *n.* A fortification; a fort; a helmet; the head; the skull; sense; a candlestick.
Scoop (skōōp), *n.* A large ladle; a basinlike cavity; a sweep; a stroke; a swoop. — *v. t.* [SCOOPED (skōōpt); SCOOPING.] To take out with a scoop, or with a sweeping motion; to empty by lading; to hollow; to excavate. — **Scoop net.** A hand net.
Scoot (skōōt), *v. i.* To go hastily; to run. [*Colloq. U. S.*]
Scope (skōp), *n.* That at which one aims; room for free outlook; free course; extent; sweep; purpose; intention; object; drift.
Scor-bu'tic (skôr-bū'tĭk), **Scor-bu'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to scurvy.
Scorch (skôrch), *v. t. & i.* [SCORCHED (skôrcht); SCORCHING.] To burn on the surface; to parch; to dry up.
Score (skôr), *n.* A notch; a tally; an account; indebtedness; account; the number 20. — *v. t.* To mark with lines, notches, or furrows; to record; to change. — **Scor'er**, *n.*
‖**Sco'ri-a** (skō'rĭ-ȧ), *n.; pl.* SCORIÆ (-ē). Refuse of melted metals; slag; dross. — **Sco'ri-a'ceous** (-ā'shŭs), *a.* Pertaining to scoria; drossy. — **Sco'ri-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A reducing a body to scoria. — **Sco'ri-fy** (-fī), *v. t.* [SCORIFIED (-fīd); SCORIFYING.] To reduce to dross.
Scorn (skôrn), *n.* Extreme contempt; an object of extreme disdain; contumely; slight; dishonor. — *v. t.* [SCORNED (skôrnd); SCORNING.] To hold in contempt; to despise; to neglect; to disregard. — **Scorn'er**, *n.* — **Scorn'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Contemptuous; reproachful; insolent. — **Scorn'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Scorn'ful-ness**, *n.*
Scor'pi-on (skôr'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* A spiderlike animal, whose jointed tail terminates in a sting; the eighth sign of the zodiac, marked thus [♏] in almanacs, and called also *Scorpio*.



Scorpion.

Scot (skŏt), *n.* A tax or contribution; a fine.
Scot (skŏt), *n.* A native of Scotland. — **Scotch** (skŏch), *a.* Pertaining to Scotland; Scottish. — *n.* The dialect spoken in Scotland; the people of Scotland collectively. — **Scotch'man** (skŏch'man), *n.* A Scot.
Scotch (skŏch), *v. t.* [SCOTCHED (skŏcht); SCOTCHING.] To support (a wheel) by preventing its rolling. — *n.* A chock, wedge, or brake.
Scotch (skŏch), *v. t.* To chop superficially; to wound. — *n.* A slight cut; a score.
Scot'-free' (skŏt'frē'), *a.* Free from payment or scot; untaxed; unhurt; clear; safe.
Scots (skŏts), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Scotch; Scottish. — **Scots'man** (-*man*), *n.* A Scot. — **Scot'ti-cism** (skŏt'tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* An idiom peculiar to Scotland. — **Scot'tish** (skŏt'tĭsh), *a.* Scotch.
Scoun'drel (skoun'drĕl), *n.* A mean, worthless fellow; a rascal; a villain. — *a.* Low; mean. — **Scoun'drel-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Rascality.
Scour (skour), *v. t. & i.* [SCOURED (skourd); SCOURING.] To clean by hard rubbing; to run over quickly. — **Scour'er**, *n.*
Scourge (skûrj), *n.* A lash; a whip; vindictive or cruel punishment. — *v. t.* [SCOURGED (skûrjd); SCOURGING.] To whip severely; to afflict for faults, for the purpose of correction.
Scout (skout), *v. t.* To reject contemptuously; to ridicule; to flout.
Scout (skout), *n.* One sent to gain tidings, esp. of an enemy's condition; a spy. — *v. i. & t.* To spy out; to reconnoiter.
Scow (skou), *n.* A large, flat-bottomed boat.
Scowl (skoul), *v. i.* [SCOWLED (skould); SCOWLING.] To wrinkle the brows, as in frowning; to look gloomy, dark, or tempestuous. — *n.* A surly frown; dark aspect.
Scrab'ble (skrăb'b'l), *v. i. & t.* [SCRABBLED (-b'ld); SCRABBLING.] To scrape or scratch with the hands; to scramble; to scribble; to scrawl. — *n.* A scrabbling; a scramble.
Scrag (skrăg), *n.* Something thin or lean and rough; a neck piece of meat. — **Scrag'ged** (skrăg'gĕd), *a.* Rough with irregular points; lean and pointed. — **Scrag'ged-ness**, *n.* — **Scrag'gy** (-gў), *a.* [SCRAGGIER (-gĭ-ẽr); SCRAGGIEST.] Scragged.
Scram'ble (skrăm'b'l), *v. i.* [SCRAMBLED (-b'ld); SCRAMBLING.] To clamber with hands and knees; to struggle for something thrown upon the ground. — *v. t.* To mix and cook in a confused mass. — *n.* A scrambling or clambering; an eager struggle for something desired. — **Scram'bler** (-blẽr), *n.*
Scrap (skrăp), *n.* Something scraped off; a small piece; a bit; a fragment. — **Scrap'book'** (skrăp'bōōk'), *n.* A blank book in which to preserve clippings, pictures, etc.
Scrape (skrāp), *v. t.* [SCRAPED (skrāpt); SCRAPING.] To rub with something sharp or rough; to abrade; to collect (together) by laborious effort. — *v. i.* To rub along laboriously or harshly; to play (a violin, etc.) inharmoniously; to bow clumsily. — *n.* A rubbing harshly; an awkward bow; a disagreeable predicament; perplexity. — **Scrap'er**, *n.*
Scratch (skrăch), *v. t. & i.* [SCRATCHED (skrăcht); SCRATCHING.] To rub and tear the surface of; to dig with the claws; to write badly; to count accidentally in billiards. — *n.* A break in the surface of a thing; a slight incision; a line across the prize ring, up to which boxers are brought to fight; hence, test, trial, or proof of courage [*Colloq.*]; a wig partly covering the head; *pl.* dry scabs between a horse's heel and pastern joint.

Scrawl (skrąl), *v. t. & i.* [SCRAWLED (skrąld); SCRAWLING.] To draw or write awkwardly and irregularly; to scribble. — *n.* Unskillful writing. — **Scrawl'er**, *n.*

Scraw'ny (skrą'nĭ), *a.* Meager; thin; bony.

Screak (skrēk), *v. i.* [SCREAKED (skrēkt); SCREAKING.] To utter a sharp, shrill sound; to creak, as a door or wheel. — *n.* A creaking; a screech.

Scream (skrēm), *v. i.* [SCREAMED (skrēmd); SCREAMING.] To utter a sudden, sharp outcry; to shriek. — *n.* A shriek; a screech.

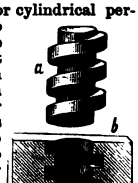
Screech (skrēch), *v. i.* [SCREECHED (skrēcht); SCREECHING.] To scream. — *n.* A scream. — **Screech owl.** An owl that utters a harsh cry.

Screed (skrēd), *n.* A rule for running moldings; a guide in plastering a wall.

Screed (skrēd), *n.* A breach or rent; an outburst of sound; an harangue; a tirade.

Screen (skrēn), *n.* Anything that shelters from danger, prevents inconvenience, shuts off view, etc.; a coarse riddle or sieve. — *v. t.* [SCREENED (skrēnd); SCREENING.] To provide with shelter; to protect by hiding; to conceal; to pass through a screen.

Screw (skrų), *n.* A cylinder, or cylindrical perforation, grooved spirally, to produce motion or pressure when turned; a kind of bolt to unite things firmly; a form of wheel for propelling steam vessels; a sharp bargainer or extortioner; a worthless horse. — *v. t.* [SCREWED (skrųd); SCREWING.] To press, fasten, or make firm by a screw; to squeeze; to twist; to distort. — **Screw'-driv'er** (skrų'drīv'ẽr), *n.* An implement for turning screws. — **Endless, *or* Perpetual, screw.** A screw moving a toothed wheel by the action of its threads on the teeth of the wheel; a worm. — **Screw propeller.** A spiral-bladed wheel for propelling steam vessels; a vessel so propelled. — **Wood screw.** A metal screw with sharp threads, for holding fast in wood.



Screw. *a* External or Male Screw; *b* Internal or Female Screw, shown in Section.

Scrib'ble (skrĭb'b'l), *v. t. & i.* [SCRIBBLED (-b'ld); SCRIBBLING.] To write hastily or carelessly; to scrawl. — *n.* Hasty or careless writing. — **Scrib'bler**, *n.*

Scribe (skrīb), *n.* One who writes; a Jewish doctor of the law. — *v. t.* [SCRIBED (skrībd); SCRIBING.] To mark or fit (one edge of a board, etc.) to another edge, or to a surface.

Scrim'mage (skrĭm'mĕj), *n.* Orig., a skirmish; now, a general row or fight.

Scrimp (skrĭmp), *v. t.* [SCRIMPED (skrĭmt); SCRIMPING.] To make too small or short; to scant. — *a.* Scanty. — *n.* A miser.

Scrip (skrĭp), *n.* A small bag; a wallet; a satchel.

Scrip (skrĭp), *n.* A small writing or schedule; a certificate of stock subscribed, or of a share of other joint property.

Script (skrĭpt), *n.* A kind of type in imitation of handwriting; style of writing.

This line is printed in Script.

Scrip'tur-al (skrĭp'tûr-*al*), *a.* Contained in, or according to, the Scriptures. — **Scrip'ture** (-tûr), *n.* Anything written; a writing; the books of the Old and New Testament; the Bible; — chiefly in plural.

Scrive'ner (skrīv'nẽr *or* skrĭv'n-ẽr), *n.* One who draws contracts or other writings; a copyist; a clerk.

Scrof'u-la (skrŏf'ū-lȧ), *n.* A chronic disease, generally hereditary, of the lymphatic glands, esp. of the neck; king's evil. — **Scrof'u-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or diseased with, scrofula.

Scroll (skrōl), *n.* A roll of paper; a schedule; an architectural spiral ornament.

Scrub (skrŭb), *v. t. & i.* [SCRUBBED (skrŭbd); SCRUBBING.] To rub hard; to scour; to brighten. — *n.* One who labors hard and lives meanly; a worn-out brush; close, low growth of bushes; thicket; jungle. — *a.* Mean; scrubby. — **Scrub'bed** (-bĕd), *a.* Dwarfed or stunted; scrubby. — **Scrub'by** (-bĭ), *a.* [SCRUBBIER (-bĭ-ẽr); SCRUBBIEST.] Small and mean; stunted; covered with bushes.

Scrunch (skrŭnch), *v. t. & i.* To crunch; to grind.

Scru'ple (skrų'p'l), *n.* A weight of 20 grains, the third part of a dram; a very small quantity; hesitation to act, from difficulty of determining what is right; conscientious doubt. — *v. t.* [SCRUPLED (-p'ld); SCRUPLING.] To be reluctant to act; to hesitate. — **Scru'pler** (-plẽr), *n.* — **Scru'pu-lous** (-pū-lŭs), *a.* Full of scruples; cautious; exact. — **Scru'pu-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **Scru'pu-lous-ness**, *n.*

Scru'ti-nize (skrų'tĭ-nīz), *v. t.* [SCRUTINIZED (-nīzd); SCRUTINIZING.] To search closely; to examine critically. — **Scru'ti-ny** (-nĭ), *n.* Close search; minute inquiry.

Scud (skŭd), *v. i. & t.* [SCUDDED; SCUDDING.] To drive or fly quickly, as before a tempest. — *n.* A driving; low clouds driven by the wind.

Scuf'fle (skŭf'f'l), *v. i.* [SCUFFLED (-f'ld); SCUFFLING.] To struggle with close grapple; to strive tumultuously. — *n.* A rough contest of strength; a wrestling; a fight. — **Scuf'fler**, *n.*

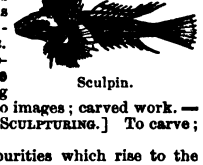
Sculk, *v. i.* See SKULK.

Scull (skŭl), *n.* A boat; a short oar; a single oar used in propelling a boat, being placed over the stern. — *v. t.* [SCULLED (skŭld); SCULLING.] To impel a boat by sculls. — **Scull'er**, *n.*

Scul'ler-y (skŭl'lẽr-ĭ), *n.* A place for keeping kitchen utensils, or doing dirty work. — **Scul'lion** (skŭl'yŭn), *n.* A kitchen servant.

Scul'pin (skŭl'pĭn), *n.* A spiny salt-water fish.

Sculp'tor (skŭlp'tẽr), *n.* One who carves images or figures, or designs sculpture. — **Sculp'tur-al** (-tûr-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to sculpture. — **Sculp'ture** (-tûr), *n.* The carving wood, stone, etc., into images; carved work. — *v. t.* [SCULPTURED; SCULPTURING.] To carve; to engrave.


Sculpin.

Scum (skŭm), *n.* Impurities which rise to the surface of liquids, in boiling or fermentation; dross; refuse. — *v. t.* [SCUMMED (skŭmd); SCUMMING.] To take the scum from; to skim.

Scup'per (skŭp'pẽr), *n.* A channel through the

side of a ship, to carry off water from the deck. — **Scupper nail** (skŭp′pẽr nāl). A nail with a broad head, for securing hose to the scupper.

Scup'per-nong (skŭp′pẽr-nŏng), *n.* A grape of the Southern United States, or the wine made from it.

Scurf (skûrf), *n.* A dry scab or crust on the skin; dandruff; scale. — **Scurf'y** (-ȳ), *a.* [SCURFIER; SCURFIEST.] Having scurf; resembling scurf. — **Scurf'i-ness**, *n.*

Scur'rile (skŭr′rĭl), *a.* Befitting a buffoon or vulgar jester; low; mean. — **Scur-ril'i-ty** (-rĭl′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Scur'ril-ous** (skŭr′rĭl-ŭs), *a.* Using indecent language; abusive; offensive; gross. — **Scur'ril-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Scur'ril-ous-ness**, *n.*

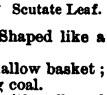
Scur'ry (skŭr′rȳ), *v. i.* To hasten away; to hurry. — *n.* Hurried movement.

Scur'vy (skûr′vȳ), *a.* [SCURVIER (-vĭ-ẽr); SCURVIEST.] Covered by scurf or scabs; diseased with the scurvy; mean; low; contemptible. — *n.* A disease caused by confinement and poor food, and characterized by livid spots, paleness, general exhaustion, and bleeding from the mucous membranes. — **Scurvy grass.** A kind of cress growing on rocks near the sea, used as a remedy for scurvy.

Scut (skŭt), *n.* The tail of a hare or similarly short-tailed animal.

Scu'tate (skū′tāt), *a.* Shaped like a shield; roundish.

Scutch (skŭch), *v. t.* [SCUTCHED (skŭcht); SCUTCHING.] To beat slightly; to dress (flax, cotton, silk, etc.) by beating out impurities from.



Scutate Leaf.

Scutch'eon (skŭch′ŭn), *n.* An escutcheon; a brass plate over a keyhole.

Scu'ti-form (skū′tĭ-fôrm), *a.* Shaped like a shield.

Scut'tle (skŭt′t'l), *n.* A broad, shallow basket; a wide-mouthed vessel for holding coal.

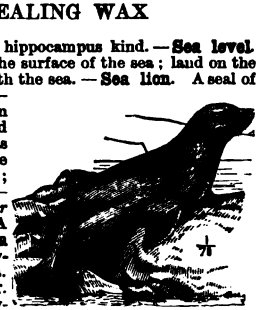
Scut'tle (skŭt′t'l), *v. i.* To run with affected haste; to hurry; to bustle. — *n.* A short run.

Scut'tle (skŭt′t'l), *n.* A small opening, with a lid, in a wall or roof, or in a ship's deck or bottom. — *v. t.* [SCUTTLED (-t'ld); SCUTTLING.] To cut holes through the bottom or sides of (a ship); to sink (a ship) by making holes through the bottom.

Scym'e-tar, *n.* See SCIMETER.

Scythe (sīth), *n.* An instrument for mowing grass, grain, etc.

Sea (sē), *n.* A large body of salt water, less than an ocean; the ocean; the swell of the ocean or other water in a tempest; a high wave or billow; a surge. — **Sea breeze.** A wind blowing from the sea toward the land. — **Sea captain.** The captain of a vessel that sails on the sea. — **Sea chart.** A map representing the shores, islands, harbors, shoals, etc. — **Sea dog.** The dogfish; the common seal; a salt, or old sailor. — **Sea elephant.** A large antarctic seal, hunted for its oil. — **Sea fight.** A naval action; combat between ships. — **Sea foam.** Foam of sea water; meerschaum. — **Sea fowl.** Any bird (an auk, gull, petrel, etc.), which frequents the sea; all such birds collectively. — **Sea green.** The green color of sea water. — **Sea gull.** Any gull living on the seacoast. — **Sea hog.** The porpoise. — **Sea horse.** The walrus; a fish of the hippocampus kind. — **Sea level.** The level of the surface of the sea; land on the same level with the sea. — **Sea lion.** A seal of large size. — **Sea mark.** An object on land so elevated as to be a guide to those at sea; a beacon. — **Sea maw,** *or* **Sea mew.** A gull. — **Sea nettle.** A jellyfish or medusa. — **Sea otter.** A large carnivorous animal of the North Pacific, allied to the common otter, and valuable for its fur. — **Sea piece.** A picture of the sea. — **Sea risk.** Risk of injury by the sea, or while at sea. — **Sea room.** Space at sea for a vessel to maneuver, drive, or scud, without danger of running aground. — **Sea serpent.** A sea snake; a large marine animal of unknown nature, often reported to have been seen, but never captured. — **Sea term.** A term used by seamen or peculiar to navigation; a nautical phrase. — **Sea turtle.** A large turtle of several species (green turtle, loggerhead, leatherback, etc.) having paddles instead of feet, and inhabiting warm seas. — **Sea wall.** A wall or embankment to keep back the sea.



California Sea Lion.

Sea'board' (sē′bōrd′), *n.* The seashore. — *a.* Bordering on, or near, the sea. — *adv.* Toward the sea.

Sea'-born' (sē′bôrn′), *a.* Born of, or produced by, the sea; born at sea.

Sea'coast' (ɛ̄′kōst′), *n.* The shore adjacent to the sea or ocean.

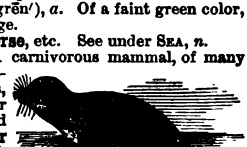
Sea'far'er (ɛ̄′fâr′ẽr), *n.* One who follows the seas; a mariner; a sailor. — **Sea'far'ing**, *a.* Following the business of a seaman.

Sea'go'ing (ɛ̄′gō′ĭng), *a.* Going upon the sea, esp. upon the deep sea.

Sea'-green' (sē′grēn′), *a.* Of a faint green color, with bluish tinge.

Sea hog, Sea horse, etc. See under SEA, *n.*

Seal (sēl), *n.* A carnivorous mammal, of many species, inhabiting seacoasts, and hunted for its skin and oil. — **Seal'er** (sēl′ẽr), *n.* A man, or a vessel, engaged in hunting seals.



Seal.

Seal (sēl), *n.* A stamp, for making an impression in a soft substance; wax or other tenacious substance, set to an instrument and stamped with a seal; that which confirms, ratifies, or authenticates. — *v. t.* [SEALED (sēld); SEALING.] To set a seal to; to ratify; to fasten with a seal; to keep close; to make fast; to keep secret. — **Seal'er,** *n.* One who seals; an officer whose duty is to seal writs, stamp weights and measures, etc. — **Sealing wax,** *n.* A compound of the resin lac, used for sealing letters.

Seam (sēm), *n.* The fold or line on the surface of cloth formed by sewing together different pieces; a line of junction; a suture; a thin mineral layer, or narrow vein between two thicker ones; a cicatrix; a scar left by a wound. — *v. t.* [SEAMED (sēmd); SEAMING.] To form a seam upon, or join by sewing together; to scar; to knit with a certain stitch. — **Seam'less**, *a.* Without a seam.

Sea'man (sē'măn), *n.*; *pl.* SEAMEN (-mĕn). A mariner; a sailor. — **Sea'man-ship**, *n.* The skill of a good seaman; art of working a ship.

Seam'stress (sēm'strĕs), *n.* A woman whose occupation is sewing; a needlewoman.

Seam'y (sēm'ȳ), *a.* Containing seams.

Sé'ance' (sā'ăns'), *n.* Session, as of some public body; a meeting of spiritualists.

Sear (sēr), *a.* Dry; withered. — *v. t.* [SEARED (sērd); SEARING.] To dry up; to scorch; to make callous.

Search (sĕrch), *v. t.* & *i.* [SEARCHED (sĕrcht); SEARCHING.] To look over or through, in order to find something; to explore; to pry into; to seek. — *n.* A seeking; scrutiny; inquiry; quest; pursuit. — **Search'er**, *n.* — **Search'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being searched. — **Search warrant.** A legal authorization to search a house, etc., for stolen or hidden goods.

Sear'ed-ness (sēr'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* The state of being seared, cauterized, or hardened; insensibility.

Sea'shore' (sē'shōr'), *n.* The coast of the sea; land beside the ocean.

Sea'sick' (sē'sĭk'), *a.* Affected with seasickness. — **Sea'sick-ness**, *n.* The nausea occasioned by the pitching and rolling of a ship.

Sea'side' (-sīd'), *n.* The land bordering on the sea. — *a.* Near or frequenting the seashore.

Sea'son (sē'z'n), *n.* One of the divisions of the year (spring, summer, autumn, winter); a suitable or convenient time; a period of time not very long; a while. — *v. t.* [SEASONED (-z'nd); SEASONING.] To render suitable; to prepare; to accustom; to prepare by drying or hardening; to give zest or relish to; to render agreeable; to temper. — *v. i.* To become mature; to become adapted to a climate; to become dry and hard, as timber. — **Sea'son-a-ble**, *a.* Occurring in good time; opportune; timely; fit; convenient. — **Sea'son-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Sea'son-a-bly**, *adv.* — **Sea'son-ing**, *n.* Anything added to food, to give it relish; a condiment.

Seat (sēt), *n.* The place or thing upon which one sits, or where anything is situated or abides; station; site; part of a thing on which a person sits; a right to sit; way of sitting of a person on horseback. — *v. t.* To place on a seat; to cause to sit down; to locate; to establish; to assign a seat to; to set firm; to repair by making the seat new.

Sea'ward (sē'wĕrd), *a.* Directed toward the sea. — *adv.* Toward the sea.

Sea'weed' (sē'wē'd), *n.* A marine plant.

Sea'wor'thy (sē'wûr'thȳ), *a.* Fit for a voyage, or to be trusted to transport a cargo. — **Sea'wor'thi-ness**, *n.*

Se-ba'ceous (sē-bā'shŭs), *a.* Made of, or pertaining to, fat; affording fatty secretions.

Se'cant (sē'kănt), *a.* Cutting; dividing into two parts. — *n.* A line that cuts another.

Se-cede' (sē-sēd'), *v. i.* To withdraw from fellowship or association; in the United States, to withdraw, as a State, from the national Union. — **Se-ced'er**, *n.* — **Se-ces'sion** (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A seceding; separation. — **Se-ces'sion-ist**, *n.*

Seck'el (sĕk''l), *n.* A small, pulpy variety of pear.

Se-clude' (sē-klūd'), *v. t.* To shut up apart from others; to shut out; to exclude. — **Se-clu'sion** (-klū'zhŭn), *n.* A secluding; separation; withdrawment; privacy.

Sec'ond (sĕk'ŭnd), *a.* Immediately following the first; next to the first in order of place or time, or in value, power, or rank. — *n.* One who follows, or who is next and inferior in place, time, rank, etc.; one who attends another for his aid, esp. one who acts as an aid in a duel; the 60th part of a minute of time or of a degree; in duodecimal mensuration, a line, or the 12th part of an inch or prime; *pl.* a coarse kind of flour. — *v. t.* To follow; to support; to back; to support (a motion or proposal) by adding one's voice to that of the mover. — **Sec'ond-er**, *n.* — **Sec'ond-ly**, *adv.* — **Sec'ond-a-ry** (-ă-rȳ), *a.* Succeeding next in order to the first; of second origin, rank, etc.; acting by delegated authority; subordinate; inferior. — *n.* One who occupies a subordinate or auxiliary place. — **Sec'ond-a-ri-ly** (-ă-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.* — **Second hand.** The hand marking the seconds in a clock or watch. — **Sec'ond-hand'** (-hănd'), *a.* Not original or primary; not new; previously possessed by another. — **Sec'ond-rate'** (-rāt'), *a.* Of the second size, rank, quality, etc. — **Sec'ond-sight'** (-sīt'), *n.* The power of seeing things future or distant; prophetic vision.

Se'cret (sē'krĕt), *a.* Separate; hid; concealed; secluded; private; clandestine. — *n.* Something concealed or kept from general knowledge; a mystery. — **Se'cret-ly**, *adv.* — **Se'cret-ness, Se'cre-cy** (-krē-sȳ), *n.*

Sec're-ta-ry (sĕk'rē-tă-rȳ), *n.* One person employed to write for another, or to write orders, dispatches, public papers, records, etc.; an officer charged to manage a department of government; a piece of furniture with conveniences for writing; an escritoire. — **Sec're-ta'ri-at** (sĕk'rē-tā'rĭ-ăt), **Sec're-ta'ri-ate** (-ăt), **Sec're-ta-ry-ship**, *n.* Office of a secretary.

Se-crete' (sē-krēt'), *v. t.* To remove from observation; to conceal; to hide; to separate (material) from blood, sap, etc., and form into new substances — **Se-cre'tion** (sē-krē'shŭn), *n.* A secreting or concealing; the production from nourishing substance, of particular substances in the vital economy; matter secreted (saliva, bile, gastric juice, etc.). — **Se-cret'ive** (-krēt'-ĭv), *a.* Tending to secrete, or to keep secret. — **Se-cret'ive-ness**, *n.* — **Se-cre'to-ry** (sē-krē'-tĕ-rȳ *or* sē'krē-tō-rȳ), *a.* Performing the offices of secretion. — *n.* A secretory vessel.

Sect (sĕkt), *n.* A religious body or denomination. — **Sec-ta'ri-an** (sĕk-tā'rĭ-an), *a.* Pertaining or peculiar to a sect, or to sects. — *n.* One of a sect; a heretic; partisan; schismatic. — **Sec-ta'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* The character of a sectarian; devotion to a party. — **Sec'ta-ry** (sĕk'tă-rȳ), *n.* A sectarian.

Sec'tile (sĕk'tĭl), *a.* Capable of being cut, esp. of being cut smoothly.

Sec'tion (sĕk'shŭn), *n.* A cutting; separation; a division; a portion; the intersection of two superficies, or of a superficies and a solid; repre-

sentation of a thing as it would appear if cut through by an intersecting plane; profile. — **Sec'tion-al** (sĕk'shŭn-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to a section; local; partial; consisting of, or divisible into, sections. — **Sec'tion-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), **Sec'tion-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Local patriotism; excessive regard for one's own section; provincialism.

Sections of a Cannon: *a* Vertical; *b* Transverse; *c* Horizontal.

Sec'tor (sĕk'tĕr), *n.* A part of a circle between two radii and the included arc; a mathematical instrument for plotting.

Sec'u-lar (sĕk'ū-lĕr), *a.* Coming once in an age or century; pertaining to this world, or to things not spiritual; worldly. — *n.* An ecclesiastic not bound by monastic rules; a layman. — **Sec'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **Sec'u-lar-ness**, *n.* — **Sec'u-lar-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* One opposed to religious faith or worship, or to church intervention in education or civil affairs. — **Sec'u-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Supreme attention to things of the present life; worldliness. — **Sec'u-lar-i-za'tion** (-lĕr-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A rendering secular; conversion from religious to lay uses. — **Sec'u-lar-ize** (-lĕr-ĭz), *v. t.* [Secularized (-ĭzd); Secularizing.] To convert to secular use.

Se-cur'a-ble (sē-kūr'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being secured. — **Se-cure'** (-kūr'), *a.* Free from care or anxiety; safe; sure; inattentive. — *v. t.* [Secured (-kūrd'); Securing.] To make safe; to guard; to make certain; to insure; to close or confine effectually; to get possession of. — **Se-cure'ly**, *adv.* — **Se-cure'ness**, **Se-cu'ri-ty** (-kū'rĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* Securities (-tĭz). Condition of being secure; freedom from care or risk; safety; something which secures or makes certain the fulfillment of an obligation, payment of a debt, etc.; one who becomes surety for another; an evidence of debt or of property.

Se-dan' (sē-dăn'), *n.* A portable chair for carrying a single person.

Sedan.

Se-date' (sē-dāt'), *a.* Unruffled by passion; composed; calm; quiet; sober; serious. — **Se-date'ly**, *adv.* — **Se-date'ness**, *n.*

Sed'a-tive (sĕd'ă-tĭv), *a.* Tending to calm or tranquilize; allaying irritation. — *n.* A remedy which allays irritability or pain.

Sed'en-ta-ry (sĕd'ĕn-tă-rȳ), *a.* Accustomed to sit much or long; requiring much sitting. — **Sed'en-ta-ri-ly**, *adv.*

Sedge (sĕj), *n.* A plant growing in tufts, generally in wet grounds. — **Sedg'y** (sĕj'ȳ), *a.* Overgrown with sedge.

Sed'i-ment (sĕd'ĭ-ment), *n.* Matter which subsides to the bottom, from water or other liquid; settlings; lees; dregs. — **Sed'i-men'ta-ry** (-mĕn'tă-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, sediment.

Se-di'tion (sē-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* The raising of commotion in a state; resistance to lawful authority; riot; revolt. — **Se-di'tion-a-ry** (-ă-rȳ), *n.* A promoter of sedition. — **Se-di'tious** (dĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, sedition; turbulent; factious. — **Se-di'tious-ly**, *adv.*

Sed'litz. See Seidlitz.

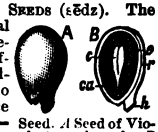
Se-duce' (sē-dūs'), *v. t.* [Seduced (-dūst'); Seducing.] To draw aside from duty; to allure; to tempt; to mislead. — **Se-du'cer** (-dū'sĕr), *n.* — **Se-duce'ment** (-ment), *n.* A seducing; means employed to seduce. — **Se-du'ci-ble** (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being led astray. — **Se-duc'tion** (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* A seducing; means of leading astray. — **Se-duc'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to lead astray.

Sod'u-lous (sŏd'ū-lŭs), *a.* Diligent in application; steadily industrious; laborious; unremitted. — **Sed'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **Sed'u-lous-ness**, **Se-du'li-ty** (sē-dū'lĭ-tȳ), *n.*

See (sē), *n.* A diocese; jurisdiction of a bishop, archbishop, or pope; the pope or court of Rome.

See (sē), *v. t.* [*imp.* Saw (sạ); *p. p.* Seen (sēn); *p. pr.* Seeing.] To perceive by the eye; to form an idea of; to take care of; to beware; to call upon; to visit; to experience. — *v. i.* To have power of sight or of apprehension; to pay regard; to give heed.

Seed (sēd), *n.*; *pl.* Seed or Seeds (sēdz). The germ from which an animal or plant is produced; reproductive principles; offspring; children; descendants. — *v. i.* To grow to maturity, so as to produce seed; to shed the seed. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with seed; to sow. — **Seed bud.** Germ or rudiment of the fruit in embryo; the ovule. — **Seed corn, Seed grain.** Corn or grain for seed. — **Seed vessel.** The pericarp, or part of a plant containing seeds. — **Seed'ling** (-lĭng), *n.* A plant reared from the seed, and not propagated by layers, buds, etc. — **Seeds'man** (sēdz'man), *n.*; *pl.* Seedsmen. One who deals in seeds; a sower. — **Seed'time'** (sēd'tīm'), *n.* The season proper for sowing. — **Seed'y** (-ȳ), *a.* [Seedier; Seediest.] Abounding with seeds; bearing seeds; old and worn out; miserable; shabbily clothed.



Seed. *A* Seed of Violet, enlarged. *B* Same in Vertical Section: *c* Cotyledons, and *ca* Caulicle (these two constituting the Embryo); *e* Endosperm, or Albumen; *h* Hilum; *r* Raphe.

See'ing (sē'ĭng), *conj.*, orig. *p. pr.* of See. In view of the fact that; considering; since.

Seek (sēk), *v. t.* [Sought (sạt); Seeking.] To look for; to go in search of; to try to find or to gain by any means. — *v. i.* To make search or inquiry; to attempt; to strive. — **Seek'er**, *n.*

Seem (sēm), *v. i.* [Seemed (sēmd); Seeming.] To have a show or semblance; to appear; to look. — **Seem'er**, *n.* — **Seem'ing**, *a.* Appearing like; apparent; specious. — *n.* Appearance; show; semblance. — **Seem'ing-ly**, *adv.* In appearance; ostensibly.

Seem'ly (sēm'lȳ), *a.* [Seemlier (-lĭ-ẽr); Seemliest.] Suited to the object, occasion, or character; fit; suitable; proper; meet; decent; decorous. — **Seem'li-ness**, *n.*

Seen, *p. p.* of See.

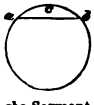
Seer (sēr), *n.* One who foresees events; a prophet.

Seer'suck'er (sēr'sŭk'ẽr), *n.* A thin East India fabric of silk and linen or cotton, with a craped or puckered appearance.

See'saw' (sē'sȧ'), *n.* A children's play in which two persons move alternately up and down on opposite ends of a balanced board; a board adjusted for this purpose; vibratory or reciprocating motion; a crossruff, or alternate leading by partners in whist of cards which the other can take. — *v. t. & i.* [SEESAWED (-sȧd'); SEESAWING.] To move backward and forward, or upward and downward. — *a.* Reciprocating.

Seethe (sēth), *v. t.* [*imp.* SEETHED (sēthd) (SOD (sŏd), *obs.*); *p. p.* SEETHED, SODDEN (sŏd'd'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEETHING.] To decoct in hot liquid; to boil. — *v. i.* To boil.

Seg'ment (sĕg'mĕnt), *n.* A section; a portion; a part cut off from a geometrical figure by a line or plane; esp., that part of a circle contained between a chord and an arc of that circle.



abc Segment of a Circle.

Seg're-gate (sĕg'rē-gāt), *v. t.* To separate from others; to set apart. — **Seg're-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* A segregating; a parting.

Seid'litz (sĕd'lĭts), *a.* Pertaining to Seidlitz, a village in Bohemia. — **Seidlitz powders.** Effervescing salts, composed of a powder of sodium bicarbonate with tartrate of potassium and sodium, and a powder of tartaric acid, which effervesce when mixed in water and form a mild cathartic.

Seign-eu'ri-al (sēn-ū'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to the lord of a manor; vested with large powers; independent. — **Seign'ior** (sēn'yẽr), *n.* A lord; — the English equivalent of Sp. *Señor* and Ital. *Signor*, titles corresponding to *Sir* or *Mr.* — **Grand Seignior.** The sultan of Turkey. — **Seign'ior-age** (-ĭj), *n.* A sovereign prerogative; a toll on bullion coined; a share of the profits derived from use of a right, as a copyright or patent. — **Seign'ior-y** (-ĭ), *n.* Power of a lord; a lordship; a manor.

Seine (sēn *or* sān), *n.* A large fishing net.

Seiz'a-ble (sēz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being seized. — **Seize** (sēz), *v. t.* [SEIZED (sēzd); SEIZING.] To take suddenly, by force, or by legal authority; to grasp; to clutch; to snatch; to capture. — **Sei'zer,** *n.* — **Sei'zin** (sē'zĭn), *n.* Legal possession of an estate; thing possessed; possession. — **Sei'zure** (sē'zhŭr), *n.* A seizing; sudden grasp; possession; thing possessed.

Sel'dom (sĕl'dŭm), *adv.* Rarely; not often.

Se-lect' (sē-lĕkt'), *a.* Taken from a number; of special value; chosen; choice. — *v. t.* To choose or pick out; to cull. — **Se-lect'ness,** *n.* — **Se-lect'or** (-ẽr), *n.* — **Se-lec'tion** (-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* A selecting; choice; something chosen; a collection of things culled. — **Se-lect'ive** (-ĭv), *a.* Selecting. — **Se-lect'man** (-lĕkt'mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* SELECTMEN. A town officer in New England, having local executive authority.

Sel'e-nog'ra-phy (sĕl'ē-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* A description of the surface of the moon.

Self (sĕlf), *a.* [Chiefly in composition.] Same; particular; very. — *n.*; *pl.* SELVES (sĕlvz). A person as a distinct individual; personal interest, or love of private interest. — **Self'-a-base'ment** (-ȧ-bās'mĕnt), *n.* Humiliation from consciousness of inferiority or shame. — **Self'-con-ceit'** (-kŏn-sēt'), *n.* Conceit of one's self; a high opinion of one's powers; vanity. — **Self'-con-ceit'ed** (-sēt'ĕd), *a.* Vain; conceited. — **Self'-con'scious** (-kŏn'shŭs), *a.* Conscious of one's acts as originating in one's self; conscious of being observed by others; estimating too highly one's capacities or importance. — **Self'-de-fense'** (-dē-fĕns'), **Self'-de-fence',** *n.* The defending or protecting of one's own person, property, or reputation. — **Self'-de-ni'al** (-nī'*al*), *n.* The forbearing to gratify one's own desires. — **Self'-es-teem'** (-ĕs-tēm'), *n.* Good opinion of one's self; complacency. — **Self'-ev'i-dent** (-ĕv'ĭ-dĕnt), *a.* Evident without proof or reasoning; producing conviction upon a bare presentation to the mind. — **Self'-ex-ist'ent** (-ĕgz-ĭst'ĕnt), *a.* Existing of or by one's self, independent of any other being. — **Self'-in'ter-est** (-ĭn'tẽr-ĕst), *n.* Private interest; the advantage of one's self. — **Self'-knowl'edge** (-nŏl'ĕj), *n.* Knowledge of one's self, or of one's own character, powers, or limitations. — **Self'-love'** (-lŭv'), *n.* Love of one's self; tendency to seek one's own advantage; selfishness. — **Self'-made'** (-mād'), *a.* Made by one's self. — **Self-made man.** One who has risen from poverty or obscurity to wealth, learning, power, etc., by means of his own talents or energies. — **Self'-o-pin'ion** (-ō-pĭn'yŭn), *n.* High opinion of one's self; an overweening estimate of one's self or opinions. — **Self'-o-pin'ioned** (-yŭnd), *a.* Opinionated; conceited. — **Self'-pos-sessed'** (-pŏz-zĕst' *or* -pōs-sĕst'), *a.* Composed or tranquil in mind, manner, etc.; undisturbed. — **Self'-pos-ses'sion** (-zĕsh'ŭn *or* -sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Calmness; composure. — **Self'-reg'is-ter-ing** (-rĕj'ĭs-tẽr-ĭng), *a.* Registering itself; — said of an instrument made to record its own indications of phenomena. — **Self'-right'eous** (-rī'chŭs), *a.* Confident of one's own virtue or merit; pharasaic. — **Self'-seek'er** (-sēk'ẽr), *n.* One who seeks only his own interest. — **Self'-seek'ing,** *a.* Selfish. — *n.* Selfishness; greediness. — **Self'-suf-fi'cient** (-fĭsh'ĕnt), *a.* Sufficient for one's self, without aid from others; having overweening confidence in one's own abilities or worth; haughty; overbearing. — **Self'-will'** (-wĭl'), *n.* One's own will, esp. in opposition to that of others; obstinacy. — **Self'-willed'** (-wĭld'), *a.* Obstinate; not compliant.

Self'ish, *a.* Regarding one's own good in disregard, or at the expense, of others. — **Self'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Self'ish-ness,** *n.*

Self'same' (sĕlf'sām'), *a.* Precisely the same.

Sell (sĕl), *v. t.* [SOLD (sōld); SELLING.] To transfer to another for an equivalent; to betray; to make a fool of; to cheat. — *v. i.* To practice selling; to be sold. — *n.* An imposition or trick; a practical joke. — **Sell'er,** *n.*

Sel'vage (sĕl'vĕj), **Sel'vedge,** *n.* The edge of cloth, so woven as to prevent raveling; list.

Semaphore.

Selves, *pl.* of SELF.

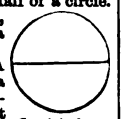
Sem'a-phore (sĕm'ȧ-fōr), *n.* A signal telegraph, or apparatus for signaling by lanterns, flags, moving arms, etc. — **Sem'a-phor'ic** (-fōr'ĭk), **Sem'a-phor'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to a semaphore; telegraphic.

Sem'blance (sĕm'blȧns), *n.* Seeming; show; likeness; similitude; appearance; figure; form.

Sem'i-an'nu-al (sĕm'ĭ-ăn'ŭ-*al*), *a.* Half-yearly. — **Sem'i-an'nu-al-ly,** *adv.* Every half year; twice a year.

Sem'i-breve' (sĕm'ĭ-brēv'), *n.* A note in music, of half the time of the breve; — called also a *whole note.*

Sem'i-cir'cle (sĕm'ĭ-sĕr'k'l), *n.* Half of a circle. — **Sem'i-cir'cu-lar** (-sĕr'kū-lẽr), *a.* Having the form of half a circle.



Semicircles.

Sem'i-co'lon (sĕm'ĭ-kō'lŏn), *n.* A punctuation mark [;] indicating a separation between parts of a sentence, more distinct than that marked by a comma.

Sem'i-di-am'e-ter (sĕm'ĭ-dī-ăm'ē-tẽr), *n.* Half of a diameter; a radius.

Sem'i-flu'id (sĕm'ĭ-flū'ĭd), *a.* Imperfectly fluid. — *n.* A substance imperfectly fluid, or half solidified.

Sem'i-lu'nar (sĕm'ĭ-lū'nẽr), **Sem'i-lu'nate** (-nāt), *a.* Resembling in form a half moon.

Sem'i-met'al (sĕm'ĭ-mĕt'*al or* -'l), *n.* A chemical element having inferior metallic properties and not malleable. — **Sem'i-me-tal'lic** (-mē-tăl'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a semimetal; resembling metal.

Sem'i-month'ly (sĕm'ĭ-mŭnth'lў), *a.* Coming or made twice in a month. — *n.* Something done every half month; a semimonthly publication. — *adv.* At intervals of half a month.

Sem'i-nal (sĕm'ĭ-nal), *a.* Pertaining to or contained in seed; germinal; radical; original.

Sem'i-na-ry (sĕm'ĭ-nă-rў), *n.* An institution of education; a school, academy, college, etc.

Sem'i-na'tion (sĕm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* A sowing; dispersion of seeds.

Sem'i-qua'ver (sĕm'ĭ-kwā'vẽr), *n.* A musical note half as long as the quaver; a sixteenth note.

Sem-it'ic (sĕm-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the division of the Caucasian race including the Arabs, Jews, and Berbers.

Sem'i-tone (sĕm'ĭ-tōn), *n.* Half a tone.

Sem'i-vow'el (sĕm'ĭ-vou'ĕl), *n.* A sound intermediate between a vowel and a consonant, or partaking of the nature of both.

Sem'i-week'ly (sĕm'ĭ-wēk'lў), *a.* Coming or made twice in a week. — *n.* Something done or made every half week; a semiweekly publication. — *adv.* At intervals of half a week.

Sem'pi-ter'nal (sĕm'pĭ-tẽr'nal), *a.* Of neverending duration; everlasting. — **Sem'pi-ter'ni-ty** (-nĭ-tў), *n.* Future duration without end.

Semp'stress (sĕmp'strĕs), *n.* See SEAMSTRESS.

Sen'a-ry (sĕn'ă-rў), *a.* Of or containing six.

Sen'ate (sĕn'ĭt), *n.* An assembly or council of elders or influential citizens; the upper branch of a legislature in France, the United States, etc.; a state council. — **Sen'a-tor** (-ă-tẽr), *n.* A member of a senate. — **Sen'a-to'ri-al** (-ă-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, or becoming, a senator or a senate. — **Sen'a-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of a senate; with dignity or solemnity. — **Sen'a-tor-ship** (-ă-tẽr-shĭp), *n.* Office or dignity of a senator.

Send (sĕnd), *v. t.* [SENT (sĕnt); SENDING.] To cause to go; to dispatch; to inflict; to bestow. — *v. i.* To dispatch a messenger.

Se-nes'cence (sē-nĕs'sens), *n.* A growing old; decay by time. — **Se-nes'cent** (-*sent*), *a.* Growing old; decaying.

Sen'es-chal (sĕn'ĕs-*shal*; *formerly* sĕn'ĕs-kal), *n.* A steward; an officer in the houses of princes.

Se'nile (sē'nīl), *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, age. — **Se-nil'i-ty** (sē-nĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Sen'ior (sēn'yẽr), *a.* More advanced in age, dignity, or rank; elder. — *n.* One older than another, or prior in grade or rank; an aged person; a student in the last year of his collegiate course. — **Sen-ior'i-ty** (-yŏr'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality of being senior; priority of birth, or superiority in office or rank.

Sen'na (sĕn'ná), *n.* A leguminous plant; also, its leaves, used in medicine as a cathartic.

Sen'night (sĕn'nĭt), *n.* [Contr. from *sevennight.*] The space of seven nights and days; a week.

‖Se-ñor' (sā-nyōr'), *n.* A Spanish title corresponding to *Mr.* or *Sir.* — **‖Se-ño'ra** (-nyō'rá), *n.* A Spanish title corresponding to *Mrs.* or *Madam;* also, a lady. — **‖Se-ño-ri'ta** (sā'nyō-rē'tá), *n.* A Spanish title for a young lady; Miss; a young lady.

Sen-sa'tion (sĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* Perception through the organs of sense; a state of excited feeling. — **Sen-sa'tion-al** (-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to the sensations; having, or fitted to excite, great interest; melodramatic; trashy. — **Sen-sa'tion-al-ism** (-*al*-Iz'm), *n.* The doctrine that our ideas originate solely in sensation; sensational writing or speaking.

Sense (sĕns), *n.* Perception by the bodily organs, or through the intellect; sensation; feeling; apprehension; discernment; perception of the exterior world by means of the bodily organs, and esp. of the five senses of feeling, sight, hearing, smell, and taste; sound reasoning; judgment; opinion; meaning; signification. — **Sense'less** (-lĕs), *a.* Destitute of sense or of understanding; insensible; stupid; foolish. — **Sense'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Sense'less-ness**, *n.* — **Sen'si-ble** (sĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being perceived or of perceiving; having nice perception or acute feeling; perceiving or satisfied; persuaded; having good sense or reason; intelligent; wise. — **Sen'si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Sen'si-bly**, *adv.* — **Sen'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality of being sensible; capacity for feeling or emotion; sympathy. — **Sen'si-tive** (sĕn'sĭ-tĭv), *a.* Having sense or feeling, or quick and acute sensibility; highly susceptible; pertaining to, or depending on, sensation. — **Sen'si-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Sen'si-tive-ness**, *n.*

Sen-so'ri-al (sĕn-sō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to the sensorium. — **Sen-so'ri-um** (-ŭm), *n.* The whole nervous system, as susceptible of sensations; an organ of sense. — **Sen'so-ry** (sĕn'sŏ-rў), *a.* Of or pertaining to the sensorium or sensation. — *n.* The sensorium.

Sen'su-al (sĕn'shu-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, or affecting, the senses; carnal; luxurious; voluptuous. — **Sen'su-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Sen'su-al-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* Subjection to sensual feelings or appetites; the philosophical doctrine that all ideas originate in sensation, and are copies or relics of sensations; sensationalism. — **Sen'su-al-ist**, *n.* One given to indulgence of the appetites or senses. — **Sen'su-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Free indulgence in sensual pleasures. — **Sen'su-ous** (sĕn'shu-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or strongly influenced by, the senses.

Sent (sĕnt), *imp. & p. p.* of SEND.

Sen'tence (sĕn'tens), *n.* An opinion; a judgment pronounced; doom; a short saying; a maxim; in grammar, a combination of words, complete

as expressing a thought. — *v. t.* [SENTENCED (-tĕnst); SENTENCING.] To pass judgment upon; to doom. — **Sen-ten'tial** (sĕn-tĕn'shal), *a.* Comprising, or pertaining to, sentences. — **Sen-ten'tious** (-shŭs), *a.* Short and energetic. — **Sen-ten'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Sen-ten'tious-ness**, *n.*

Sen'ti-ent (sĕn'shĭ-ent *or* -shent), *a.* Having sensation and perception; sensitive. — *n.* A perceiving being. — **Sen'ti-ent-ly**, *adv.*

Sen'ti-ment (sĕn'tĭ-ment), *n.* A thought prompted by feeling; an opinion; a sentence expressing a thought; a maxim; a toast. — **Sen'ti-men'tal** (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Abounding with sentiments or reflections; having an excess of sensibility; affectedly tender; romantic. — **Sen'ti-men'tal-ly**, *adv.* — **Sen'ti-men-tal'i-ty** (-tăl'ĭ-tў), **Sen'ti-men'tal-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Character of a sentimentalist; sentimentality. — **Sen'ti-men'tal-ist** (-mĕn'tal-ĭst), *n.* One who affects sentiment or exquisite sensibility.

Sen'ti-nel (sĕn'tĭ-nel), **Sen'try** (-trў), *n.* A soldier on guard; a watch.

Se'pal (sē'pal *or* sĕp'al), *n.* A leaf or division of the calyx of a plant.

sss Sepals.

Sep'a-ra-ble (sĕp'á-rá-b'l), *a.* Capable of being separated, disunited, or rent. — **Sep'a-ra-bly**, *adv.* — **Sep'a-ra-ble-ness**, **Sep'a-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Sep'a-rate (sĕp'á-rāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To part; to disunite; to sever; to divide. — **Sep'a-rate** (-rāt), *a.* Divided; disconnected; distinct; single. — **Sep'a-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **Sep'a-rate-ness**, *n.* — **Sep'a-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* A separating; disjunction; disunion; chemical analysis; divorce. — **Sep'a-ra'tor** (sĕp'á-rā'tŏr), *n.* — **Sep'a-ra-tism** (-rá-tĭz'm), *n.* Withdrawal from a church. — **Sep'a-ra-tist** (-tĭst), *n.* One who withdraws himself, esp. from a church to which he has belonged; a dissenter; a sectary.

Se'pi-a (sē'pĭ-á), *n.*; *pl.* SEPIÆ (-ē). The cuttlefish; a pigment prepared from the ink of the cuttlefish; Indian ink. — *a.* Of a dark reddish brown color.

Se'poy (sē'poi), *n.* A native of India, in the military service of a European power.

Sept (sĕpt), *n.* A clan, race, or family, esp. in Ireland.

Sep'tan'gle (sĕp'tăn'g'l), *n.* A geometrical figure with seven angles; a heptagon. — **Sep-tan'gu-lar** (-gŭ-lĕr), *a.* Having seven angles.

Sep-tem'ber (sĕp-tĕm'bĕr), *n.* The month following August; the ninth month of the year.

Sep'ten-a-ry (sĕp'tĕn-á-rў), *a.* Consisting of seven; lasting seven years.

Sep-ten'ni-al (sĕp-tĕn'nĭ-*al*), *a.* Lasting or happening once in seven years.

Sep-ten'tri-on (sĕp-tĕn'trĭ-ŭn), *n.* The north or northern regions. — **Sep-ten'tri-on-al** (-*al*), *a.* Northern.

Sep'tic (sĕp'tĭk), *a.* Of the seventh degree or order.

Sep'tic (sĕp'tĭk), *a.* Promoting putrefaction. — *n.* A substance that promotes putrefaction of bodies. — **Sep'tic-al** (-tĭ-*kal*), *a.* Septic.

Sep-til'lion (sĕp-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* By French (and American) numeration, the product of a thousand involved to the eighth power, expressed by a unit followed by 24 ciphers; by English notation, the product of a million involved to the seventh power, expressed by a unit followed by 42 ciphers.

Sep'tu-a-ge-na'ri-an (sĕp'tū-á-jē-nā'rĭ-*an*), *n.* A person seventy years of age; a septuagenary. — **Sep'tu-ag'e-na-ry** (-ăj'ē-nă-rў), *a.* Consisting of seventy; seventy years old. — *n.* A septuagenarian.

‖**Sep'tu-a-ges'i-ma** (sĕp'tū-á-jĕs'ĭ-má), *n.* The third Sunday before Lent; — so called because it is about seventy days before Easter. — **Sep'tu-a-ges'i-mal** (-*mal*), *a.* Consisting of seventy, or of seventy years.

Sep'tu-a-gint (sĕp'tū-á-jĭnt), *n.* A Greek version of the Old Testament.

‖**Sep'tum** (sĕp'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SEPTA (-tá). A wall separating two cavities; a partition, esp. between the nostrils or the cells in fruit.

ssss Septa.

Sep'tu-ple (sĕp'tŭ-p'l), *a.* Seven times as much; sevenfold. — *v. t.* [SEPTUPLED; SEPTUPLING.] To multiply by seven.

Sep'ul-cher (sĕp'ŭl-kĕr), **Sep'ul-chre**, *n.* A place in which the dead are interred; a grave; a tomb. — *v. t.* To bury; to entomb. — **Se-pul'chral** (sē-pŭl'kral), *a.* Pertaining to burial, to the grave, or to monuments to the dead. — **Sep'ul-ture** (-tŭr), *n.* A depositing the dead in the grave; interment.

Se-qua'cious (sē-kwā'shŭs), *a.* Following; attendant; having logical sequence.

Se'quel (sē'kwĕl), *n.* That which follows; a continuation; consequence; event.

Se'quence (sē'kwens), *n.* State of being sequent; succession; series. — **Se'quent** (sē'kwent), *a.* Following; succeeding.

Se-ques'ter (sē-kwĕs'tĕr), *v. t.* [SEQUESTERED (-tĕrd); SEQUESTERING.] To seize and hold for a time; to withdraw; to set apart; to separate from other things. — **Se-ques'tra-ble** (-trá-b'l), *a.* Capable of being sequestered. — **Se-ques'trate** (-trāt), *v. t.* To sequester. — **Seq'ues-tra'tion** (sĕk'wĕs-trā'shŭn), *n.* A sequestering; retirement. — **Seq'ues-tra'tor** (-tĕr), *n.*

Se'quin (sē'kwĭn), *n.* A gold coin of Italy and of Turkey.

Se-quoi'a (sē-kwoi'á), *n.* A coniferous California tree, growing to immense height; the big tree; redwood.

Sequoia, with large Pines and Firs in the background. This one is "The Beauty of the Forest," said to be 325 feet high.

Se-ragl'io (sĕ-rĭl'yō *or* -rälʹyō), *n.* The palace of the Turkish sultan; a harem; a house of debauchery.

Ser'aph (sĕr'*af*), *n.*; *pl.* E. **Seraphs** (-*afs*); Heb. **Seraphim** (-ā-fĭm). An angel of the highest order. — **Se-raph'ic** (sĕ-răfʹĭk), **Se-raph'ic-al** (-I-*kal*), *a.* Angelic; sublime; pure.

Ser'a-phine (sĕr'ā-fēn), *n.* A reed instrument of the organ kind.

Sere (sēr), *a.* Dry; withered. See **Sear**.

Ser'e-nade' (sĕr'ĕ-nād'), *n.* Music performed in the open air at night in compliment to some person, esp. to a lady. — *v. t. & i.* To give a nocturnal concert.

Se-rene' (sĕ-rēn'), *a.* Clear and calm; fair; undisturbed. — **Se-rene'ly**, *adv.* — **Se-rene'ness**, **Se-ren'i-ty** (-rĕnʹĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Serf (sĕrf), *n.* A servant or slave employed in husbandry. — **Serf'age** (-āj), **Serf'dom** (-dŭm), *n.* The condition of serfs.

Serge (sĕrj), *n.* A woolen twilled stuff, of worsted warp and woolen weft.

Ser'geant (sär'jent *or* sĕr'jent), *n.* A noncommissioned military officer, next in rank above the corporal; in England, a lawyer of the highest rank. — **Ser'geant-at-arms'**. A legislative officer who executes the commands of the body in preserving order. — **Ser'gean-cy** (-jen-sĭ), **Ser'geant-cy** (-jent-sĭ), *or* **Ser'geant-ship**, *n.* Office of a sergeant.

Se'ri-al (sē'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a series; appearing in successive parts. — *n.* A work appearing in a series of parts; a tale published in successive numbers of a periodical.

Se'ri-a'tim (sē'rĭ-ā'tĭm), *adv.* In regular order; severally.

Se-ri'ceous (sĕ-rĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, silk; silky. — **Ser'i-cul'ture** (sĕr'I-kŭl'tūr), *n.* The raising of silkworms.

Se'ries (sē'rēz *or* sē'rĭ-ēz), *n.* A number of things in order, and connected; sequence.

Se'ri-ous (sē'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Grave; important; attended with danger; solemn; weighty. — **Se'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Se'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Ser'mon (sĕr'mŭn), *n.* A discourse, for religious instruction, grounded on Scripture; a serious address. — **Ser'mon-ize** (-īz), *v. i.* [**Sermonized** (-īzd); **Sermonizing**.] To compose or write sermons; to preach. — **Ser'mon-iz'er**, *n.*

Se-ros'i-ty (sĕ-rŏsʹĭ-tĭ), *n.* The thin, watery part of animal fluids; serum. — **Se'rous** (sē'rŭs), *a.* Thin; watery; pertaining to serum.

Ser'pent (sĕr'pent), *n.* A snake; a subtle or malicious person; a species of firework. — **Ser'pen-tine** (-pĕn-tīn), *a.* Like a serpent; crooked; spiral. — *n.* A mineral or rock spotted or mottled like a serpent's skin.

Serrate Leaf.

Ser'rate (sĕr'rāt), **Ser'ra-ted** (-rā-tĕd), *a.* Notched on the edge, like a saw.

Ser'ried (sĕr'rĭd), *a.* Crowded; dense; compact.

Se'rum (sē'rŭm), *n.* The watery part of animal fluids, blood, milk, etc.

Serv'ant (sĕrv'*ant*), *n.* One who serves or labors for another; one of base condition or ignoble spirit.

Serve (sĕrv), *v. t.* [**Served** (sĕrvd); **Serving**.] To work for; to act as servant to; to render obedience and worship to; to minister to; to bring or distribute (food prepared for eating, etc.); to conduce to; to satisfy. — *v. i.* To be a servant; to wait; to discharge the requirements of an employment; to act as a soldier, seaman, etc.; to be sufficient; to answer.

Serv'ice (sĕrv'ĭs), *n.* A serving; performance of labor for another; assistance or kindness rendered; office; religious duty performed; military or naval duty; a set of vessels used at table. — **Serv'ice-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Doing service; beneficial; advantageous; durable; diligent; officious. — **Serv'ice-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Serv'ice-a-bly**, *adv.*

Serv'ile (sĕrv'īl), *a.* Pertaining to a servant; slavish; mean; held in subjection; cringing; fawning. — **Serv'ile-ly**, *adv.* — **Serv'ile-ness**, **Ser-vil'i-ty** (sĕr-vĭlʹĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Serv'i-tor (sĕrv'ĭ-tĕr), *n.* A servant; an attendant; an undergraduate, at the University of Oxford, partly supported by college funds.

Serv'i-tude (-tūd), *n.* State of subjection to a master; service; bondage.

Ses'sile (sĕs'sĭl), *a.* Attached without any sensible projecting support.

Sessile Leaves.

Ses'sion (sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A sitting, or being seated; a meeting of a court, council, legislature, etc., for transacting business. — **Ses'sion-al** (-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to sessions.

Sess'pool' (sĕs'pōōl'), *n.* A cistern in the earth to receive sediment from drains; a cesspool.

Ses'terce (sĕs'tĕrs), *n.* A Roman coin, worth about four cents.

Set (sĕt), *v. t.* [**Set**; **Setting**.] To cause to sit; to place; to put; to fix; to make fast or stable; to apply (one's self); to adapt (words) to notes. — *v. i.* To pass below the horizon; to go down; to tend; to become fixed or rigid; to apply one's self. — *a.* Fixed; firm; uniform; formal; prescribed. — *n.* A setting; descent below the horizon; anything set, placed, or fixed; number of things of the same kind; an assortment; a suit; a clique. — **Set'ting**, *n.* A putting, marking, or inserting; that in which a gem, etc., is set or secured.

Se-ta'ceous (sĕ-tā'shŭs), *a.* Set with, or consisting of, bristles; slender like a bristle.

Se-tig'er-ous (sĕ-tĭj'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Bearing or covered with bristles.

Set'-off' (sĕtʹ'ôf'), *n.* That which is set off against another thing; an offset; an ornament; a legal counterclaim.

Se'ton (sē't'n), *n.* A twist of hairs or threads, to keep a wound open.

Se-tose' (sĕ-tōs'), **Se'tous** (sē'tŭs), *a.* Set with bristles; bristly.

Set-tee' (sĕt-tē'), *n.* A long seat with a back.

Set'ter (sĕt'tĕr), *n.* One who or that which sets; a hunting dog, akin to the spaniel and pointer.

Set'ting, *n.* See under **Set**, *v. t.*

Set'tle (sĕt't'l), *n.* A bench with a high back.

Set'tle (sĕt't'l), *v. i.* [**Settled** (-t'ld); **Settling**.] To fix or make firm or stable; to establish; to render quiet, clear, etc.; to still; to adjust (something in discussion or accounts); to liquidate; to colonize; to people. — *v. i.* To become fixed or permanent; to establish one's

self; to assume a lasting form or condition; to become quiet or clear, or dry and hard; to sink gradually; to subside; to adjust differences or accounts. — **Set'tler,** *n.* — **Set'tlement** (-*ment*), *n.* A settling or being settled. — **Set'tling** (-tlĭng), *n.* A making a settlement; a subsiding; *pl.* lees; dregs; sediment.

Set'-to' (sĕt'tōō'), *n.* A conflict.

Sev'en (sĕv''n), *a.* One more than six. — *n.* The number greater by one than six; a symbol representing seven units, as 7, or vii.

Sev'en-fold' (sĕv''n-fōld'), *a.* Repeated seven times.

Sev'en-night (sĕn'nīt *or* -nĭt), *n.* A week.

Sev'en-teen' (sĕv''n-tēn'), *a.* One more than sixteen. — *n.* The sum of ten and seven; a symbol representing seventeen units, as 17, or xvii. — **Sev'en-teenth'** (-tēnth'), *a.* One next after the sixteenth; being one of seventeen equal parts. — *n.* One of seventeen equal parts; the next after the sixteenth.

Sev'enth (sĕv''nth), *a.* One next after the sixth; being one of seven equal parts. — *n.* One of seven equal parts; one next after the sixth. — **Sev'enth-ly,** *adv.* In the seventh place.

Sev'en-ti-eth (sĕv''n-tĭ-ĕth), *a.* Next after the sixty-ninth; being one of seventy equal parts. — *n.* One of seventy equal parts; one next in order after the sixty-ninth.

Sev'en-ty (sĕv''n-tȳ), *a.* Seven times ten. — *n.* The sum of seven times ten; a symbol representing seventy units, as 70, or lxx.

Sev'er (sĕv'ẽr), *v. t. & i.* [SEVERED (-ẽrd); SEVERING.] To separate; to cut or break open or apart; to divide; to disconnect. — **Sev'er-al** (-*al*), *a.* Separate; distinct; various; more than two, but not many; sundry. — **Sev'er-ally,** *adv.* Separately; apart from others. — **Sev'er-al-ty** (-tȳ), *n.* A separation from others. — **Sev'er-ance** (-*ans*), *n.* A severing or dividing.

Se-vere' (sẽ-vēr'), *a.* Very strict, in judgment, discipline, or government; austere; stern; hard; rough; harsh; sarcastic; cutting; keen; cruel; difficult to be endured. — **Se-vere'ly,** *adv.* — **Se-vere'ness, Se-ver'i-ty** (-vĕr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Sew (sō), *v. t.* [SEWED (sōd); *p. p.* SEWED, rarely SEWN (sōn); *p. pr.* SEWING.] To fasten together with needle and thread. — *v. i.* To practice sewing. — **Sew'er** (sō'ẽr), *n.*

Sew'age (sū'ĕj), *n.* The contents of a sewer; an arrangement of sewers; sewerage. — **Sew'er** (sū'ẽr), *n.* A passage to convey off water and filth underground. — **Sew'er-age** (-ĕj), *n.* The system of sewers in a city, town, etc.; drainage by sewers.

Sex (sĕks), *n.* Distinction of male and female; one of the two groups formed on this distinction; esp., womankind.

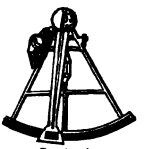
Sex'a-ge-na'ri-an (sĕks'ā-jẽ-nā'rĭ-*an*), *n.* One sixty years old. — *a.* Sixty years old. — **Sex-ag'e-na-ry** (sĕks-ăj'ẽ-nā-rȳ *or* sĕks'ā-jẽ-), *a.* Pertaining to sixty; proceeding by sixties. — *n.* A sexagenarian.

‖**Sex'a-ges'i-ma** (sĕks'ā-jĕs'ĭ-mā), *n.* The second Sunday before Lent, being about sixty days before Easter. — **Sex'a-ges'i-mal** (-*mal*), *a.* Pertaining to sixty.

Sex-en'ni-al (sĕks-ĕn'nĭ-*al*), *a.* Lasting six years; happening once in six years.

Sex'ĭ-fid (sĕks'ĭfĭd), **Sex'ĭ-fĭd** (-ĭ-fĭd), *a.* Six-cleft; divided into six parts.

Sex'tant (sĕks'*tant*), *n.* The sixth part of a circle; an instrument for measuring angular distances.



Sextant.

Sex'tile (sĕks'tĭl), *n.* Aspect of two planets distant from each other sixty degrees.

Sex-til'lion (sĕks-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* By French (and American) numeration, the product of a thousand involved to the seventh power, expressed by a unit followed by 21 ciphers; by English notation, the product of a million involved to the sixth power, expressed by a unit followed by 36 ciphers.

Sex'to-dec'i-mo (sĕks'tō-dĕs'ĭ-mō), *a.* Having 16 leaves to a sheet, or of the size of sheets so folded. — *n.*; *pl.* SEXTODECIMOS (-mōz). A book composed of sheets folded into 16 leaves, or 32 pages; the size of such a book; — usually indicated thus: 16mo, 16°.

Sex'ton (sĕks'tŭn), *n.* An under officer who takes care of the church, attends on the clergyman, digs graves, etc. — **Sex'ton-ship,** *n.* Office of a sexton.

Sex'tu-ple (sĕks'tŭ-p'l), *a.* Six times as much; sixfold.

Sex'u-al (sĕks'ū-*al or* sĕk'shu-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, or distinguishing, sex. — **Sex'u-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Distinction by sex.

Shab (shăb), *v. i.* [SHABBED (shăbd); SHABBING.] To play mean tricks. — *v. t.* To scratch; to rub. — **Shab'by** (shăb'bȳ), *a.* [SHABBIER; SHABBIEST.] Worn to rags; mean; poor; paltry; despicable. — **Shab'bi-ly,** *adv.* — **Shab'bi-ness,** *n.*

Shac'kle (shăk'k'l), *n.* A fetter or chain; — generally in *pl.* — *v. t.* [SHACKLED (-k'ld); SHACKLING.] To tie or confine; to impede; to fetter; to join (railroad cars) by a link or chain.

Shad (shăd), *n. sing. & pl.* A food fish of the Herring family.

Shad.

Shad'dock (shăd'dŭk), *n.* A tropical tree and its orangelike fruit.

Shade (shād), *n.* Comparative obscurity owing to interception of light; an obscure place; a retreat; protection; shelter; a spirit or ghost; a very minute difference; degree; *pl.* place of the dead. — *v. t.* To keep light from; to obscure. — **Shad'y** (shād'ȳ), *a.* Sheltered from light or heat; pertaining to darkness; dubious or corrupt. — **Shad'i-ly,** *adv.* — **Shad'i-ness,** *n.*

Shad'ow (shăd'ō), *n.* Shade caused by a body which intercepts rays of light; shade; obscurity; the darker part of a picture; a faint representation; mystical representation; type; phantom; mockery. — *v. t.* [SHADOWED (-ōd); SHADOWING.] To cut off light from; to shade; to represent typically; to attend as closely as a shadow; to dog. — **Shad'ow-y** (-ȳ), *a.* Full of shade; obscure; faint; typical; unreal.

Shad'y (shād'ȳ), *a.* See under SHADE, *n.*

Shaft (shăft), *n.* The slender stem of an arrow; a missile; the body of a column; the spire of a steeple; one of the thills of a carriage; in machinery, a bar revolving on journals; an excavation in the earth, through which a mine is reached and ore brought to the surface.

Shag (shăg), *n.* Coarse or woolly hair; cloth having a long, coarse nap; a kind of tobacco. — *v. t.* [SHAGGED (shăgd); SHAGGING.] To make rough, hairy, or shaggy. — **Shag'gy** (-gȳ), *a.* [SHAGGIER; SHAGGIEST.] Rough with long hair or wool; rugged. — **Shag'ged-ness, Shag'gi-ness,** *n.* — **Shag'bark'** (-bärk'), *n.* A species of hickory, and its nut; — so called from its shaggy bark.

Sha-green' (shă-grēn'), *n.* Leather prepared without tanning, from skins of horses, asses, and camels, and covered with small granulations.

Shah (shä), *n.* The monarch of Persia. [Written also *schah.*]

Shake (shāk), *v. t.*[a] [*imp.* SHOOK (shōōk); *p. p.* SHAKEN (shāk'n); *p. pr.* SHAKING.] To move with quick vibrations; to make to tremble; to agitate; to endanger; to cause to waver; to trill; to rid one's self of. — *v. i.* To tremble; to quake; to totter. — *n.* Vibratory motion; a trill. — **Shak'er,** *n.* One that shakes; one of a peculiar religious sect. — **Shak'y** (shāk'ȳ), *a.* [SHAKIER (-ȳ-ẽr); SHAKIEST.] Trembling; easily shaking; tottering; unsound.

Shak'o (shāk'ō), *n.* A military cap.

Shale (shāl), *n.* A shell or husk; a fine-grained slaty rock.

Shall (shăl), *v. i.* & *auxiliary.* [*imp.* SHOULD (shōōd).] [*Shall* is defective, having no infinitive, imperative, or participle.] As an auxiliary, *shall* indicates a duty or necessity derived from the person speaking; as, you *shall* go. After a conditional conjunction (as *if, whether*) *shall* expresses futurity simply. *Should* is used in the same senses as *shall*, as its imperfect.

Shal-loon' (shăl-lōōn'), *n.* A thin, loosely woven, twilled worsted stuff.

Shal'lop (shăl'ŭp), *n.* A boat.

Shal-lot' (shăl-lŏt'), *n.* A kind of small onion.

Shal'low (shăl'ō), *a.* Having little depth; shoal; ignorant; superficial; empty; silly. — *n.* A place where the water is of little depth; a shoal; a flat; a shelf. — *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become shallow. — **Shal'low-ness,** *n.*

Shalt (shălt), *2d per. sing.* of SHALL.

Sham (shăm), *n.* A trick, fraud, or device that deludes; imposture; humbug. — *a.* False; counterfeit; pretended. — *v. t.* & *i.* [SHAMMED (shămd); SHAMMING.] To deceive expectation; to trick; to cheat; to imitate; to ape.

Sham'ble (shăm'b'l), *v. i.* [SHAMBLED (-b'ld); SHAMBLING.] To walk unsteadily, as if the knees were weak; to shuffle along.

Sham'bles (shăm'b'lz), *n. pl.* A place where butcher's meat is sold, or where animals are slaughtered; an abattoir.

Shame (shām), *n.* A painful consciousness of guilt or of exposure; disgrace; dishonor; reproach. — *v. t.* [SHAMED (shāmd); SHAMING.] To make ashamed; to dishonor; to disgrace. — **Shame'faced'** (-fāst'), *a.* Diffident; bashful. — **Shame'ful** (fụl), *a.* Bringing shame or disgrace; indecent; unbecoming; scandalous; infamous. — **Shame'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Shame'ful-ness,** *n.* — **Shame'less,** *a.* Destitute of shame; wanting modesty; impudent; audacious; indecent; indelicate. — **Shame'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Shame'less-ness,** *n.*

Sham'my (shăm'mȳ), *n.* The chamois; a kind of leather prepared originally from its skin, and very soft and pliant.

Sham-poo' (shăm-pōō'), *v. t.* To rub the surface of the body, after a hot bath; to wash the head of, with a soapy preparation. — *n.* A shampooing.

Sham'rock (shăm'rŏk), *n.* A plant used as the Irish national emblem; white trefoil; white clover.

Shamrock. *a* Wood Sorrel; *b* White Clover; *c* Black Medic.

Shang'hai' (shăng'-hī'), *n.* A large breed of domestic fowl.

Shank (shăngk), *n.* The leg from knee to foot; the shin; part of a tool serving as a handle.

Shan't (shănt). Contr. of *shall not.* [*Colloq.*]

Shan'ty (shăn'tȳ), *n.* A mean dwelling; a hut.

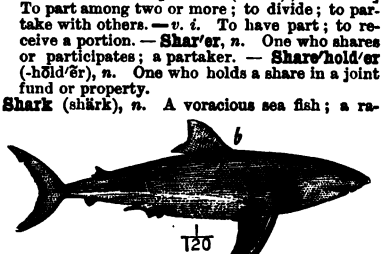
Shape (shāp), *v. t.* [*imp.* SHAPED (shāpt); *p. p.* SHAPED or SHAPEN (shā'p'n); *p. pr.* SHAPING.] To form or create; to mold or make into a particular form; to adapt to a purpose; to adjust; to direct. — *n.* Make; figure; form; guise. — **Shape'less,** *a.* Destitute of regular form. — **Shape'ly** (-lȳ), *a.* [SHAPELIER (-lȳ-ẽr); SHAPELIEST.] Having regular shape; well-formed.

Shard (shärd), *n.* A piece of an earthern vessel or like brittle substance; the hard wingcase of a beetle or shell of a snail.

Share (shâr), *n.* The blade of a plow which cuts the ground.

Share (shâr), *n.* A certain portion; a part; a division. — *v. t* [SHARED (shârd); SHARING.] To part among two or more; to divide; to partake with others. — *v. i.* To have part; to receive a portion. — **Shar'er,** *n.* One who shares or participates; a partaker. — **Share'hold'er** (-hōld'ẽr), *n.* One who holds a share in a joint fund or property.

Shark (shärk), *n.* A voracious sea fish; a rapacious person; a sharper. — *v. i.* [SHARKED (shärkt); SHARKING.] To swindle; to live by tricks and shifts.

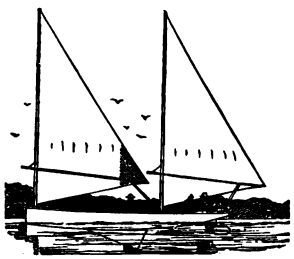


Man-eating Shark.

Sharp (shärp), *a.* Having a thin edge or fine point; keen; penetrating; acute; quick; shrewd; sour; acid; pungent; severe; biting; painful; harsh; fierce; fiery. — *n.* An acute sound; a character in music [♯] which directs that a note be raised a half step in pitch; a sewing needle with very fine point. — *v. t.* [SHARPED (shärpt); SHARPING.] To make keen,

acid, acute, etc.; to raise (a musical tone) above the proper pitch. — *v. i.* To play tricks in bargaining. — **Sharp'ly**, *adv.* — **Sharp'ness**, *n.* — **Sharp'en** (shärp'n), *v. t.* [SHARPENED (-'nd); SHARPENING.] To render quick or acute. — *v. i.* To become sharp. — **Sharp'er**, *n.* A shrewd man in bargains; a swindler; a cheat; a deceiver. — **Sharp'-set'** (-sĕt'), *a.* Eager in appetite; ravenous. — **Sharp'shoot'er** (-shōōt'-ẽr), *n.* One skilled in shooting; a good marksman. — **Sharp'-sight'ed** (-sīt'ĕd), *a.* Having quick sight; of acute understanding. — **Sharp'-wit'ted** (-wĭt'ĕd), *a.* Having an acute or nicely discerning mind.

Sharp'ie (shärp'ĭ), *n.* A long, sharp, flat-bottomed boat, having one or two masts, with leg-of-mutton sails.



Sharpie.

Shat'ter (shăt'tẽr), *v. t.* [SHATTERED (-tẽrd); SHATTERING.] To break in many pieces; to disorder; to render unsound. — *v. i.* To be broken into fragments.

Shave (shāv), *v. t.* [*imp.* SHAVED (shāvd); *p. p.* SHAVED or SHAVEN (shāv''n); *p. pr.* SHAVING.] To cut or pare off; to skim along the surface of; to strip; to fleece. — *v. i.* To remove the beard with a razor; to cut closely; to cheat. — *n.* A thin slice or shaving; a cutting the beard; exorbitant discount for cashing a note; a drawing knife; a passing so near as almost to graze. — **To shave a note.** To purchase it at great discount, or to take excessive interest upon it. [*Colloq.*] — **Shav'er**, *n.* One who shaves; a sharp dealer; a cheat; a little fellow; a lad. — **Shav'ing**, *n.* A paring the surface; a thin slice pared off. — **Shave'ling**, *n.* One whose head is shaved; a monk.

Shawl (shạl), *n.* A woolen cloth to cover the neck and shoulders.

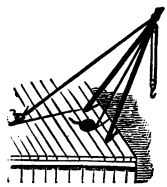
Shawm (shạm), *n.* An obsolete musical wind instrument.

She (shē), *pron.* [*Sing. nom.* SHE; *poss.* HER (hẽr) or HERS (hẽrz); *obj.* HER; *pl. nom.* THEY (thā); *poss.* THEIR (thãr *or* thār) or THEIRS (thãrz *or* thārz); *obj.* THEM (thĕm). This or that female; the woman referred to.

Sheaf (shēf), *n.*; *pl.* SHEAVES (shēvz). A bundle of stalks of wheat, rye, oats, etc. — *v. i. & t.* To collect and bind; to make (sheaves).

Shear (shēr), *v. t.* [*imp.* SHEARED (shērd) (SHORE (shōr) *Obs.*); *p. p.* SHEARED or SHORN (shōrn); *p. pr.* SHEARING.] To cut with shears, scissors, etc.; to clip from a surface. — *n. pl.* A cutting instrument of two pivoted blades; a frame of poles with tackle for raising heavy weights. — **Shear'er**, *n.*

Sheath (shēth), *n.* A case for a sword or other instrument; a scabbard; any thin covering for defense. — **Sheathe** (shēth), *v. t.* [SHEATHED (shēthd); SHEATHING.] To put into a sheath or case; to case or cover with boards, sheets of metal, etc.; to cover or line. — **Sheath'er**, *n.* — **Sheath'ing**, *n.* A casing; material for covering, encasing, or ceiling.



Shears.

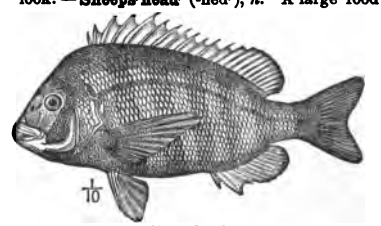
Sheave (shēv), *n.* A wheel in a pulley.

Shed (shĕd), *v. t.* [SHED; SHEDDING.] To throw off or give forth; to emit. — **Shed'der**, *n.* One that sheds; a crab while casting its shell.

Shed (shĕd), *n.* A slight erection to shelter something; a hut.

Sheen (shēn), *a.* Bright; showy. — *n.* Brightness; splendor.

Sheep (shēp), *n. sing. & pl.* A small ruminant quadruped, valued for its flesh and wool. — **Sheep'cot'** (-kŏt'), **Sheep'cote'** (-kōt'), **Sheep'fold'** (-fōld'), *n.* A small inclosure for sheep; a pen. — **Sheep'ish** (-ĭsh), *a.* Like a sheep; bashful; foolishly diffident. — **Sheep'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Sheep'ish-ness**, *n.* — **Sheep's'-eye'** (shēps'ī'), *n.* A diffident, loving, or desiring look. — **Sheeps'head'** (-hĕd'), *n.* A large food



Sheepshead.

fish of the Atlantic coast. — **Sheep'skin'**, (-skĭn'), *n.* The skin of a sheep, or leather prepared from it; a graduate's diploma.

Sheer (shēr), *a.* Bright; pure; clear; simple; mere; downright; transparent or thin; perpendicular; straight up and down.

Sheer (shēr), *v. i.* [SHEERED (shērd); SHEERING.] To deviate from the proper course; to turn aside. — *n.* A turn or change in a course; the longitudinal curve of a ship's deck or sides; *pl.* shears, a hoisting implement.

Sheet (shēt), *n.* A broad expanse; a broad piece of linen or cotton cloth spread over a bed; a broad piece of paper; a newspaper; an expanse of water; a thinly expanded portion of metal, etc.; a rope fastened to the lower corner of a sail, to extend and retain it in position; *pl.* the space in the forward or after part of a boat, where there are no rowers. — *v. i.* To fold in a sheet; to cover as with a sheet; to expand, as a sheet. — **Sheet anchor.** The largest anchor of a ship; the chief support; main reliance. — **Sheet'ing**, *n.* Cloth for sheets.

sheik (shēk; *Ar.* shāk), *n.* The head of an Arab tribe. [Written also *scheik*, *shaik*, *sheikh*.]

Shek'el (shĕk''l), *n.* An ancient weight and coin among the Jews.

Shel'drake' (shĕl'drāk'), *n.* A large species of duck, resembling a goose in shape.

Sheldrake.

Shelf (shĕlf), *n.*; *pl.* SHELVES (shĕlvz). A raised horizontal board or platform, for holding vessels, books, etc.; a sandbank in the sea, or a rock, or ledge of rocks, rendering the water shallow and dangerous to ships. — **Shelf'y** (-ỹ), *a.* Abounding in shelves; full of shallows.

Shell (shĕl), *n.* A hard outside covering, esp. the natural protection of certain fruits and animals and of eggs; a bomb, or hollow iron sphere of iron, filled with gunpowder, designed to burst into pieces when the powder explodes. — *v. t.* [SHELLED (shĕld); SHELLING.] To divest or take out of the shell; to separate (corn, etc.) from the ear; to throw bomb shells into. — *v. i.* To fall off; to cast the exterior covering. — **Shell'er**, *n.* — **Shell'y**, *a.* Abounding with, or consisting of, shells. — **Shell'bark'** (-bärk'), *n.* A kind of hickory having loose and peeling bark. — **Shell'fish'**, *n.* An aquatic animal covered with a shell.

Shell'-lac' (shĕl'lăk'), **Shel'lac'**, *n.* The resin lac, melted and strained, and spread into plates.

Shel'ter (shĕl'tẽr), *n.* That which covers or defends from injury; an asylum; a refuge; protection; security. — *v. t.* [SHELTERED (-tẽrd); SHELTERING.] To furnish a shelter for; to shield; to protect. — *v. i.* To take shelter. — **Shel'ter-less**, *a.* Destitute of shelter.

Shel'tie (shĕl'tỹ), *n.* A Shetland pony. [Written also *shelty*.]

Shelve (shĕlv), *v. t.* [SHELVED (shĕlvd); SHELVING.] To furnish with, or put on, a shelf; to put aside or out of sight. — *v. i.* To incline; to be sloping. — **Shelv'y** (-ỹ), *a.* Full of rocks or sandbanks; shallow.

She'ol (shē'ōl), *n.* The place of departed spirits; Hades.

Shep'herd (shĕp'ẽrd), *n.* One employed in tending sheep; the pastor of a congregation. — **Shep'herd-ess** (-ẽrd-ĕs), *n.* A woman that tends sheep; a rustic lass.

Sher'bet (shẽr'bĕt), *n.* An Oriental drink flavored with fruits and sweetened; a flavored water ice.

Sherd (shẽrd), *n.* A fragment.

Sher'iff (shĕr'Yf), *n.* The chief officer of a county. — **Sher'iff-al-ty** (-*al*-tỹ), **Sher'iff-ship** (-shĭp), *n.* The office of sheriff; shrievalty.

Sher'ry (shĕr'rỹ), *n.* A strong wine of amber color.

Shew (shō), **Shewn** (shōn). See SHOW, *v. t.*

Shield (shēld), *n.* A piece of defensive armor; a defense; protection. — *v. t.* To protect.

Shift (shĭft), *v. t. & i.* To change; to transfer from one place to another; to change (clothes, residence, principles, etc.). — *n.* A turning from one thing to another; an expedient; fraud; artifice; a woman's under-garment; a chemise. — **Shift'er**, *n.* — **Shift'less**, *a.* Destitute of expedients; incapable; improvident; lazy; weak. — **Shift'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Shift'less-ness**, *n.* — **Shift'y** (-ỹ), *a.* Fertile in shifts or evasions; tricky. — **Shift'i-ness**, *n.*

Shil-la'lah (shĭl-lā'lä), **Shil-la'ly** (-lỹ), *n.* A cudgel. [*Irish*]

Shil'ling (shĭl'lĭng), *n.* An English silver coin, worth 12 pence, or the twentieth of a pound, equivalent to about 24 cents.

Shil'ly-shal'ly (shĭl'Y-shăl'Y), *adv.* In an irresolute or hesitating manner. — *v. i.* To hesitate; to busy one's self with trifles. — *n.* Irresolution; occupation with trifles.

Shi'ly, *adv.* See SHYLY, under SHY, *a.*

Shim'mer (shĭm'mẽr), *v. i.* [SHIMMERED (-mẽrd); SHIMMERING.] To shine faintly; to glisten. — *n.* A gleaming; a glimmering.

Shin (shĭn), *n.* The fore part of the leg, between ankle and knee. — *v. i. & t.* [SHINNED (shĭnd); SHINNING.] To climb with the hands and legs; to run about, as in borrowing money.

Shin'dy (shĭn'dỹ), *n.* An uproar; spree; row.

Shine (shin), *v. i.* [*imp.* SHONE (shŏn *or* shōn); *p. p.* SHONE or SHINED (shīnd); *p. pr.* SHINING.] To emit rays of light; to be lively and animated; to be conspicuous. — *n.* Fair weather; brightness; luster; gloss; a fancy. — **Shin'er**, *n.* That which shines; a small fresh-water fish of the minnow kind. — **Shin'ing**, *a.* Radiant; bright; splendid; conspicuous; distinguished. — **Shin'y** (-ỹ), *a.* Bright; clear; unclouded.

Shin'gle (shĭn'g'l), *n.* Round, water-worn, loose gravel and pebbles.

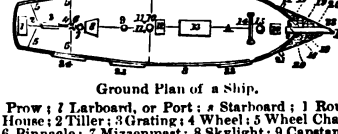
Shin'gle (shĭn'g'l), *n.* An oblong piece of wood, thinner at one end than the other, for covering roofs, etc., the thick ends of one row overlapping the thin ends of the row below. — **Shin'gle**, *v. t.* [SHINGLED (-g'ld); SHINGLING.] To cover with shingles; to cut (hair) so that the ends are evenly exposed.

Shin'gle (shĭn'g'l), *v. t.* To squeeze or hammer (iron from the puddling furnace), to expel impurities. — **Shin'gler**, *n.*

Shin'gles (shĭn'g'lz), *n.* A kind of herpes or tetter, encircling the body like a girdle.

Shin'ing, Shin'y. See under SHINE, *v. i.*

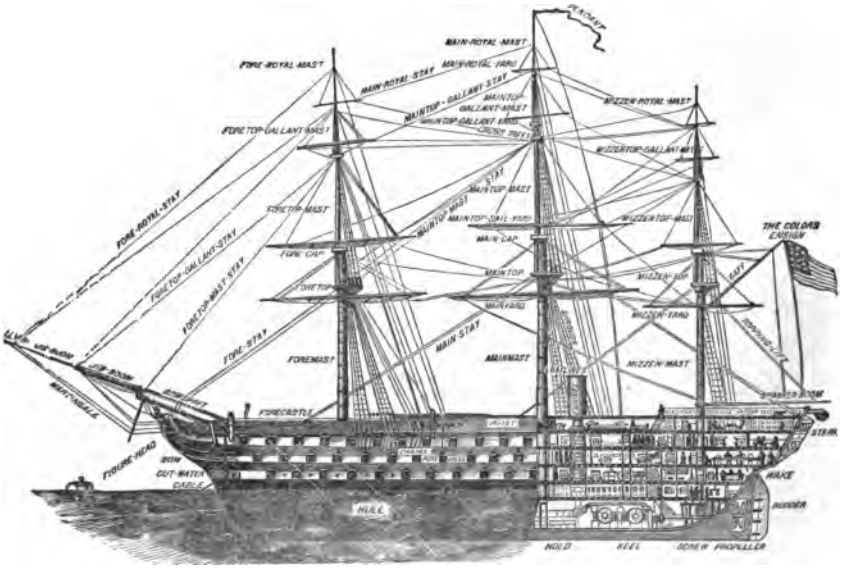
Ship (shĭp), *n.* A large seagoing vessel, esp. one square-rigged and having three masts. — *v. t.*



Ground Plan of a Ship.

p Prow; *l* Larboard, or Port; *s* Starboard; 1 Round-House; 2 Tiller; 3 Grating; 4 Wheel; 5 Wheel Chains; 6 Binnacle; 7 Mizzenmast; 8 Skylight; 9 Capstan; 10 Mainmast; 11 Pumps; 12 Galley or Caboose; 13 Main Hatchway; 14 Windlass; 15 Foremast; 16 Fore Hatchway; 17 Bitts; 18 Bowsprit; 19 Head Rail; 20 Boomkins; 21 Bows; 22 Fore Chains; 23 Main Chains; 24 Mizzen Chains.

[SHIPPED (shĭpt); SHIPPING (shĭp′pĭng).] To put on board of a ship or vessel; to dispose of; to engage for service on a ship; to fix anything in its place; to send (freight) by any conveyance. — *v. i.* To engage for service on a ship. — **Ship′per**, *n.* One who sends goods by ship or other conveyance. — **Ship′board′** (-bōrd′), *adv.* Upon a ship; aboard. — **Ship′mas′ter** (-mȧs′tẽr), *n.* The captain or commander of a ship. — **Ship′mate′** (-māt′), *n.* A fellow sailor. — **Ship′ment** (-mẽnt), *n.* A putting anything on board of a ship or other public conveyance; embarkation; that which is shipped. — **Ship′ping**, *a.* Relating to ships. — *n.* The sending goods by ship or other conveyance; ships collectively; tonnage. — **Ship′shape′** (-shāp′), *a.* & *adv.* In a seamanlike manner; trim; orderly; properly; according to usage. — **Ship′wreck′** (-rĕk′), *n.* The destruction of a vessel by being driven against rocks, shoals, etc.; total destruction; ruin. — *v. t.* [SHIPWRECKED (-rĕkt′); SHIPWRECKING.] To destroy (a ship at sea); to expose (sailors) to destruction by the loss of a ship. — **Ship′wright′** (-rīt′), *n.* A builder of vessels. — **Ship′yard′** (-yärd′), *n.* A yard where ships are built, repaired, etc.



Shire (shīr, shēr, shĭr, shẽr), *n.* A county.

Shirk (shẽrk), *v. t.* [SHIRKED (shẽrkt); SHIRKING.] To avoid or get off from; to slink away. — *n.* One who avoids duty or lives by shifts and tricks.

Shirr (shẽr), *n.* A sewing (cloth) in parallel rows of gathers. — **Shirred** (shẽrd), *a.* Gathered into a shirr; broken into an earthen dish and baked over the fire; — said of eggs.

Shirt (shẽrt), *n.* A garment worn next the upper part of the body. — **Shirt′ing**, *n.* Cloth for shirts.

Shive (shīv), *n.* A slice; a fragment; a thin flat cork for a wide-mouthed bottle; a wooden bung for a cask.

Shiv′er (shĭv′ẽr), *n.* A small fragment or splinter. — *v. t.* & *i.* [SHIVERED (-ẽrd); SHIVERING.] To break into many small pieces; to shatter.

Shiv′er (shĭv′ẽr), *v. i.* To quake; to tremble; to quiver from cold or fear. — *n.* A shivering; a shuddering; a tremor.

Shoal (shōl), *n.* A crowd; a throng; — said esp. of fish. — *v. i.* [SHOALED (shōld); SHOALING.] To assemble in a multitude; to crowd.

Shoal (shōl), *a.* Of little depth; shallow. — *n.* A place where the water of a sea, river, pond, etc., is shallow; a bar; a sandbank. — *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become shallow. — **Shoal′y** (shōl′ĭ), *a.* Full of shoals; shallow. — **Shoal′i-ness**, *n.* Shallowness.

Shoat (shōt), *n.* A young hog. See SHOTE.

Shock (shŏk), *n.* A pile of sheaves (of wheat, rye, etc.). — *v. t.* & *i.* To collect or make up into shocks.

Shock (shŏk), *n.* A collision; concussion; a thing which surprises or offends; violent agitation of the bodily organs or nervous system. — *v. t.* [SHOCKED (shŏkt); SHOCKING.] To strike against suddenly; to strike with surprise, horror, or disgust; to offend. — **Shock′ing**, *a.* Striking, as with horror or disgust; extremely offensive. — **Shock′ing-ly**, *adv.*

Shock (shŏk), *n.* A dog with long hair or shag; a thick mass of short hair. — *a.* Bushy.

Shod, *imp. & p. p.* of SHOE.

Shod'dy (shŏd'dy), *n.* Fibrous material from refuse woolen goods, rags, druggets, etc.; poor cloth largely composed of shoddy. — *a.* Made of, or containing, shoddy; sham; pretentious.

Shoe (shōō), *n.; pl.* SHOES (shōōz). A covering for the foot; a plate of iron on the bottom of the runner of a sleigh, on a brake, etc.; a socket. — *v. t.* [SHOD (shŏd); SHOEING.] To furnish with shoes; to cover at the bottom. — **Sho'er,** *n.* — **Shoe'black'** (-blăk'), *n.* One who blacks shoes. — **Shoe'mak'er** (-māk'ĕr), *n.* One who makes shoes and boots; a kind of fish.

Shone, *imp. & p. p.* of SHINE.

Shoo (shōō), *interj.* Begone; away; — used in scaring away fowls, etc.

Shook, *imp.* of SHAKE.

Shook (shōōk), *n.* A set of staves for one hogshead, cask, barrel, etc.; a set of boards for a sugar box; the parts of a piece of furniture packed together.

Shoot (shōōt), *n.* A chute, or inclined plane.

Shoot (shōōt), *v. t. & i.* [SHOT (shŏt); SHOOTING.] To dart; to jut; to let fly; to sprout. — *n.* A propelling or driving; a sprout; a young branch. — **Shoot'er,** *n.*

Shop (shŏp), *n.* A place where goods are sold by retail or in which mechanics work; store; warehouse. — *v. i.* [SHOPPED (shŏpt); SHOPPING.] To visit shops for goods. — **Shop'per,** *n.* — **Shop'keep'er** (-kēp'ĕr), *n.* A trader who sells goods by retail. — **Shop'lift'er** (-lĭft'ĕr), *n.* One who steals in a shop. — **Shop'lift'ing,** *n.* Larceny committed in a shop. — **Shop'man** (-măn), *n.* A petty trader; a tradesman.

Shore (shōr), *n.* The coast or land adjacent to a sea, lake, etc. — **Shore'less,** *a.* Having no shore or coast; unbounded; limitless.

Shore (shōr), *n.* A prop, brace, or support. — *v. t.* [SHORED (shōrd); SHORING.] To support by a post or buttress; to prop.

Ship on the Stocks, supported by Shores.

Shorn, *p. p.* of SHEAR.

Short (shōrt), *a.* Not long; brief; inadequate; scanty; defective; abrupt; petulant; crisp; brittle; friable; not prolonged in utterance; engaging to deliver (stock, etc.) which one does not possess. — *n.* A summary account; *pl.* the part of ground grain next finer than bran. — *adv.* In a short manner, as briefly, limitedly, abruptly, suddenly, etc. — **In short.** In few words; briefly; to sum up; in a few words. — **The long and short.** The whole. — **Short'ly,** *adv.* — **Short'ness,** *n.* — **Short'age** (-āj), *n.* Amount of deficiency; deficit. — **Short'com'ing** (-kŭm'ĭng), *n.* A falling or coming short; failure; neglect or failure in duty; fault. — **Short'en** (shōrt'n), *v. t.* [SHORTENED (-'nd); SHORTENING.] To make short; to reduce or diminish; to lessen; to abridge; to restrain; to deprive. — *v. i.* To become short or shorter; to contract. — **Short'en-er,** *n.* — **Short'en-ing,** *n.* A making or becoming short; anything which renders pastry short or friable, as butter or lard. — **Short'hand'** (-hănd'), *n.* Abbreviated writing; stenography. — **Short'-lived'** (-līvd'), *a.* Not living or lasting long; of short continuance. — **Short'sight'ed** (-sīt'ĕd), *a.* Not able to see far; nearsighted; having little regard for the future; heedless. — **Short'sight'ed-ness,** *n.* — **Short'stop'** (-stŏp'), *n.* In baseball, the player stationed between the second and third bases. — **Short'-wind'ed** (-wĭnd'ĕd), *a.* Affected with shortness of breath; having quick respiration.

Shot (shŏt), *n.* Share or proportion; reckoning; scot.

Shot (shŏt), *imp. & p. p.* of SHOOT. — *n.; pl.* SHOT or SHOTS. A shooting; a missile weapon; a ball or bullet; small leaden globules for killing birds, etc.; flight of a missile, or distance traversed by it; a marksman. — *v. t.* [SHOTTED; SHOTTING.] To load (a gun) with shot over a cartridge.

Shote (shōt), *n.* A young hog; a shoat.

Shough (shŏk), *n.* A shockdog.

Should (shŏod), *imp.* of SHALL.

Shoul'der (shōl'dĕr), *n.* The joint connecting the arm with the body; the upper part of the back; the fore leg of an animal dressed for market; projection in machinery, etc. — *v. t.* [SHOULDERED (-dĕrd); SHOULDERING.] To push or thrust with, or take upon, the shoulder; to assume the burden or responsibility of. — **Shoul'der belt.** A belt passing across the shoulder. — **Shoulder blade.** The flat bone of the shoulder; the scapula. — **Shoulder strap.** A strap worn on or over the shoulder; a narrow strap on the shoulder of a military or naval officer, bearing devices which show what rank he holds.

Shout (shout), *v. i.* To utter a sudden and loud cry. — *v. t.* To cry loudly; to clamor. — *n.* A loud burst of voice; a vehement outcry.

Shove (shŭv), *v. t. & i.* [SHOVED (shŭvd); SHOVING.] To drive; to push; to jostle. — *n.* A shoving, pushing, or pressing.

Shov'el (shŭv'l), *n.* A scooplike instrument for throwing earth, etc. — *v. t.* [SHOVELED (-ld) or SHOVELLED; SHOVELING or SHOVELLING.] To throw with a shovel; to gather in great quantities. — **Shov'el-er,** *or* **Shov'el-ler,** *n.*

Show (shō), *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* SHOWED (shōd); *p. p.* SHOWN (shōn) or SHOWED; *p. pr.* SHOWING.] To exhibit; to display; to prove; to appear; to direct. — *n.* A showing; appearance; exhibition; a spectacle; display; parade; likeness; appearance; specious plausibility. — **Show'er,** *n.* — **Show bill.** A broad sheet displaying an advertisement. — **Show card.** A placard; a card for displaying samples. — **Show case.** A glazed case or box for displaying wares or objects on exhibition.

Show'bread' (shō'brĕd'), *n.* Loaves of bread which Jewish priests placed before the Lord, in the sanctuary. [Written also *shewbread.*]

Show'er (shō'ĕr), *n.* One who shows or exhibits.

Show'er (shou'ĕr), *n.* A brief fall of rain or hail. — *v. t. & i.* [SHOWERED (-ĕrd); SHOWERING.] To rain in showers; to wet; to bestow literally. — **Shower bath.** A bath in which water is showered upon the person from above. — **Show'er-y** (-y), *a.* Raining in showers; pertaining to showers.

Show'y (shō'y), *a.* [SHOWIER (-Y-ĕr); SHOWIEST.] Making a show; attracting attention; gay; gaudy; gorgeous; pompous; ostentatious.

Shrank, *imp.* of SHRINK.

Shred (shrĕd), *n.* A long, narrow piece torn off; a strip; a fragment. — *v. t.* [SHRED; SHREDDING.] To cut or tear into small pieces.

Shrew (shrų), *n.* A brawling, turbulent woman; a shrewmouse.

Shrewd (shrųd), *a.* Disposed to be critical; penetrating; sagacious; subtle; artful; acute. — **Shrewd'ly**, *adv.* — **Shrewd'ness**, *n.*

Broad-nosed Shrew.

Shrew'ish (shrų'ĭsh), *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew; froward; petulantly clamorous. — **Shrew'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Shrew'ish-ness**, *n.*

Shrew'mouse (shrų'mous'), *n.* A small, insect-eating, burrowing animal, resembling a mouse.

Shriek (shrēk), *v. i.* [SHRIEKED (shrēkt); SHRIEKING.] To utter a loud, shrill cry. — *n.* A sharp outcry or scream.

Shriev'al-ty (shrēv'*a*l-tў), *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

Shrift (shrĭft), *n.* Confession to a priest.

Shrike (shrīk), *n.* A rapacious bird, feeding on insects, mice, etc.; butcher bird.

Shrill (shrĭl), *a.* Acute in sound; sharp; piercing. — **Shrill'ness**, *n.* — **Shrill'ly**, *adv.*

Shrimp (shrĭmp), *n.* A small crustacean, resembling the lobster; a dwarf.

Shrine (shrīn), *n.* A case or receptacle for sacred relics; an altar.

Shrink (shrĭnk), *v. i.* & *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHRUNK (shrŭnk); *p. pr.* SHRINKING. The old *imp.* SHRANK (shrănk) and *p. p.* SHRUNKEN (-'n) are nearly obsolete.] To become or make less; to shrivel; to contract; to dry up. — *n.* A shrinking; recoil. — **Shrink'age** (-āj), *n.* Contraction; reduction in bulk, dimensions, or value.

Shrive (shrīv), *v. t.* [SHRIVED (shrīvd); SHRIVING.] To receive the confession of; — said of a priest; to confess (one's self).

Shriv'el (shrĭv'l), *v. i.* & *t.* [SHRIVELED (-'ld) or SHRIVELLED; SHRIVELING or SHRIVELLING.] To shrink or contract.

Shroud (shroud), *n.* A cover or garment; a winding sheet; a set of ropes secured to the sides of a vessel and supporting the masts. — *v. t.* To cover with a shroud; to hide; to veil.

Shrouds.

Shrove'tide (shrōv'tīd'), *n.*, or **Shrove Tuesday** (tūz'dā). The Tuesday following Quinquagesima Sunday, and preceding the first day of Lent, or Ash Wednesday.

Shrub (shrŭb), *n.* A liquor composed of fruit acid and sugar, with a little spirits or vinegar.

Shrub, *n.* A dwarf tree. — **Shrub'ber-y** (shrŭb'bĕr-ў), *n.* A collection of shrubs; a place where shrubs are planted. — **Shrub'by** (-bў), *a.* [SHRUBBIER (-bĭ-ēr); SHRUBBIEST.] Full of, like, or consisting of, shrubs or brush. — **Shrub'bi-ness**, *n.*

Shrug (shrŭg), *v. t.* [SHRUGGED (shrŭgd); SHRUGGING.] To draw up; to contract, esp., to express dislike, dread, doubt, etc. — *v. i.* To raise the shoulders, in aversion, dread, doubt, etc. — *n.* A drawing up of the shoulders.

Shrunk'en, *p. p.* of SHRINK. Contracted; dried.

Shuck (shŭk), *n.* A shell or covering; a husk or pod of a nut. — *v. t.* [SHUCKED (shŭkt); SHUCKING.] To deprive (oysters, nuts, corn, etc.) of shucks.

Shud'der (shŭd'dĕr), *v. i.* [SHUDDERED (-dĕrd); SHUDDERING.] To tremble or shake with fear, horror, or aversion; to shiver with cold; to quake. — *n.* Tremor. — **Shud'der-ing-ly**, *adv.*

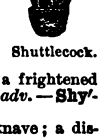
Shuf'fle (shŭf'f'l), *v. t.* [SHUFFLED (-f'ld); SHUFFLING (-flĭng).] To shove one way and the other; to throw into disorder; to change the relative positions of (cards in the pack). — *v. i.* To change the position of cards in a pack; to practice shifts; to move in a slovenly manner; to equivocate; to quibble; to cavil; to sophisticate. — *n.* A shuffling; an evasion; an artifice. — **Shuf'fler**, *n.*

Shun (shŭn), *v. t.* [SHUNNED (shŭnd'; SHUNNING.] To avoid; to get out of the way of; to neglect.

Shunt (shŭnt), *v. t.* To turn off to one side; to turn off (a railroad car upon a side track, or an electric current to another switch); to switch off. — *v. i.* To turn off. — *n.* A turn off to a side track that the principal rail may be left free. — **Shunt'er**, *n.*

Shut (shŭt), *v. t.* & *i.* [SHUT; SHUTTING.] To close; to contract; to prohibit; to bar. — **Shut'ter**, *n.* One who shuts; a cover for a window or other aperture.

Shut'tle (shŭt't'l), *n.* A weaver's instrument for passing the thread of the woof of cloth between the threads of the warp. — **Shut'tle-cock'** (-kŏk'), **Shut'tle-cork'** (-kōrk'), *n.* A cork stuck with feathers, to be struck by a battledoor in play; the game thus played.



Shuttlecock.

Shy (shī), *a.* [SHYER (shī'ĕr); SHYEST.] Sensitively timid; reserved; coy; wary; suspicious. — *v. i.* [SHIED (shīd); SHYING.] To start suddenly aside, as if frightened. — *n.* A sudden start aside, as by a frightened horse; a fling. — **Shy'ly, Shi'ly**, *adv.* — **Shy'ness, Shi'ness**, *n.*

Shy'ster (shī'stĕr), *n.* A trickish knave; a dishonest lawyer.

Si (sē). A syllable applied, in solmization, to the note B, or to the seventh tone of the major diatonic scale.

Sib'i-lant (sĭb'Ĭ-l*a*nt), *a.* Hissing. — *n.* A letter uttered with a hissing sound, as *s* and *z*. — **Sib'i-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Utterance with a hissing sound; the sound itself.

Sib'yl (sĭb'ĭl), *n.* An ancient pagan prophetess; a female fortune teller. — **Sib'yl-line** (-lĭn), *a.* Pertaining to sibyls, or like their productions.

‖**Sic** (sĭk), *adv.* [L.] Thus; literally.

Sice (sīz *or* sīs), *n.* The number six at dice.

Sick (sĭk), *a.* Affected with, or attended by, nausea or disease of any kind; ill; ailing. — **Sick'ness**, *n.* — **Sick headache**. Headache attended with disordered stomach and nausea. — **Sick'en** (sĭk'n), *v. t.* [SICKENED (-'nd); SICKENING.] To disgust; to make sick. — *v. i.* To be filled to disgust; to be satiated; to become disgusting or sick. — **Sick'ish**, *a.* Somewhat sick; nauseous. — **Sick'ish-ness**, *n.*

Sic'kle (sĭk'k'l), *n.* A reaping hook. — **Sic'kle-man** (-măn), *n.* A reaper.

Sick'ly (sĭk'lў), *a.* [SICKLIER (-lĭ-ēr); SICKLI-

EST.] Somewhat sick; producing disease; ailing; weakly; feeble; languid; faint.— **Sick′li-ness** (sĭk′lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Side (sīd), *n.* The broad part of a thing; one of the surfaces limiting a solid; the part of the body about the ribs; party; interest; favor. — *a.* Being on or toward the side; lateral; indirect; oblique. — *v. i.* To embrace the opinions of one party, when opposed to another. — **Side′board′** (-bōrd′), *n.* A piece of dining-room furniture, to hold dishes, etc. — **Sid′ing**, *n.* A taking sides or attaching one's self to a party; a side track of a railroad; the covering of the outer wall of a frame house. — **Side′ling** (-lĭng), *a.* Inclining to one side; sloping; inclined. — **Side′long** (-lŏng), *a.* Lateral; oblique; not directly in front. — *adv.* Obliquely; in the direction of the side. — **Side′wise′** (-wīz′), **Side′ways′** (-wāz′), *adv.* Toward or on one side; inclining.

Sid′er-al (sĭd′ẽr-*a*l), **Si-de′re-al** (sī-dē′rē-*a*l), *a.* Relating to the stars; starry; measured by the apparent motion of the stars.

Sid′er-og′ra-phy (sĭd′ẽr-ŏg′rȧ-fȳ), *n.* Art of engraving on steel; process of multiplying copies of engraved steel plates. — **Sid′er-o-graph′ic** (-ō-grăf′ĭk), **Sid′er-o-graph′ic-al** (-ĭ-k*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to siderography, or performed by engraved plates of steel.

Side′ways′, Side′wise′, etc. See under SIDE, *n.*

Si′dle (sī′d'l), *v. i.* [SIDLED (-d'ld); SIDLING.] To move side foremost.

Siege (sēj), *n.* The besetting a fortified place to compel the garrison to surrender.

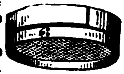
Si′en-ite, *n.* See SYENITE.

Si-en′na (sĭ-ĕn′nȧ), *n.* Clay of a brownish yellow color, used as a pigment.

‖**Si-er′ra** (sē-ĕr-rȧ), *n.* A ridge of mountains and craggy rocks.

‖**Si-es′ta** (sē-ĕs′tȧ), *n.* A short sleep in the daytime; a nap.

Sieve (sĭv), *n.* A utensil for separating the fine part of a pulverized substance from the coarse; a coarse basket.


Sieve.

Sift (sĭft), *v. t.* To separate (the fine part of a substance from the coarse) by a sieve; to analyze; to scrutinize. — **Sift′er**, *n.*

Sigh (sī), *v. i.* [SIGHED (sīd); SIGHING.] To make a deep respiration, esp. in fatigue, grief, etc.; to lament. — *v. t.* To lament or express by sighs. — *n.* A deep respiration; a manifestation of grief. — **Sigh′er** (sī′ẽr), *n.*

Sight (sīt), *n.* A seeing; perception of objects by the eye; vision; faculty of vision; examination; view; show; spectacle; an aperture through which objects are to be seen, and the direction ascertained; a point or notch on a firearm, to guide the eye in taking aim. — *v. t.* [SIGHTED; SIGHTING.] To get sight of; to look at through a sight; to see accurately; to direct (a gun) by means of a sight. — *v. i.* To obtain a distinct view; to aim. — **Sight′less**, *a.* Wanting sight; blind; unpleasing to the eye; unsightly. — **Sight′ly** (-lȳ), *a.* Open to sight; pleasing to the sight; comely. — **Sight′li-ness**, *n.* — **Sight′-see′ing** (-sē′ĭng), *a.* Given to seeing sights. — *n.* Act of seeing sights; eagerness for novelties or curiosities. — **Sight′-se′er**, *n.*

Sign (sīn), *n.* A token; a mark; an indication; symbol; omen; presage; manifestation. — *v. t.* [SIGNED (sīnd); SIGNING.] To represent by a sign; to signify; to affix a signature to. — *v. i.* To make a sign or signal; to communicate signs. — **Sign′er**, *n.*

Sig′nal (sĭg′n*a*l), *n.* A sign agreed upon to give notice of some occurrence, command, or danger, to one at a distance; a token; an indication. — *a.* Eminent; remarkable; notable; conspicuous. — *v. t.* [SIGNALED (-n*a*ld) or SIGNALLED; SIGNALING or SIGNALLING.] To communicate by signals. — **Sig′nal-ly**, *adv.* — **Sig′nal-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* [SIGNALIZED (-īzd); SIGNALIZING.] To make signal or eminent; to communicate by a signal.

Sig′na-ture (sĭg′nȧ-tūr), *n.* A sign or mark impressed; the name of a person written with his own hand.

Sign′er (sīn′ẽr), *n.* See under SIGN, *n.*

Sig′net (sĭg′nĕt), *n.* A seal; a sovereign's seal for private letters, etc.

Sig-nif′i-cant (sĭg-nĭf′ĭ-k*a*nt), *a.* Fitted or designed to signify something; important; momentous. — *n.* A sign; a token; a symbol. — **Sig-nif′i-cant-ly**, *adv.* — **Sig-nif′i-cance** (-ĭ-k*a*ns), **Sig-nif′i-can-cy** (-k*a*n-sȳ), *n.* — **Sig-nif′i-ca-tive** (-kȧ-tĭv), *a.* Having meaning. — **Sig′ni-fi-ca′tion** (sĭg′nĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* A signifying; thing made known. — **Sig′ni-fy** (-fī), *v. t.* [SIGNIFIED (-fīd); SIGNIFYING.] To make known by a sign; to express; to declare; to intimate; to imply; to mean. — *v. i.* To express meaning with force; to matter.

Sign′ior (sēn′yẽr), *n.* Señor; signor.

‖**Si-gnor′** (sē-nyōr′), *n.* [It.] Sir; Mr.; — an Italian title of address. — ‖**Si-gno′ra** (-nyō′rȧ), *n.* Madam; Mrs.; — an Italian title of respect. — ‖**Si′gno-ri′na** (sē′nyō-rē′nȧ), *n.* Miss; — Italian title for a young lady.

Sign′post′ (sīn′pōst′), *n.* A post supporting a sign, or on which to display posters.

Si′lence (sī′l*e*ns), *n.* State of being silent; secrecy; quiet. — *interj.* Be silent. — *v. t.* [SILENCED (-l*e*nst); SILENCING (-l*e*n-sĭng).] To still; to hush. — **Si′lent** (sī′l*e*nt), *a.* Free from sound or noise; mute; taciturn; dumb; quiet; still; dormant. — **Si′lent-ly**, *adv.* — **Si′lent-ness**, *n.*

Silhouette.

Si′lex (sī′lĕks), *n.* [L., a flint.] Silica.

Sil′hou-ette′ (sĭl′ōō-ĕt′ *or* sĭl′ōō-ĕt′), *n.* A profile likeness in black. — *v. t.* To represent by a silhouette.

Sil′i-ca (sĭl′ĭ-kȧ), *n.* The material constituting quartz and sand. — **Si-li′ceous** (sĭ-lĭsh′ŭs), **Si-li′cious**, *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or like, silica. — **Si-lic′ic** (-lĭs′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, flint or quartz. — **Sil′i-con** (sĭl′ĭ-kŏn), *n.* A nonmetallic chemical element, a nonconductor of electricity, and the base of silex, or silica.

Sil′i-qua (sĭl′ĭ-kwȧ), *n.*; *pl.* SILIQUÆ (-kwē). A silique. — **Sil′ique** (sĭl′ĭk *or* sĭ-lēk′), *n.* A seed vessel, of two valves, with seeds attached to both sutures. — **Sil′i-quous** (sĭl′ĭ-kwŭs), *a.* Bearing, pertaining to, or resembling, siliques.

Silique.

Silk (sĭlk), *n.* The fine, soft thread produced, by various caterpillars, in the form of a cocoon; thread spun, or cloth woven, from this material. — **Silk'y** (-ȳ) [SILKIER; SILKIEST], **Silk'en** (sĭlk'n), *a.* Made of, or like, silk; soft; tender; smooth.

Silk'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* The caterpillar which produces silk; the larva of any of the numerous moths which spin silk in making their cocoons.

Silkworm. *a* Larva; *b* Pupa; *c* Adult Female; *d* Adult Male.

Sill (sĭl), *n.* The basis or foundation of a house, bridge, loom, etc.; a threshold.

Sil'la-bub (sĭl'ȧ-bŭb), *n.* A mixture of wine or cider with milk, forming a soft curd. [Written also *syllabub*.]

Sil'ly (sĭl'ȳ), *a.* [SILLIER (sĭl'ĭ-ẽr); SILLIEST.] Weak in intellect; witless; foolish; imprudent. — **Sil'li-ly** (-lĭ-lȳ), *adv.* — **Sil'li-ness**, *n.*

Si'lo (sī'lō; *F.* sē'lō'), *n.* An air-tight pit for packing away green fodder for winter use.

Silt (sĭlt), *n.* Mud or fine earth deposited from water. — *v. t. & i.* To fill with mud; to choke; to ooze.

Sil'va (sĭl'vȧ), *n.* The forest trees of a country, or the study of them. [Written also *sylva*.] — **Sil'van** (-vȧn), *a.* Pertaining to woods or groves; woody. [Written also *sylvan*.]

Sil'ver (sĭl'vẽr), *n.* A precious metal of white color; coin made of silver; the color of silver. — *a.* Made of, or like, silver. — *v. t.* [SILVERED (-vẽrd); SILVERING.] To cover with silver; to make smooth and bright, or white and shining, like silver. — **Sil'ver-ing**, *n.* A coating the surface of anything with silver. — **Sil'ver-smith'** (-smĭth'), *n.* One who works in silver. — **Sil'ver-y** (-vẽr-ȳ), *a.* Resembling or covered with silver.

Sim'i-lar (sĭm'ĭ-lẽr), *a.* Exactly corresponding; alike. — **Sim'i-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **Sim'i-lar'i-ty**, (-lăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Perfect or partial resemblance.

Sim'i-le (sĭm'ĭ-lē), *n.*; *pl.* SIMILES (-lēz). A similitude. — **Si-mil'i-tude** (sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Resemblance; likeness; comparison.

Sim'i-tar, *n.* See SCIMITER.

Sim'mer (sĭm'mẽr), *v. i. & t.* [SIMMERED (-mẽrd); SIMMERING.] To boil gently.

Si-moom' (sĭ-mōōm'), **Si-moon'** (-mōōn'), *n.* A hot, dry wind, that blows in Arabia and Syria.

Sim'per (sĭm'pẽr), *v. i.* [SIMPERED (-pẽrd); SIMPERING.] To smile in a silly, affected, or conceited manner. — *n.* An affected or silly smile. — **Sim'per-er**, *n.* — **Sim'per-ing-ly**, *adv.*

Sim'ple (sĭm'p'l), *a.* [SIMPLER (-plẽr); SIMPLEST.] Single; not complex; plain; unadorned; clear; intelligible; straightforward; frank; open; credulous; silly; foolish; unwise. — *n.* Something not mixed or compounded; a medicinal plant. — **Sim'ply**, *adv.* — **Sim'ple-ness**, **Sim-plic'i-ty** (-plĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Sim'ple-ton** (-p'l-tŭn), *n.* A silly person; a fool. — **Sim'pli-fi-ca'tion** (sĭm'-plĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A simplifying, or making simple. — **Sim'pli-fy** (sĭm'plĭ-fī), *v. t.* [SIMPLIFIED (-fīd); SIMPLIFYING.] To make simple; to show an easier or shorter process for doing.

Sim'u-late (sĭm'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To assume appearance of without reality; to counterfeit; to feign. — *a.* Feigned; pretended. — **Sim'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A simulating, or putting on what is not true; feint; pretense.

Si'mul-ta'ne-ous (sī'mŭl-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Existing or happening at the same time. — **Si'mul-ta'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Si'mul-ta'ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

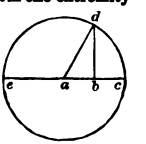
Sin (sĭn), *n.* Violation of divine law or of duty; crime; iniquity; wickedness; wrong. — *v. i.* [SINNED (sĭnd); SINNING.] To violate duty, rights, law, or propriety. — **Sin'ner**, *n.* — **Sin'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Full of sin; wicked. — **Sin'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Sin'ful-ness**, *n.* — **Sin'less** (-lĕs), *a.* Free from sin; pure; perfect. — **Sin'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Sin'less-ness**, *n.*

Sin'a-pism (sĭn'ȧ-pĭz'm), *n.* A poultice of mustard seed.

Since (sĭns), *adv.* In time past; before this or now; ago. — *prep.* From the time of; subsequently to; after. — *conj.* Since the time when; from; because; considering.

Sin-cere' (sĭn-sẽr'), *a.* [SINCERER; SINCEREST.] Pure; honest; hearty; unfeigned; real; frank. — **Sin-cere'ly**, *adv.* — **Sin-cere'ness**, **Sin-cer'i-ty** (-sĕr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Sine (sīn), *n.* A perpendicular from one extremity of an arc to the diameter drawn through the other extremity.



Sine.
db Sine; *dc* Arc; *cae* Diameter.

Si'ne-cure (sī'nē-kūr), *n.* An office or position yielding pay, but requiring no active service. — **Si'ne-cur'ist** (-kūr'-ĭst), *n.* One who has a sinecure.

Sin'ew (sĭn'ū), *n.* A tendon; strength. — *v. t.* [SINEWED (-ūd); SINEWING.] To knit as by sinews. — **Sin'ewed**, *a.* Furnished with sinews; firm; vigorous. — **Sin'ew-less**, *a.* Having no sinews or vigor. — **Sin'ew-y** (-ȳ), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, sinews; strong; firm.

Sin'ful, **Sin'ful-ly**, etc. See under SIN, *n.*

Sing (sĭng), *v. i. & t.* [*imp.* SUNG (sŭng), or SANG (săng); *p. p.* SUNG; *p. pr.* SINGING.] To utter musical or melodious sounds; to celebrate in song. — **Sing'er**, *n.*

Singe (sĭnj), *v. t.* [SINGED (sĭnjd); SINGEING.] To burn slightly or superficially; to scorch. — *n.* A slight burn.

Sin'gle (sĭn'g'l), *a.* One only; individual; separate; unmarried; pure; unmixed; sincere. — *v. t.* [SINGLED (-g'ld); SINGLING.] To select; to separate. — *n.* A unit. — **Sin'gle-ness**, *n.* — **Sin'gly** (-glȳ), *adv.* — **Sin'gle-hand'ed** (-hănd'ĕd), *a.* Having one hand or workman only; alone; unassisted. — **Sin'gle-heart'ed** (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Having a single or honest heart, without duplicity.

Sing'song' (sĭng'sŏng'), *n.* A drawling tone; bad singing. — *a.* Monotonous.

Sin'gu-lar (sĭn'gū-lẽr), *a.* Single; individual; out of the ordinary course of things; extraordinary; rare; peculiar; strange; odd. — *n.* The singular number, in grammar. — **Sin'gu-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **Sin'gu-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Sin'is-ter (sĭn'ĭs-tẽr), *a.* On the left hand; left; unlucky; dishonest. — **Sin'is-trous** (-trŭs), *a.* Being on, or inclined to, the left side; wrong; absurd. — **Sin'is-tror'sal** (-trôr'sȧl), *a.* Rising from left to right, as a spiral line, or helix.

Sink (sĭnk), *v. i.* [*imp.* Sunk (sŭnk) (Sank (săngk) *obsolese.*); *p. p.* Sunk (*obs.* Sunken (-'n) used as *a.*); *p. pr.* Sinking.] To fall; to subside; to enter deeply; to fall below the surface; to be depressed; to decline; to decrease. — *v. t.* To cause to sink; to immerse; to depress; to degrade; to suppress; to reduce; to diminish. — *n.* A drain to carry off filth, or a box, connected with a drain, for receiving filthy water, etc. — **Sink'er**, *n.*

Sin'less, **Sin'ner**, etc. See under Sin, *n.*

Sin'u-ate (sĭn'ū-āt), *v. t.* To wind; to turn. — **Sin'u-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A winding. — **Sin'u-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality of bending in and out. — **Sin'u-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Bending in and out; of a serpentine form; crooked.

Sip (sĭp), *v. t.* & *i.* [Sipped (sĭpt); Sipping.] To drink sparingly; to taste. — *n.* A small draught; a slight taste.

Si'phon (sī'fŏn), *n.* A bent tube for transferring liquid from one vessel to another.

a Siphon, through which water is flowing from the Dish *b*.

Sir (sẽr), *n.* A title of deference used in address, or prefixed to the Christian name of a knight or baronet.

Sire (sīr), *n.* A father; a progenitor; a title of address to a king or an emperor; the male parent of a beast. — *v. t.* [Sired (sīrd); Siring.] To beget; to procreate.

Si'ren (sī'rĕn), *n.* A fabled sea nymph whose sweet singing led sailors to destruction; an alluring woman; a fog horn. — *a.* Pertaining to a siren; bewitching; alluring.

Sir'loin (sẽr'loin), *n.* A loin of beef. [Written also *surloin.*]

Sir'name, *n.* See Surname.

Si-roc'co (sĭ-rŏk'kō), *n.*; *pl.* Sirroccos (-kōz). A noxious wind from the Libyan deserts.

Sir'rah (sĭr'rā), *n.* Sir; — a word of contempt or of playfulness.

Sir'up (sĭr'ŭp), **Syr'up**, *n.* Sweet juice of vegetables, or sugar boiled with vegetable infusions. — **Sir'up-y** (-ў), *a.* Like sirup.

Sis'kin (sĭs'kĭn), *n.* A bird of the finch kind.

Sis'ter (sĭs'tẽr), *n.* A woman born of the same parents as another person, or associated with another person, as in the same faith, society, etc. — **Sis'ter-hood** (-hŏŏd), *n.* A society of women united in one faith or order; relationship or duty of a sister. — **Sis'ter-in-law'** (-ĭn-lą'), *n.*; *pl.* Sisters-in-law. A husband's or wife's sister; a brother's wife. — **Sis'ter-ly** (-lў), *a.* Like or becoming a sister.

Sit (sĭt), *v. i.* [*imp.* Sat (săt) (Sate (sāt, *rarely* sĕt), *archaic*); *p. p.* Sat (Sitten (sĭt'-t'n), *obs.*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Sitting.] To rest upon the haunches; to perch; to brood; to rest; to fit. — *v. t.* To keep the seat upon. — **Sit'ting**, *n.* A placing one's self on a seat; a seat in a church; a meeting of a body of men to transact business; a session.

Site (sīt), *n.* Place; situation.

Sithe (sīth), *n.* A scythe.

Sit'u-ate (sĭt'ū-āt), **Sit'u-a'ted** (-ā'tĕd), *a.* Having a situation; seated, placed, or permanently fixed. — **Sit'u-a'tion** (sĭt'ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* Location; position; circumstances; station; post; place; office; plight; predicament.

Sitz' bath' (sĭts' bäth'). A tub for bathing in a sitting posture; a bath so taken.

Six (sĭks), *a.* Twice three; one more than five. — *n.* The sum of three and three; a symbol representing six units, as 6, or vi.

Six'fold' (sĭks'fōld'), *a.* Six times as much or many.

Six'pence (sĭks'pens), *n.* An English silver coin worth six pennies.

Six'teen' (sĭks'tēn'), *a.* Six and ten. — *n.* The sum of ten and six; a symbol representing sixteen units, as 16, or xvi. — **Six'teenth'** (-tēnth'), *a.* Next in order after the fifteenth; being one of sixteen equal parts. — *n.* One of sixteen equal parts; the next after the fifteenth; a musical interval of two octaves and a second.

Sixth (sĭksth), *a.* Next after the fifth; being one of six equal parts. — *n.* One of six equal parts; the next after the fifth; a musical interval of four tones and a semitone. — **Sixth'ly**, *adv.* In the sixth place.

Six'ti-eth (sĭks'tĭ-ĕth), *a.* Next after the fifty-ninth; being one of sixty equal parts. — *n.* One of sixty equal parts; the next after the fifty-ninth.

Six'ty (sĭks'tў), *a.* Six times ten; threescore. — *n.* The sum of six times ten; a symbol representing sixty units, as 60, or lx., or LX.

Siz'a-ble (sīz'ą-b'l), *a.* Of considerable bulk, or reasonable or suitable size.

Si'zar (sī'zẽr), *n.* A student in Cambridge University, England, of a rank next below the pensioners.

Size (sīz), *n.* Thin glue, used in bookbinding, paperhanging, etc.; a glutinous or viscid substance. — *v. t.* [Sized (sīzd); Sizing.] To cover, prepare, or treat with size. — **Siz'ing**, *n.* Size, or the use of it. — **Siz'y** (-ў), *a.* Glutinous; viscous.

Size (sīz), *n.* Extent of superficies or volume; dimension; greatness; magnitude. — *v. t.* [Sized (sīzd); Sizing.] To arrange, according to size or bulk; to fit; to adjust. — **Siz'ing**, *n.* A sorting by size; the bringing anything to a certain size.

Siz'zle (sĭz'z'l), *v. i.* To hiss, like hot metal dipped into water. — *n.* A hissing sound.

Skate (skāt), *n.* A frame for the foot, with a metallic runner (or small wheels), for moving rapidly on ice, etc. — *v. i.* To slide or move on skates. — **Skat'er**, *n.* One who skates; a long-legged insect which runs on the surface of water, as if skating.

Skate (skāt), *n.* A flat-bodied fish of the ray kind, having the skin set with spines, and broad pectoral fins.

Ske-dad'dle (skē-dăd'd'l), *v. i.* To run away as if in panic. — *n.* A flight. [*Colloq., U. S.*]

Skein (skān), *n.* A knot, or number of knots, of thread or yarn.

Skel'e-ton (skĕl'ē-tŭn), *n.* The bony structure of an animal, without the flesh, muscles, etc. [see *Illust.*, p. 397]; the general structure or frame of a building, a sermon, etc. — **Skel'e-tal** (-tal), *a.* Pertaining to the skeleton.

Skep'tic (skĕp'tĭk), *n.* [Written also *sceptic.*] One undecided as to what is true; a doubter, esp. as to the divine origin of Christianity. — **Skep'tic, Skep'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Doubting; questioning or denying the truth of revelation. — **Skep'ti-cism** (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Doubt.

Sketch (skĕch), *n.* An outline or first rough draught or plan of a design; delineation. — *v. t.* [SKETCHED (skĕcht); SKETCHING.] To draw in outline; to design; to draught; to portray; to paint. — **Sketch'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Containing only an outline or rough form; hasty; incomplete.

Skew'er (skū'ẽr), *n.* A pin to hold meat in form. — *v. t.* [SKEWERED (-ẽrd); SKEWERING.] To fasten with skewers.

Skid (skĭd), *n.* A timber used as a fender, support, etc.; a chain fastening a wagon wheel descending a hill. — *v. t.* To protect, support, move, or check with a skid.

Skiff (skĭf), *n.* A small, light boat. — *v. t.* [SKIFFED (skĭft); SKIFFING.] To sail in a skiff.

Skill (skĭl), *n.* Familiar knowledge, united with dexterity in performance. — **Skilled** (skĭld), **Skill'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Possessed of skill; dexterous; masterly; adroit; clever. — **Skill'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Skill'ful-ness**, *n.*

Skil'let (skĭl'ĕt), *n.* A small kettle or boiler.

Skim (skĭm), *v. t.* & *i.* [SKIMMED (skĭmd); SKIMMING.] To clear (a liquid) from scum; to pass near the surface of; to hasten along superficially. — **Skim'mer**, *n.* — **Skim milk**. Milk from which the cream has been taken; skimmed milk. — **Skim'ming**, *n.* A taking off (milk, cream, etc., floating upon a liquid); *pl.* matter skimmed from the surface of a liquid.

Skin (skĭn), *n.* The external covering of animal bodies; a hide; a pelt; the exterior coat of fruits and plants. — *v. t.* [SKINNED (skĭnd); SKINNING.] To strip off the skin or hide of; to flay; to peel; to cover with skin. — *v. i.* To be covered with skin. — **Skin'ner**, *n.* — **Skin'-deep'** (-dēp'), *n.* Superficial; slight. — **Skin'flint'** (-flĭnt'), *n.* A miser; a niggard. — **Skin'less**, *a.* Having no skin or a very thin skin. — **Skin'ny** (-nȳ), *a.* Consisting of skin, or of skin only; wanting flesh. — **Skin'ni-ness**, *n.*

Skip (skĭp), *v. i.* [SKIPPED (skĭpt); SKIPPING.] To leap; to bound; to spring, as a goat. — *v. t.* To pass over or by; to omit; to miss. — *n.* A leap; an omission of a part. — **Skip'per**, *n.* One that skips; a jumping insect, fish, etc.

Skip'per (skĭp'pẽr), *n.* The master of a small trading vessel.

Skeleton of a Man.

a Parietal Bone; *b* Frontal Bone; *c* Orbit; *d* Temporal Bone; *e* Lower Jaw; *f* Clavicle; *g* Cervical Vertebræ; *h* Shoulder Blade; *i* Humerus; *j* Lumbar Vertebræ; *k l* Ilium; *m* Ulna; *n* Radius; *o* Carpus; *p* Metacarpus; *q* Phalanges; *r* Femur; *s* Patella; *t* Tibia; *u* Fibula; *v* Tarsus; *w* Metatarsus; *x* Phalanges.

Skir'mish (skẽr'mĭsh), *v. i.* [SKIRMISHED (-mĭsht); SKIRMISHING.] To fight slightly or in small parties; to act as skirmishers. — *n.* A slight fight in war; a combat between small parties; a contention. — **Skir'mish-er**, *n.*

Skirt (skẽrt), *n.* The lower and loose part of a coat or other garment; the edge of a dress; border; margin; a petticoat. — *v. t.* To border; to form or run along the edge of. — *v. i.* To be on the border or near the extremity.

Skit (skĭt), *v. t.* To cast reflections on. — *n.* A jeer; a sally; a brief satire.

Skit'tish (skĭt'tĭsh), *a.* Easily frightened; timorous; shy; fickle. — **Skit'tish-ly**, *adv.* — **Skit'tish-ness**, *n.*

Skit'tles (skĭt't'lz), *n. pl.* A game like ninepins, in which wooden disks are thrown at the pins.

Ski'ver (skī'vẽr), *n.* An inferior leather, made of split sheepskin, tanned in sumac, and dyed; a tool for splitting sheepskins.

Skulk (skŭlk), *v. i.* [SKULKED (skŭlkt); SKULKING.] To hide sneakingly; to lurk; to shirk.

Skull (skŭl), *n.* The bony case inclosing the brain. — **Skull'-cap'** (-kăp'), *n.* A cap fitting the head closely; a helmet-shaped flower.

Skunk (skŭnk), *n.* A carnivorous American animal, allied to the weasel and having two glands from which it can eject a very fetid liquid.

Sky (skī), *n.* The apparent vault of heaven; the weather; the climate. — **Sky'-blue'** (-blū'), *n.* The color of the sky; azure. — **Sky'-high'** (-hī'), *a.* & *adv.* High as the sky; very high. — **Sky'lark'** (-lärk'), *n.* A European and Asiatic lark that mounts and sings as it flies. — **Sky'lark'ing**, *n.* A sailor's running about the rigging of a vessel in sport; frolicking; carousing. — **Sky'light'** (-līt'), *n.* A window in a roof or ceiling, to admit light from above. — **Sky'rock'et** (-rŏk'ĕt), *n.* A rocket that ascends high and burns as it flies; a species of fireworks. — **Sky'-sail'** (skī'-sāl'; *among seamen*, skī'sĕl *or* -s'l), *n.* The sail set next above the royal. — **Sky'ward** (-wẽrd), *a.* & *adv.* Toward the sky.

Slab (slăb), *n.* A thin piece of anything, esp. of stone; the outside piece of a sawed log.

Slab'ber (slŏb'bẽr *or* slăb'-), *n.* Slaver. — *v. i.* & *t.* To slaver.

Slack (slăk), *n.* Small coal; coal dust; culm.

Slack (slăk), *a.* Not tense or hard drawn; loose; weak; remiss; slow; tardy. — *adv.* In a slack manner; partially. — *n.* Part of a rope hanging loose, having no strain upon it. — **Slack, Slack'en** (slăk'n), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Slacked (slăkt), Slackened (-'nd); *p. pr.* Slacking, Slackening.] To loosen; to relax. — **Slack'ly**, *adv.* — **Slack'ness**, *n.*

Slag (slăg), *n.* Dross of a metal; vitrified cinders.

Slake (slāk), *v. t.* [Slaked (slākt); Slaking.] To quench; to extinguish; to mix (lime, etc.) with water, so that a true chemical combination shall take place; to slack. — *v. i.* To go out; to become extinct.

Slam (slăm), *v. t.* [Slammed (slămd); Slamming.] To shut violently. — *v. i.* To strike violently and noisily. — *n.* A violent dashing against; a violent shutting of a door. — **Slam'-bang'** (-băng'), *adv.* Very noisily or violently.

Slan'der (slăn'dĕr), *n.* A false report maliciously uttered; defamation. — *v. t.* [Slandered (-dĕrd); Slandering.] To injure by a false report; to defame; to calumniate; to libel. — **Slan'der-er**, *n.* — **Slan'der-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Given or disposed to slander; calumnious. — **Slan'der-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Slan'der-ous-ness**, *n.*

Slang (slăng), *n.* Low, vulgar, unauthorized language; colloquial expression. — **Slang'y** (-ỹ), *a.* Of the nature of slang; addicted to slang.

Slant (slănt), *v. t. & i.* To turn from a direct line; to slope. — *n.* A slope. — *a.* Sloping. — **Slant'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Slap (slăp), *n.* A blow with the open hand or with something broad. — *v. t.* [Slapped (slăpt); Slapping.] To strike with the open hand or with something broad. — *adv.* Quickly; instantly. — **Slap'dash'** (slăp'dăsh'), *adv.* In a bold, careless manner; at random.

Slap'jack' (slăp'jăk'), *n.* A flat cake baked on a griddle.

Slash (slăsh), *v. t.* [Slashed (slăsht); Slashing.] To cut by striking violently and at random; to cut in long cuts. — *v. i.* To strike violently and at random with an edged instrument. — *n.* A long cut; a slit in garments to show a brilliant color through the openings.

Slat (slăt), *n.* A narrow piece of board or metal.

Slate (slāt), *n.* A dark stone which readily splits into plates; esp., a prepared piece of such stone for roofing houses, for writing upon, etc.; a list of political candidates or program of action devised beforehand. [*Cant, U. S.*] — *v. t.* To cover with slate, or plates of stone. — **Slat'er**, *n.* — **Slat'ing**, *n.* A covering with slates; slates collectively; material for slating. — **Slat'y** (-ỹ), *a.* Resembling slate; composed of thin, parallel plates, capable of being separated by splitting.

Slat'tern (slăt'tĕrn), *n.* A woman negligent of her dress or house. — **Slat'tern-ly**, *a.* Sluttish; dirty. — *adv.* Negligently; awkwardly.

Slaugh'ter (sla'tĕr), *n.* A killing; carnage; massacre; butchery; murder; havoc. — *v. t.* [Slaughtered (-tĕrd); Slaughtering.] To kill; to slay; to butcher. — **Slaugh'ter-er**, *n.* — **Slaugh'ter-house'** (-hous'), *n.* A house where beasts are butchered for the market.

Slav (slăv *or* slăv), *n.* One of a race inhabiting Northern Europe, including the Russians, Bulgarians, Poles, Bohemians, Croats, etc. — **Slav'ic** (slăv'ĭk *or* slā'vĭk), *a.* Slavonian. — *n.* The group of languages spoken by the Slavs. — **Sla-vo'ni-an** (slă-vō'nĭ-an), *a.* Pertaining to Slavonia or its inhabitants, or to the Slavs or their language. — *n.* A native of Slavonia; a Slav. — **Sla-von'ic** (-vŏn'ĭk), *a.* Slavonian.

Slave (slāv), *n.* One held in bondage to another; one who has lost power of resistance; a drudge; a captive; dependent. — *v. i.* [Slaved (slāvd); Slaving.] To drudge; to toil. — **Slave'hold'er** (-hōld'ĕr), *n.* One who holds slaves. — **Slav'er** (slāv'ĕr), *n.* A vessel engaged in the slave trade; one engaged in buying and selling slaves. — **Slav'er-y** (-ĕr-ỹ), *n.* Condition of a slave; servitude. — **Slav'ish**, *a.* Pertaining to slaves; servile; laborious. — **Slav'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Slav'ish-ness**, *n.*

Slav'er (slăv'ĕr), *n.* Saliva driveling from the mouth. — *v. i.* [Slavered (-ĕrd); Slavering.] To suffer spittle to issue from the mouth; to be besmeared with saliva. — *v. t.* To smear with spittle. — **Slav'er-er**, *n.*

Slav'er-y, Slav'ish, etc. See under Slave, *n.*

Sla-vo'ni-an, Sla-von'ic, etc. See under Slav, *n.*

Slaw (slą), *n.* Sliced cabbage, served cooked, or uncooked, as a salad.

Slay (slā), *v. t.* [*imp.* Slew (slū); *p. p.* Slain (slān); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Slaying.] To put to death; to kill; to murder. — **Slay'er**, *n.*

Sleave (slēv), *n.* Silk or thread untwisted. — *v. t.* To separate (threads).

Slea'zy (slē'zỹ), *a.* Thin; flimsy. — **Slea'zi-ness**, *n.*

Sled (slĕd), *n.* A vehicle on runners, for conveying heavy loads or for sliding on snow and ice. — *v. t.* [Sledded; Sledding.] To convey on a sled.

Sledge (slĕj), *n.* A large hammer, wielded with both hands; — called also *sledge hammer.*

Sledge (slĕj), *n.* A sled; a hurdle; a game at cards.

Laplander's Sledge.

Sleek (slēk), *a.* Smooth; soft; glossy. — *v. t.* [Sleeked (slēkt); Sleeking.] To make smooth. — **Sleek'ly**, *adv.* — **Sleek'ness**, *n.*

Sleep (slēp), *v. i.* [Slept (slĕpt); Sleeping.] To rest, by suspending exercise of the body and mind; to be careless or unconcerned; to be dead; to rest. — *n.* Slumber; repose; rest. — **Sleep'er**, *n.* One who sleeps; a timber or stone supporting a superstructure; a sleeping car [*U. S.*]. — **Sleep'y** (-ỹ), *a.* [Sleepier; Sleepiest.] Disposed or disposing to sleep; drowsy; heavy; sluggish. — **Sleep'i-ly**, *adv.*

— **Sleep'i-ness**, *n.* — **Sleep'ing**, *a.* Occupied with sleep or ıor sleeping. — **Sleeping car.** A railroad car fitted with berths for sleeping. — **Sleeping partner.** A dormant or silent partner. — **Sleep'less**, *a.* Wakeful; perpetually agitated or on the alert. — **Sleep'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Sleep'less-ness**, *n.* — **Sleep'wak'er** (-wāk'ẽr), *n.* One in a state of magnetic sleep. — **Sleep'-wak'ing**, *n.* The state of one mesmerized or in a partial and morbid sleep. — **Sleep'walk'er** (-wąk'ẽr), *n.* A somnambulist. — **Sleep'walk'-ing**, *n.* Somnambulism; noctambulism; a walking in one's sleep.

Sleet (slēt), *n.* Rain, mingled with hail or snow. — *v. i.* To snow or hail with rain. — **Sleet'y** (slēt'ẏ), *a.*

Sleeve (slēv), *n.* Part of a garment covering the arm; a tube or pipe covering a joint or connecting parts of a machine. — *v. t.* [Sleeved (slēvd); Sleeving.] To furnish with sleeves. — **Sleeve'less** (slēv'lĕs), *a.* Having no sleeves.

Sleigh (slā), *n.* A vehicle on runners, used on

Sleigh.

snow or ice. — **Sleigh'ing**, *n.* State of snow or ice which admits of running sleighs; a riding in a sleigh.

Sleight (slīt), *n.* An artful trick; dexterity. — **Sleight of hand.** Legerdemain.

Slen'der (slĕn'dẽr), *a.* Thin or narrow; weak; feeble; trivial; inadequate; meager. — **Slen'der-ly**, *adv.* — **Slen'der-ness**, *n.*

Slept, *imp.* & *p. p.* of Sleep.

Sleuth (slūth), *n.* The track of man or beast, followed by scent. — **Sleuth'hound'** (-hound'), *n.* A hound that tracks by scent; a bloodhound.

Slew, *imp.* of Slay.

Sley (slā), *n.* A weaver's reed. — *v. t.* To part (threads of) and arrange (them) in a reed.

Slice (slīs), *n.* A thin piece cut off. — *v. t.* [Sliced (slīst); Slicing.] To cut into thin pieces; to cut off a broad piece from.

Slick (slĭk), *a.* Sleek; smooth. — *v. t.* To make smooth. — *n.* A wide paring chisel.

Slide (slīd), *v. i.* & *t.* [*imp.* Slid (slĭd); *p. p.* Slid, Slidden (slĭd'd'n); *p. pr.* Sliding.] To move along the surface; to slip. — *n.* A smooth passage; a descent down a declivity; a sound gliding imperceptibly into another sound or tone. — **Slid'er**, *n.*

Slight (slīt), *a.* Unimportant; weak; slender. — *n.* Neglect; disregard; inattention; disdain. — *v. t.* To disregard, as unworthy of notice; to neglect; to scorn. — **Slight'er**, *n.* — **Slight'ly**, *adv.* — **Slight'ness**, *n.*

Sli'ly, *adv.* See Slyly, under Sly, *a.*

Slim (slĭm), *a.* [Slimmer; Slimmest.] Of small diameter or thickness; slender; slight; unsubstantial. — **Slim'ly**, *adv.* — **Slim'ness**, *n.*

Slime (slīm), *n.* Soft, moist earth. — **Slim'y** (slīm'ẏ), *a.* [Slimier (slīm'ẏ-ẽr); Slimiest.] Abounding with, overspread with, or resembling, slime; viscous; glutinous. — **Slim'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Slim'i-ness**, *n.*

Sli'ness, *n.* See Slyness, under Sly, *a.*

Sling (slĭng), *n.* An arrangement of strings for throwing stones; a throw; a stroke; a bandage hanging round the neck, to support a wounded arm or hand; a rope with loops, hooks, etc., for grappling or lifting heavy objects. — *v. t.* [Slung (slŭng); Slinging.] To throw with a sling; to hurl; to hang so as to swing; to suspend (a cask, gun, etc.). — **Sling'er**, *n.*

Sling, with suspended Barrel.

Sling (slĭng), *n.* A drink composed of spirit (usually gin) and water sweetened.

Slink (slĭnk), *v. i.* [Slunk (slŭnk) (Slank (slăngk), *obs.* or *rare*); Slinking.] To creep away meanly; to sneak.

Slip (slĭp), *v. i.* & *t.* [Slipped (slĭpt); Slipping.] To slide involuntarily; to glide; to depart secretly; to fall into error; to enter by oversight; to be lost. — *n.* A slipping; an unintentional fault; a twig separated from the main stock; a leash holding a dog; a long, narrow piece; a dock; a pew in a church. — **Slip'per**, *n.* One that slips; a low shoe, easily slipped off and on. — **Slip knot.** A knot which slips along the cord around which it is made.

Slip'per-y (slĭp'pẽr-ẏ), *a.* Allowing or causing anything to slip or move smoothly; smooth; glib; apt to slip away; changeable; uncertain. — **Slip'per-i-ly** (-ĭ-lẏ), *adv.* — **Slip'per-i-ness**, *n.*

Slip'shod' (slĭp'shŏd'), *a.* Wearing shoes down at the heels; careless; shuffling.

Slip'sloy' (slĭp'slŏp'), *n.* Weak or poor liquor; flat beer; vapid writing or discourse.

Slit (slĭt), *v. t.* [*imp.* Slit; *p. p.* Slit or Slitted (slĭt'tĕd); *p. pr.* Slitting.] To cut lengthwise; to cut into strips; to rend; to split. — *n.* A long cut; a narrow opening. — **Slit'ter**, *n.* — **Slitting mill.** A mill where iron bars, or plates, are slit into strips, as nail rods, etc.; a lapidary's apparatus for slicing precious stones.

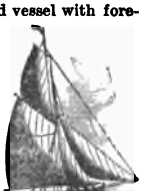
Sliv'er (slĭv'ẽr *or* slī'vẽr), *v. t.* [Slivered (-ẽrd); Slivering.] To cut or divide into long, thin pieces; to rend lengthwise. — *n.* A long strip or fragment; a splinter; a strand of cotton or other fiber, before it is twisted into thread.

Slob'ber, *n.* & *v.* See Slaver.

Sloe (slō), *n.* A small, bitter, wild plum, the fruit of the blackthorn; the tree itself.

Slo'gan (slō'gan), *n.* A war cry of a Scottish Highland clan.

Sloop (slōop), *n.* A one-masted vessel with fore-and-aft rig, generally having a centerboard, and therein differing from a cutter, which has a deep keel. — **Sloop of war.** A vessel of war, whether ship, brig, or schooner, carrying from 18 to 32 guns.



Sloop.

Slop (slŏp), *n.* Water spilled or thrown about; a puddle; *pl.* dirty water; mean liquor or liquid food. — *v. t.* [Slopped (slŏpt); Slopping.] To spill; to soil with spilled

liquid. — *v. i.* To be spilled. — **Slop'py** (slŏp'-pȳ), *a.* [SLOPPIER; SLOPPIEST.] Wet so as to spatter; muddy; slovenly. — **Slop'pi-ness**, *n.*

Slops (slŏps), *n. pl.* A lower garment, as breeches, etc.; ready-made clothes, bedding, etc. — **Slop'-shop'** (-shŏp'), *n.* A shop where ready-made clothes are sold. — **Slop'work'** (-wûrk'), *n.* The manufacture of cheap ready-made clothing; slovenly work of any kind.

Slope (slōp), *n.* Direction downward; slant; a declivity or acclivity. — *v. t. & i.* [SLOPED (slōpt); SLOPING.] To incline; to slant.

Slop'py (slŏp'pȳ), *a.* See under SLOP, *n.*

Slop'shop' (slŏp'shŏp'), *n.* See under SLOPS, *n. pl.*

Slot (slŏt), *n.* A broad, flat, wooden bar; a slat; a depression or aperture to receive a piece sliding or fitting into it.

Slot (slŏt), *n.* The track of a deer.

Sloth (slōth *or* slōth), *n.* Slowness; tardiness; laziness; a South American tree-dwelling animal, of very slow motions. — **Sloth'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Sluggish; lazy; idle. — **Sloth'ful-ly**, *adv.*

Slouch (slouch), *n.* A hanging of the head; a limp, ungainly gait; a heavy, clownish fellow. — *v. i.* [SLOUCHED (sloucht); SLOUCHING.] To have a clownish look, gait, or manner.

Slough (slou), *n.* A place of deep mud; quagmire. — **Slough'y**, *a.* Full of sloughs; miry.

Slough (slŭf), *n.* The cast skin of a serpent; the dead part that separates from a foul sore. — *v. i.* [SLOUGHED (slŭft); SLOUGHING.] To form a slough; to separate, as dead matter, from living tissue; — often with *off* or *away*. — *v. t.* To cast off; to discard. — **Slough'y** (slŭf'ȳ), *a.* Of the nature of a slough.

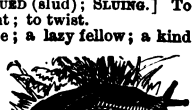
Slov'en (slŭv'ĕn), *n.* One careless of his dress or of cleanliness. — **Slov'en-ly**, *a.* Negligent; disorderly; not neat. — *adv.* In a slovenly manner. — **Slov'en-li-ness**, *n.*

Slow (slō), *a.* Not quick; deliberate; late; tardy; dull; inactive. — *v. t.* [SLOWED (slōd); SLOWING.] To render slow; to retard. — **Slow'ly**, *adv.* — **Slow'ness**, *n.*

Sludge (slŭj), *n.* Mud; mire; slush.

Slue (slū), *v. t. & i.* [SLUED (slūd); SLUING.] To turn about a fixed point; to twist.

Slug (slŭg), *n.* A drone; a lazy fellow; a kind of snail, destructive to plants; an oval missile for a gun. — *v. t.* [SLUGGED (slŭgd); SLUGGING.] To load (a gun) with slugs; to strike heavily [*Colloq.*]. — **Slug'gard** (slŭg'gĕrd), *n.* A lazy fellow; a drone. — **Slug'gish** (-gĭsh), *a.* Inert; slothful; slow; dull; drowsy; inactive. — **Slug'gish-ly**, *adv.* — **Slug'gish-ness**, *n.*



Slug.

Sluice (slūs), *n.* A passage for water, having the flow regulated by a valve or gate; any opening; a stream flowing through a flood gate. — *v. t.* [SLUICED (slūst); SLUICING.] To wet copiously; to overwhelm.

Sluice.

Slum (slŭm), *n.* A back street of a city, esp. one filled with a poor and vicious population.

Slum'ber (slŭm'bĕr), *v. i.* [SLUMBERED (-bĕrd); SLUMBERING.] To sleep; to be in a state of negligence or inactivity. — *n.* Light sleep; repose. — **Slum'ber-er**, *n.* — **Slum'ber-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Inviting slumber; soporiferous; sleepy.

Slump (slŭmp), *v. i.* [SLUMPED (slŭmt); SLUMPING.] To fall or sink through or in (snow, ice, a bog, etc.); to tumble.

Slung (slŭng), *imp. & p. p.* of SLING. — **Slung shot.** A metal ball, with a string attached, used for striking.

Slunk, *imp. & p. p.* of SLINK.

Slur (slûr), *v. t.* [SLURRED (slûrd); SLURRING.] To soil; to sully; to disgrace; to disparage; to traduce; to conceal; to pronounce indistinctly. — *n.* A mark or stain; reproach; disgrace; a mark in music [‿ or ⁀], connecting notes to be sung to the same syllable, or made in one continued breath; a tie.

Slush (slŭsh), *n.* Soft mud; sludge; sloah; a mixture of grease and fat, to lubricate; a mixture of white lead and lime, to protect from oxidation. — *v. t.* To smear with slush.

Slut (slŭt), *n.* An untidy woman; a female dog; a bitch. — **Slut'tish** (-tĭsh), *a.* Like a slut; untidy; disorderly. — **Slut'tish-ly**, *adv.*

Sly (slī), *a.* [SLYER; SLYEST.] Cunning; crafty; subtle; wily. — **Sly'ly**, *adv.* — **Sly'ness**, *n.*

Smack (smăk), *n.* Taste; flavor; savor; a small quantity; a loud kiss; a quick, sharp noise, as of the lips suddenly separated, or of a whip; a smart blow; a slap. — *v. i.* [SMACKED (smăkt); SMACKING.] To have a taste; to indicate; to kiss with a loud sound; to exhibit indications of the presence or influence.

Smack (smăk), *n.* A small coasting vessel.

Small (smạl), *a.* Not large in dimensions; of slight consequence or little worth or ability; slender; trivial; paltry; mean. — *n.* The small or tender part of a thing. — **Small arms.** Muskets, pistols, etc., in distinction from cannon. — **Small beer.** Weak beer. — **Small talk.** Trifling conversation; chit-chat. — **Small'ness**, *n.* — **Small'pox'** (-pŏks'), *n.* A contagious disease with a cutaneous eruption; variola.

Smalt (smạlt), *n.* Blue glass ground fine, and used as a pigment.

Smart (smärt), *v. i.* To feel a lively, pungent pain; to be punished. — *n.* Sharp pain. — *a.* Pungent; quick; lively; keen; clever. — **Smart'ly**, *adv.* — **Smart'ness**, *n.*

Smash (smăsh), *v. t. & i.* [SMASHED (smăsht); SMASHING.] To break in pieces. — *n.* A breaking to pieces; utter destruction.

Smat'ter (smăt'tĕr), *v. i.* To talk superficially or have a slight knowledge. — **Smat'ter-er**, *n.* — **Smat'ter-ing**, *n.* A superficial knowledge.

Smear (smēr), *v. t.* [SMEARED (smērd); SMEARING.] To overspread with anything unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; to daub; to soil; to pollute. — *n.* A spot; blotch; daub; stain.

Smell (smĕl), *v. t.* [SMELLED (smĕld), SMELT (smĕlt); SMELLING.] To perceive by the nose; to have an odor or particular scent or tincture. — *n.* Scent; perfume; fragrance. — **Smell'er**, *n.* — **Smell'ing**, *n.* The sense of smell.

Smelt, *imp. & p. p.* of SMELL.

Smelt (smĕlt), *n.* A small silvery fish, allied to the salmon.

Smelt (smĕlt), *v. t.* To melt (ore) in separating and refining the metal. — **Smelt'er**, *n.*

Smerk, *v. t. & n.* See SMIRK.

Smi'lax (smī'lăks), *n.* An evergreen, climbing shrub.

Smile (smīl), *v. i.* [SMILED (smīld); SMILING.] To express pleasure, joy, kindness, sarcasm, etc., by contracting the features of the face; to look gay and joyous; to favor; to countenance. — *v. t.* To express by a smile. — *n.* A smiling, whether in joy or kindness or in contempt, scorn, etc.; favor; joyous appearance. — **Smil'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Smil'ing-ness**, *n.*

Smirch (smĕrch), *v. t.* To smear; to soil.

Smirk (smĕrk), *v. i.* [SMIRKED (smĕrkt); SMIRKING.] To look affectedly soft and kind; to smile weakly. — *n.* A silly smile; a simper.

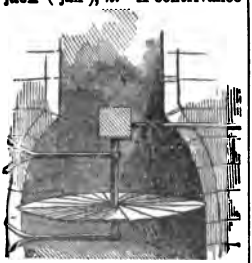
Smite (smīt), *v. t.* [*imp.* SMOTE (smōt); *p. p.* SMITTEN (smĭt'tn) (SMIT (smĭt) *rare*); *p. pr.* SMITING (smīt'ĭng).] To strike; to kill; to afflict; to punish; to affect with love, fear, etc. — *v. i.* To strike; to collide. — **Smit'er**, *n.*

Smith (smĭth), *n.* One who works in metals. — **Smith'er-y** (smĭth'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* A smithy; work done by a smith. — **Smith'y** (-ĭ), *n.* The shop of a smith.

Smit'ten, *p. p.* of SMITE.

Smock (smŏk), *n.* A woman's under-garment; a chemise; a man's blouse or smockfrock. — **Smock'frock'** (smŏk'frŏk'), *n.* A coarse outside garment for farm laborers.

Smoke (smōk), *n.* Exhalation from burning matter. — *v. i.* [SMOKED (smōkt); SMOKING.] To emit smoke; to use tobacco in a pipe or cigar. — *v. t.* To apply smoke to; to scent, medicate, or dry, by smoke; to draw into the mouth and puff out the smoke of (tobacco, etc.). — **Smok'er**, *n.* — **Smoke'jack'** (-jăk'), *n.* A contrivance for turning a spit by a wheel turned by the current of ascending air in a chimney. — **Smoke'less**, *a.* Making no smoke. — **Smoke'stack'** (-stăk'), *n.* A chimney or pipe for carrying off the smoke of a locomotive, steamship, etc. — **Smok'y** (-ĭ), *a.* [SMOKIER (-ĭ-ĕr); SMOKIEST.] Emitting, resembling, filled with, or tarnished by, smoke. — **Smok'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Smok'i-ness**, *n.*



Smokejack.

Smol'der (smōl'dĕr), **Smoul'der**, *v. i.* To waste away by slow combustion.

Smooth (smōōth), *a.* [SMOOTHER; SMOOTHEST.] Having an even surface; not rough or obstructed; level; flat; polished; soft; flattering; deceptive. — *v. t.* [SMOOTHED (smōōthd); SMOOTHING.] To make smooth. — **Smooth'ly**, *adv.* — **Smooth'ness**, *n.*

Smote, *imp.* of SMITE.

Smoth'er (smŭth'ĕr), *v. t.* [SMOTHERED (-ĕrd); SMOTHERING.] To stifle; to suffocate; to suppress. — *v. i.* To be stifled or concealed; to smolder. — *n.* Smoke; thick dust.

Smoul'der, *v. i.* See SMOLDER.

Smudge (smŭj), *n.* Dense smoke; a stain; a smear. — *v. t.* To stifle; to smear; to soil.

Smug (smŭg), *a.* Studiously nice; spruce; prim.

Smug'gle (smŭg'g'l), *v. t. & i.* [SMUGGLED (-g'ld); SMUGGLING (-glĭng).] To import or export (dutiable goods) without paying duties; to convey privately. — **Smug'gler**, *n.*

Smut (smŭt), *n.* Foul matter; soot or spot which this makes; a fungus, which forms on grain, blasting it; filthy language; ribaldry; obscenity. — *v. t. & i.* To blacken; to tarnish; to crock. — **Smut'ty** (smŭt'tĭ), *a.* [SMUTTIER (-tĭ-ĕr); SMUTTIEST.] Soiled with smut or soot; tainted with mildew; obscene.

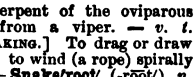
Smutch (smŭch), *v. t.* [SMUTCHED (smŭcht); SMUTCHING.] To smudge; to blacken with smoke or soot. — *n.* Stain; dirty spot. [Written also *smooch*.]

Snack (snăk), *n.* A share; an equal portion; a slight meal.

Snaf'fle (snăf'f'l), *n.* A bridle bit, having no curb.

Snag (snăg), *n.* A short or rough branch; a projecting tooth; a trunk of a tree fallen into a river, and fixed to the bottom, so as to endanger passing vessels. — *v. t.* [SNAGGED (snăgd); SNAGGING.] To destroy by a snag. [*U. S.*] — **Snag'ged** (-gĕd), **Snag'gy** (-gĭ), *a.* Full of snags; abounding with knots.

Snail (snāl), *n.* An air-breathing molluak, which moves very slowly by creeping; a sluggard; a slow person. — **Snail'-paced'** (-pāst'), *a.* Slow-moving.



Snail.

Snake (snāk), *n.* A serpent of the oviparous kind, distinguished from a viper. — *v. t.* [SNAKED (snākt); SNAKING.] To drag or draw (a snake from a hole); to wind (a rope) spirally with a smaller cord. — **Snake'root'** (-rōōt'), *n.* A plant of several species, considered remedies for bites of serpents. — **Snak'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a snake; serpentine; cunning; insinuating.

Snap (snăp), *v. t. & i.* [SNAPPED (snăpt); SNAPPING.] To break short; to seize suddenly with the teeth; to crack. — *n.* A crack; sudden breaking or seizing with the teeth; catch of a bracelet, etc.; sudden interval of cold weather [*U. S.*]; vigor, energy, or decision [*U. S.*]. — **Snap'per**, *n.* One that snaps; an ocean food fish; a snapping turtle; a kind of woodpecker. — **Snap'drag'on** (-drăg'ŭn), *n.* A plant whose flower resembles a dragon's head; a game in which raisins are snatched from burning brandy. — **Snap'pish**, *a.* Apt to snap; peevish.

Snare (snār), *n.* A noose, cord, or other contrivance for catching birds, etc.; a trap; a wile. — *v. t.* [SNARED (snārd); SNARING.] To entangle; to bring into unexpected evil or danger. — **Snare drum.** The smaller and more resonant military drum.

Snarl (snärl), *v. i.* [SNARLED (snärld); SNARLING.] To raise or form hollow work in (a metallic vase, etc.) by blows of a snarling iron. — **Snarling iron.** A tool of elastic metal, one end of which is held in a vise, the shank is struck with a hammer, and the vibrating head or beak produces raised work upon the surface of the vase, etc., into which it is inserted.

Snarl (snärl), *v. i.* To growl, as an angry dog; to speak roughly; to grumble. — **Snarl'er**, *n.*

Snarl, *v. t.* To entangle; to embarrass; to insnare. — *n.* A knot or complication of hair, thread, etc., difficult to disentangle; embarrassing difficulty.

Snatch (snăch), *v. t.* & *i.* [SNATCHED (snăcht); SNATCHING.] To seize hastily or roughly; to pull; to grasp. — *n.* A hasty catch or seizing; a short period; a small piece or quantity.

Snath (snăth), *n.* The handle of a scythe. [Written also *snathe*, *sneathe*, *snead*, etc.]

Sneak (snēk), *v. i.* [SNEAKED (snēkt); SNEAKING.] To steal away privately; to behave meanly; to truckle. — *n.* A mean, sneaking fellow. — **Sneak'ing**, *a.* Mean; servile; covetous; niggardly. — **Sneak'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Sneer (snēr), *v. i.* [SNEERED (snērd); SNEERING.] To show contempt by the countenance; to scoff; to jeer; to gibe. — *n.* A look or insinuation of contempt, derision, or scorn. — **Sneer'er**, *n.* — **Sneer'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Sneeze (snēz), *v. i.* [SNEEZED (snēzd); SNEEZING.] To emit air through the nose, audibly and violently. — *n.* Sudden and noisy ejection of air through the nose.

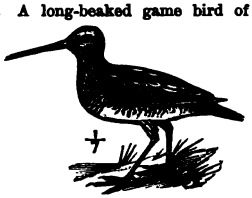
Snick'er (snĭk'ẽr), *v. i.* [SNICKERED (-ẽrd); SNICKERING.] To laugh slyly; to laugh with small, audible catches of voice, as when attempting to suppress loud laughter. — *n.* A suppressed laugh.

Sniff (snĭf), *v. i.* [SNIFFED (snĭft) or SNIFT; SNIFFING.] To draw air audibly up the nose; to snuff, esp. as expressing contempt. — *v. t.* To draw in with the breath through the nose; to scent. — *n.* Perception by sniffing.

Snig'ger, *v.* & *n.* See SNICKER.

Snip (snĭp), *v. t.* [SNIPPED (snĭpt); SNIPPING.] To cut off; to clip; to nip. — *n.* A single cut; a bit cut off.

Snipe (snīp), *n.* A long-beaked game bird of many species, which frequents banks of rivers and borders of fens.



American, or Wilson's, Snipe.

Sniv'el (snĭv'l), *v. i.* [SNIVELED (-'ld) or SNIVELLED; SNIVELING or SNIVELLING.] To run at the nose; to cry or whine as children. — *n.* Mucus running from the nose; snot. — **Sniv'el-er**, *or* **Sniv'el-ler**, *n.*

Snob (snŏb), *n.* An affected and pretentious person; a vulgar person, who apes gentility; an upstart; a parvenu. — **Snob'ber-y** (-bẽr-ў), *n.* The quality of being snobbish. — **Snob'bish**, *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, a snob. — **Snob'bish-ly**, *adv.* — **Snob'bish-ness**, *n.*

Snooze (snōōz), *n.* A short sleep; a nap. — *v. i.* [SNOOZED (snōōzd); SNOOZING.] To doze.

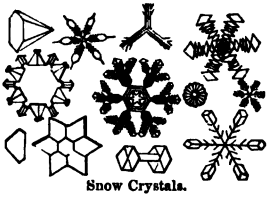
Snore (snōr), *v. i.* [SNORED (snōrd); SNORING.] To breathe with a rough, hoarse noise in sleep. — *n.* A breathing with a harsh noise in sleep.

Snort (snôrt), *v. i.* [SNORTED; SNORTING.] To force the air violently and noisily through the nose; to laugh loudly. — *n.* A snorting.

Snot (snŏt), *n.* Mucus secreted in, or discharged from, the nose. — **Snot'ty** (-tў), *a.* Foul with snot; mean; dirty.

Snout (snout), *n.* A long, projecting nose, as of swine; the nozzle of a hollow pipe. — *v. t.* To furnish with a nozzle or point.

Snow (snō), *n.* Frozen vapor, falling through the air in flakes. — *v. i.* [SNOWED (snōd); SNOWING.] To fall in snow. — *v. t.* To scatter like snow. — **Snow'ball'** (-bąl'), *n.* A round mass of snow, pressed together. — *v. t.* [SNOWBALLED (-bąld'); SNOWBALLING.] To pelt with snowballs. — **Snow'bird'** (-bẽrd'), *n.* A finch which appears in flocks in winter. — **Snow'-blind'** (-blīnd'), *a.* Affected with blindness by glare of the snow. — **Snow'-blind'ness**, *n.* — **Snow'-bound'** (-bound'), *a.* Enveloped in, or confined by, snow. — **Snow'drift'**, *n.* A bank of snow driven together by the wind. — **Snow'drop'**, *n.* A bulbous plant, bearing white flowers. — **Snow'flake'**, *n.* A flake or filmy mass of snow; a plant resembling the snowdrop. — **Snow'plow'**, *or* **Snow'plough'** (-plou'), *n.* A machine for clearing snow from roads, railroads, etc. — **Snow'shed'**, *n.* A protection from snow. — **Snow'shoe'** (-shōō'), *n.* A light frame, long and broad, worn under the foot to enable one to walk on the snow without sinking. — **Snow'-storm'**, *n.* A storm with falling snow. — **Snow'-white'** (-hwīt'), *a.* White as snow; very white. — **Snow'y** (-ў), *a.* White like snow; abounding or covered with snow; pure; unstained.



Snow Crystals.

Snowshoe.

Snub (snŭb), *v. t.* [SNUBBED (snŭbd); SNUBBING.] To nip; to clip or break off the end of; to check or rebuke, with a tart, sarcastic reply; to slight designedly. — *n.* A check or rebuke. — **Snub nose.** A short or flat nose. — **Snub'-nosed'** (-nōzd'), *a.* Having a short nose, slightly turned up.

Snuff (snŭf), *n.* The part of a candle wick charred by the flame, whether burning or not. — *v. t.* [SNUFFED (snŭft); SNUFFING.] To crop the snuff of (a candle).

Snuff (snŭf), *v. t.* [SNUFFED (snŭft); SNUFFING.] To draw in with the breath; to inhale; to scent; to smell. — *v. i.* To inhale air violently or noisily; to snort; to take offense. — *n.* Pulverized tobacco or other substance, snuffed up into the nose. — **Up to snuff.** Not likely to be imposed upon; knowing; acute. [*Colloq.*] — **Snuff'box'** (-bŏks'), *a.* A box for carrying snuff about the person. — **Snuff'er**, *n.* One who snuffs; a porpoise; *pl.* an instrument for cropping the snuff of a candle.

Snuf'fle (snŭf'f'l), *v. i.* [SNUFFLED (-f'ld); SNUFFLING.] To speak through the nose or as if the nose were obstructed; to breathe hard through the nose; to sniffle. — *n.* A sound made by air passing through the nostrils; an affected nasal twang; cant. — **Snuf'fler**, *n.* — **Snuf'fles** (-f'lz), *n. pl.* Obstruction of the nose by mucus.

Snuff'y, *a.* Soiled with snuff.

Snug (snŭg), *a.* [SNUGGER; SNUGGEST.] Closely pressed; concealed; compact, convenient, and comfortable. — *v. t.* [SNUGGED (snŭgd); SNUGGING.] To lie close; to snuggle. — **Snug'ly**, *adv.* — **Snug'ness**, *n.* — **Snug'gle** (-g'l), *v. t.* [SNUGGLED (-g'ld); SNUGGLING (-glĭng).] To work one's self into a close place; to lie close for convenience or warmth.

So (sō), *adv.* Thus; in like manner or degree; very; therefore. — *conj.* Provided that; in case that. — **So forth.** Further in the same manner. — **So that.** To the end that; in order that.

Soak (sōk), *v. t. & i.* [SOAKED (sōkt); SOAKING.] To steep; to drench; to wet thoroughly. — **Soak'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Wet; soppy.

Soap (sōp), *n.* A substance which dissolves in water, forming lather, and is used as a cleansing agent; a compound of fats and oils with alkalies or oxides. — *v. t.* [SOAPED (sōpt); SOAPING.] To rub or wash over with soap. — **Soap bubble.** A spherical film of soapsuds formed by inflation. — **Soap'stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* A soft magnesian mineral, of a soapy or greasy feel; talc. — **Soap'suds'**, *n. pl.* Suds. — **Soap'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Like soap; smeared with soap.

Soar (sōr), *v. i.* [SOARED (sōrd); SOARING.] To fly aloft, as a bird; to mount on wings; to rise in imagination. — *n.* A towering flight.

Sob (sŏb), *v. i.* [SOBBED (sŏbd); SOBBING.] To sigh convulsively, or with heaving of the breast. — *n.* A catching of the breath in sorrow; a sorrowful cry.

So'ber (sō'bẽr), *a.* [SOBERER; SOBEREST.] Temperate in the use of spirituous liquors; self-controlled; moderate; steady; cool; sedate; staid; serious; solemn. — *v. t.* [SOBERED (-bẽrd); SOBERING.] To make sober; to cure of intoxication. — *v. i.* To become sober. — **So'ber-ly**, *adv.* — **So'ber-ness**, *n.* — **So'ber-mind'ed** (-mind'ĕd), *a.* Habitually sober, calm, and temperate. — **So-bri'e-ty** (sō-brī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* Habitual soberness or freedom from enthusiasm, passion, or over-heated imagination; moderation; coolness; sedateness; gravity.

‖So'bri'quet' (sō'brē'kā'), *n.* An assumed name; a nickname. [Sometimes written *soubriquet.*]

So'cia-ble (sō'shā-b'l), *a.* Inclined to society; disposed to company; companionable; friendly; familiar; accessible. — *n.* An informal party or reception. [*Colloq. U. S.*] — **So'cia-bly**, *adv.* — **So'cia-ble-ness**, **So'cia-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

So'cial (sō'shal), *a.* Pertaining to, or fond of, society; companionable; familiar; convivial; festive. — **Social science.** Science of the social condition, or of well-being in an organized community. — **So'cial-ly**, *adv.* — **So'cial-ness**, *n.* — **So'cial-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* A theory that a community of interests is the best form of society; communism. — **So'cial-ist** (-Ist), *n.* One who advocates socialism. — **So'cial-is'tic** (-Is'tĭk), *a.* Relating to, or like, socialism. — **So'cial'i-ty** (sō'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Sociableness. — **So'cial-ize** (sō'shal-iz), *v. t.* [SOCIALIZED (-izd); SOCIALIZING.] To render social; to subject to, or regulate by, the principles of socialism.

So-ci'e-ty (sō-sī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* Union of persons in some common interest; fellowship; the cultivated portion of any community; company.

So-cin'i-an (sō-sĭn'ĭ-an), *a.* Pertaining to Socinus or his creed. — *n.* A follower of Socinus. — **So-cin'i-an-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* The doctrines of Socinus, who denied the Trinity, deity of Christ, personality of the devil, total depravity of man, and eternity of future punishment.

So'ci-ol'o-gy (sō'shĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Philosophy of human society; social science.

Sock (sŏk), *n.* The shoe of an ancient actor of comedy; a short stocking.

Sock'et (sŏk'ĕt), *n.* An opening into which anything is fitted.

Sod (sŏd), *n.* Earth filled with roots of grass; turf; sward. — *v. t.* [SODDED; SODDING.] To cover with sod; to turf.

So'da (sō'dà), *n.* An alkali, forming the basis of common salt; sodium oxide, carbonate, etc. — **Soda fountain.** A receptacle from which to draw soda water. — **Soda water.** A beverage consisting of water charged with carbonic acid and flavored with sirups.

So-dal'i-ty (sō-dăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* A fellowship or fraternity, esp. for charitable work.

Sod'den, *p. p.* of SEETHE.

So'di-um (sō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* A metallic chemical element, used in combination in many salts, and an important commercial product; the metallic base of soda.

So'fa (sō'fà), *n.; pl.* SOFAS (-fàz). A long ornamental seat.

Sof'fit (sŏf'fĭt), *n.* A ceiling; the under side of a staircase, cornice, etc.

Soft (sŏft), *a.* Easily yielding to pressure; not rough or harsh; smooth; mild; weak; easy. — *adv.* Softly; quietly. — *interj.* Be soft; hold; not so fast. — **Soft'ly**, *adv.* — **Soft'ness**, *n.* — **Soft'en** (sŏf''n), *v. t. & i.* [SOFTENED (-'nd); SOFTENING.] To make or become soft.

Sog'gy (sŏg'gĭ), *a.* [SOGGIER (-gĭ-ẽr); SOGGIEST.] Filled with water; damp; wet.

‖Soi'-di'sant' (swà'dē'zäN'), *a.* [F.] Calling himself; self-styled; would-be.

Soil (soil), *v. t.* [SOILED (soild); SOILING.] To feed (cattle, horses, etc.) with green food, so as to purge them.

Soil (soil), *v. t.* To make dirty on the surface; to begrime; to smear; to daub; to stain; to defile; to pollute. — *v. i.* To become dirty. — *n.* Dirt; tarnish; spot; stain.

Soil (soil), *n.* The upper stratum of the earth; mold; land; country; dung; compost; manure. — *v. t.* To manure.

‖Soi'rée' (swà'rā'), *n.* [F.] An evening party.

So'journ (sō'jûrn *or* sō-jûrn'), *v. i.* [SOJOURNED; SOJOURNING.] To dwell for a time. — *n.* Temporary residence. — **So'journ-er**, *n.*

‖Sol (sŏl), *n.* [L.] The sun; the color of gold in heraldry.

Sol (sōl), *n.* A syllable applied in solmization to the note G, or the fifth tone of the diatonic scale; the tone itself.

Sol'ace (sŏl'ĭs), *n.* Comfort in grief; relief; alleviation. — *v. t.* [SOLACED (-ĭst); SOLACING (-ă-sĭng).] To cheer in grief; to allay; to console. — **Sol'ace-ment** (-ment), *n.* A solacing.

So'lar (sō'lẽr), *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or measured or produced by, the sun.

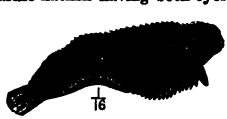
Sold, *imp. & p. p.* of SELL.

Sol'der (sŏd'ẽr *or* sōl'dẽr), *n.* A metallic composition for uniting surfaces of metals; a metallic cement. — *v. t.* [SOLDERED (-ẽrd); SOLDERING.] To unite (surfaces of metals) by solder.

Sol'dier (sōl'jẽr), *n.* One engaged in military service; esp., a private as distinguished from an officer; a brave warrior. — *v. i.* To serve as a soldier; to make pretense of performing a task. — **Sol'dier-ly** (-lȳ), *a.* Like a soldier; martial; brave; heroic; honorable. — **Sol'dier-y** (-ȳ), *n.* A body of soldiers collectively; the military.

Sole (sōl), *n.* The bottom of the foot or of a shoe. — *v. t.* [SOLED; SOLING.] To furnish with a sole.

Sole (sōl), *n.* A marine flatfish having both eyes placed on the side of the head which is uppermost when swimming; a flounder.



Common European Sole.

Sole (sōl), *a.* Single; only; solitary. — **Sole'ly**, *adv.*

Sol'e-cism (sŏl'ẽ-sĭz'm), *n.* Impropriety in language; any absurdity or impropriety. — **Sol'e-cist** (-sĭst), *n.* One who commits a solecism.

Sol'emn (sŏl'ẽm), *a.* Religiously grave; formal; ceremonial; sober; serious; devout. — **Sol'emn-ly**, *adv.* — **Sol'emn-ness**, *n.* — **So-lem'ni-ty** (sō-lĕm'nĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* SOLEMNITIES (-tĭz). Solemnness; seriousness; a religious ceremony; a legal proceeding according to due form. — **Sol'em-nize** (sŏl'ẽm-nīz), *v. t.* [SOLEMNIZED (-nīzd); SOLEMNIZING.] To perform with solemn or legal ceremonies; to dignify; to celebrate. — **Sol'em-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A solemnizing; celebration.

Sol'-fa' (sōl'fä'), *v. i.* [SOL-FAED (-fäd'); SOL-FAING.] To sing the notes of the gamut.

So-lic'it (sō-lĭs'ĭt), *v. t.* [SOLICITED; SOLICITING.] To ask earnestly; to beseech; to crave; to entreat; to beg; to importune. — **So-lic'i-ta'tion** (-ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* A soliciting; earnest request; invitation. — **So-lic'it-or** (-lĭs'ĭt-ẽr), *n.* One who solicits; an attorney or advocate. — **So-lic'it-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Disposed to solicit; eager to obtain (something desirable) or to avoid (anything evil); careful. — **So-lic'it-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **So-lic'it-ous-ness**, **So-lic'i-tude** (-ĭ-tūd), *n.*

Sol'id (sŏl'ĭd), *a.* Having the constituent parts so firmly adhering as to resist the impression or penetration of other bodies; not hollow; full of matter; not spongy; dense; firm; compact; strong; worthy of credit, trust, or esteem; hard; substantial; sound; real; valid; just; weighty; grave. — *n.* A substance having fixed form, or not fluid; a geometrical magnitude which has length, breadth, and thickness. — **Solid angle.** An angle formed by three or more plane angles, not in the same plane, meeting in a point. — **Sol'id-ly**, *adv.* — **Sol'id-ness**, **So-lid'i-ty** (sō-lĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Sol'i-dar'i-ty** (sŏl'ĭ-dăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Union of interests; consolidation; fellowship. — **So-lid'i-fi-ca'tion** (sō-lĭd'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A making solid. — **So-lid'i-fy** (-lĭd'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [SOLIDIFIED (-fīd); SOLIDIFYING.] To make solid. — *v. i.* To harden.

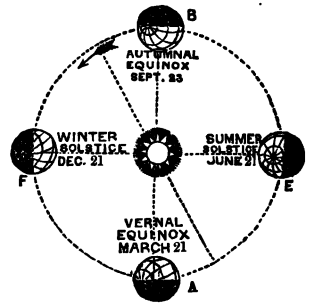
So-lil'o-quy (sō-lĭl'ō-kwȳ), *n.* A talking to one's self. — **So-lil'o-quize** (-kwīz), *v. i.* [SOLILOQUIZED (-kwīzd); SOLILOQUIZING (-kwīzĭng).] To utter a soliloquy.

Sol'i-taire' (sŏl'ĭ-tãr'), *n.* A game which one person can play alone; a single diamond in a setting.

Sol'i-ta-ry (sŏl'ĭ-tā-rȳ), *a.* Inclined to be alone; not much frequented; retired; single; individual. — *n.* A hermit; a recluse. — **Sol'i-ta-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **Sol'i-ta-ri-ness** (-rĭ-nĕs), *n.* — **Sol'i-tude** (-tūd), *n.* Loneliness; a desert.

So'lo (sō'lō), *n.*; *pl.* E. SOLOS (-lōz); It. SOLI (-lē). A tune or strain, played by a single instrument, or sung by a single voice. — **So'lo-ist**, *n.* One who performs a solo.

Sol'stice (sōl'stĭs), *n.* The point in the ecliptic



A and *B* Equal Day and Night; *E* Longest Day; *F* Shortest Day.

at which the sun is furthest from the equator, north or south, about the 21st of June and of December. — **Sol-sti'tial** (sōl-stĭsh'al), *a.* Pertaining to, or happening at, a solstice.

Sol'u-ble (sŏl'ū-b'l), *a.* Susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid, or of being solved or explained. — **Sol'u-ble-ness**, **Sol'u-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

‖**So'lus** (sō'lŭs), *a.* [L.] Alone.

So-lu'tion (sō-lū'shŭn), *n.* A separating the parts of any body; disentanglement of a problem; disintegration; a preparation made by dissolving a solid in a liquid. — **Sol'u-tive** (sŏl'ū-tĭv), *a.* Tending to dissolve.

Solve (sŏlv), *v. t.* [SOLVED (sŏlvd); SOLVING.] To loosen the parts of; to clear up (what is obscure); to explain; to remove. — **Solv'a-ble** (sŏlv'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being solved, resolved, or paid. — **Solv'a-ble-ness**, **Solv'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Sol-vend' (sŏl-vĕnd'), *n.* A substance to be dissolved.

Sol'vent (sŏl'vent), *a.* Having power to dissolve; able or sufficient to pay just debts. — *n.* A fluid that dissolves any substance. — **Sol'ven-cy** (sŏl'ven-sȳ), *n.* State of being solvent.

Som'ber (sŏm'bẽr), **Som'bre**, **Som'brous** (-brŭs), *a.* Dull; dusky; gloomy; sad; grave.

‖**Som-bre'ro** (sŏm-brā'rō), *n.* A Spaniard's broad-brimmed hat.

Some (sŭm), *a.* More or less; a little; a certain (person, thing, event, etc.) not known specific-

ally; about; near; this, not that; these, not those (in distinction from *others*); a portion. — **Some'bod-y** (sŭm'bŏd-ȳ), *n.* A person unknown or uncertain; a person of consideration. — **Some'how'** (-hou'), *adv.* In one way or another. — **Some'thing** (-thĭng), *n.* Anything undetermined; a portion, more or less. — *adv.* In some degree; somewhat. — **Some'time'** (-tīm'), *adv.* At an indefinite past or future time; once; hereafter. — *a.* Having been formerly; former. — **Some'times'** (-tīmz'), *adv.* At times; at intervals; now and then. — **Some'what'** (-hwŏt'), *n.* More or less; something. — *adv.* In some degree or quantity. — **Some'where'** (-hwâr'), *adv.* In some place not specified; in one place or another.

Som'er-sault (sŭm'ẽr-sa̤lt), **Som'er-set** (-sĕt), *n.* A leap in which one turns heels over head, and lights upon his feet.

Som-nam'bu-lism (sŏm-năm'bū-lĭz'm), *n.* A state of sleep in which some of the senses and powers are partially awake. — **Som-nam'bu-list** (-lĭst), *n.* One who walks in his sleep.

Som-nif'er-ous (sŏm-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), **Som-nif'ic** (-ĭk), *a.* Causing sleep; tending to induce sleep.

Som-nil'o-quence (sŏm-nĭl'ō-kwens), *n.* A talking in sleep. — **Som-nil'o-quist** (-kwĭst), *n.* One who talks in his sleep. — **Som-nil'o-quous** (-kwŭs), *a.* Apt to talk in sleep. — **Som-nil'o-quy** (-kwȳ), *n.* A talking in sleep.

Som'no-lent (sŏm'nō-lent), *a.* Sleepy; drowsy; inclined to sleep. — **Som'no-lence** (-lens), **Som'no-len-cy** (-len-sȳ), *n.* Sleepiness; drowsiness.

Son (sŭn), *n.* A male child or descendant.

So'nant (sō'nant), *a.* Sounding; vocal.

‖**So-na'ta** (sō-nä'tȧ), *n.* [It.] A tune for one or two instruments.

Song (sŏng), *n.* A short poem to be sung; a ballad; poetry; a mere trifle. — **Song'ster** (sŏng'stẽr), *n.* One who sings; a singing bird. — **Song'stress** (-strĕs), *n.* A female singer.

Son'-in-law' (sŭn'ĭn-la̤'), *n.*; *pl.* **Sons-in-law** (sŭnz'-). A man married to one's daughter.

Son'net (sŏn'nĕt), *n.* A poem of fourteen lines, having rhymes adjusted by a particular rule. — *v. i.* To compose sonnets.

So-no'rous (sō-nō'rŭs), *a.* Giving sound when struck, esp. a clear, loud sound; characterized by sound; vocal.

Son'ship (sŭn'shĭp), *n.* State or character of a son; filiation.

Soon (sōōn), *adv.* In a short time; without delay; readily; willingly.

Soot (sōōt *or* sōōt), *n.* A black substance formed by combustion; the fine powder, consisting chiefly of carbon, which colors smoke. — *v. t.* [Sooted; Sooting.] To cover or foul with soot. — **Soot'y** (-ȳ), *a.* [Sootier; Sootiest.] Producing, consisting of, or soiled by, soot; dusky; dingy. — **Soot'i-ness**, *n.*

Sooth (sōōth), *n.* Truth; reality.

Soothe (sōōth), *v. t.* [Soothed (sōōthd); Soothing.] To please with soft words; to flatter; to calm; to pacify; to mitigate. — **Sooth'er**, *n.*

Sooth'say' (sōōth'sā'), *v. i.* To foretell; to predict. — **Sooth'say'er** (-sā'ẽr), *n.* — **Sooth'say-ing**, *n.* The foretelling of events.

Sop (sŏp), *n.* Anything steeped, or softened, in liquid, to be eaten; a thing given to pacify. — *v. t.* [Sopped (sŏpt); Sopping.] To steep or dip in liquor.

Soph'ism (sŏf'ĭz'm), *n.* The reasoning of a sophist; fallacy designed to deceive. — **Soph'ist** (-ĭst), *n.* A captious or fallacious reasoner. — **Soph'ist-er** (-ẽr), *n.* An English university student advanced beyond the first year of his residence. — **So-phis'tic** (sō-fĭs'tĭk), **So-phis'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to a sophist, or embodying sophistry; fallaciously subtle. — **So-phis'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **So-phis'ti-cate** (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To render worthless by admixture; to adulterate; to debase; to corrupt; to vitiate. — **So-phis'ti-cate** (-kāt), **So-phis'ti-ca'ted** (-kā'tĕd), *a.* Adulterated; not genuine. — **So-phis'ti-ca'tion** (-fĭs'tĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* An adulterating; a counterfeiting or debasing the purity of anything. — **So-phis'ti-ca'tor** (-fĭs'tĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* — **Soph'ist-ry** (sŏf'ĭs-trȳ), *n.* The practice of a sophist; fallacious reasoning.

Soph'o-more (sŏf'ō-mōr), *n.* A member of the second of the four classes in an American college. — **Soph'o-mor'ic** (-mōr'ĭk), **Soph'o-mor'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a sophomore; inflated in style or manner.

‖**So'por** (sō'pŏr), *n.* [L.] Profound sleep, from which one is roused only with difficulty. — **Sop'o-rif'er-ous** (sŏp'ō-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), **Sop'o-rif'ic** (-ĭk), *a.* Causing sleep; narcotic; opiate; anodyne. — **Sop'o-rif'ic**, *n.* A medicine or other thing that induces sleep.

So-pra'no (sō-prä'nō), *n.* The treble; the highest female voice; a treble singer.

Sor'cer-y (sôr'sẽr-ȳ), *n.* Divination by assistance of evil spirits; magic; witchcraft. — **Sor'cer-er** (-ẽr), *n.* A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician. — **Sor'cer-ess** (-ĕs), *n.* A female sorcerer. — **Sor'cer-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to sorcery.

Sor'did (sôr'dĭd), *a.* Vile; base; meanly avaricious. — **Sor'did-ly**, *adv.* — **Sor'did-ness**, *n.*

Sore (sōr), *a.* [Sorer; Sorest.] Tender; painful; inflamed; easily pained or vexed; severe; distressing. — *n.* A place in the body where the flesh is tender or painful; an ulcer; a boil; affliction; difficulty. — *adv.* With pain; grievously; deeply. — **Sore'ly**, *adv.* — **Sore'ness**, *n.*

Sor'ghum (sôr'gŭm), *n.* A tall grass or cane, of which some species have a sweetish juice, from which sugar is made; Chinese sugar cane.

Sor'go (sôr'gō), *n.* Indian millet.

So-ror'i-cide (sō-rôr'ĭ-sīd), *n.* The murder, or murderer, of a sister.

So-ro'sis (sō-rō'sĭs), *n.* A woman's club; a fleshy fruit, in which many flowers are consolidated, as the mulberry, pineapple, etc.

Sor'rel (sôr'rĕl), *a.* Of a yellowish color. — *n.* A yellowish or reddish brown color.

Sor'rel (sôr'rĕl), *n.* One of various plants having sour juice.

Sor'rl-ly, **Sor'rl-ness**. See under Sorry, *a.*

Sor'row (sôr'rō), *n.* Pain of mind produced by loss or disappointment; regret; grief; mourning. — *v. i.* [Sorrowed (-rōd); Sorrowing.] To grieve; to be sad. — **Sor'row-ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Sad; mournful; dismal; dreary; grievous. — **Sor'row-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Sor'row-ful-ness**, *n.*

Sor'ry (sôr'rȳ), *a.* [Sorrier; Sorriest.] Grieved for something lost; afflicted; poor; mean; worthless. — **Sor'ri-ly**, *adv.* — **Sor'ri-ness**, *n.*

Sort (sôrt), *n.* A kind or species; manner; condition. — *v. t.* To separate (things having like qualities) from other things, and place in distinct classes; to reduce to order from confusion;

to select; to cull. — *v. i.* To agree; to associate; to suit; to fit. — **Sort'a-ble** (sôrt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being sorted. — **Sort'er**, *n.*

Sor'tie (sôr'tĭ), *n.* An issuing of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; a sally.

Sor'ti-lege (sôr'tĭ-lĕj), *n.* A divination by drawing lots.

So'-so' (sō'sō'), *a.* Neither very good nor very bad; passable; indifferent.

Sot (sŏt), *n.* One stupefied by drinking; an habitual drunkard. — **Sot'tish** (sŏt'tĭsh), *a.* Doltish; very foolish; stupid with intemperance. — **Sot'tish-ly**, *adv.* — **Sot'tish-ness**, *n.*

‖**Sot'to vo'ce** (sŏt'tō vō'chē). [It.] With restrained or moderate force; spoken aside or in an undertone.

Sou (sōō), *n.*; *pl.* Sous (sōō). An old French copper coin, worth a cent.

Sou'brette' (sōō'brĕt'), *n.* [F.] A chambermaid; an intriguing servant girl in comedy.

Sou'hri'quet' (sōō'brĕ'kĕ'), *n.* See Sobriquet.

Sou-chong' (sōō-shŏng'), *n.* A kind of black tea.

Sough (sŭf), *n.* A hollow murmur or roaring; a rumor or flying report. — *v. i.* To whistle or sigh, as the wind.

Sought (sȧt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of Seek.

Soul (sōl), *n.* The spiritual and immortal part in man; the understanding; the seat of real life; the essential part; the leader or inspirer of any action; a human being; a person; a man. — **Soul'less** (sōl'lĕs), *a.* Without a soul; without nobleness of mind; mean; spiritless.

Sound (sound), *n.* A fish's air bladder.

Sound (sound), *a.* Entire; unbroken; healthy; strong; supported by justice or law; weighty; heavy; laid on with force; profound; undisturbed; correct; legal; valid. — *adv.* Soundly; heartily. — **Sound'ly**, *adv.* — **Sound'ness**, *n.*

Sound (sound), *n.* A narrow passage of water; a strait connecting two seas, or a sea or lake with the ocean; a surgeon's probe for exploring cavities of the body. — *v. t.* To measure the depth of (water, by a line and plummet); to introduce a sound into the bladder or other cavity of the body; to seek to interpret the intentions or wishes of; to examine; to test. — *v. i.* To use the line and lead in searching the depth of water. — **Sound'ings**, *n. pl.* Measurements by sounding; the depths so ascertained; a part of the ocean where a line will reach the bottom; matter brought up from the bed of the sea by a sounding line.

Sound (sound), *n.* A perception by the ear of vibrations of the air; noise; report; noise without signification; noise and nothing else. — *v. i.* To make a noise; to be conveyed in sound; to be spread or published. — *v. t.* To play on (a musical instrument, etc.); to utter audibly; to spread by sound or report. — **Sound'ing**, *a.* Sonorous; making a noise; having a fine sound. — **Sound'ing-board'** (-bōrd'), *n.* A thin board which propagates the sound in an organ, violin, etc., or which is suspended behind or over a pulpit to give effect to a speaker's voice.

Sound'ly, Sound'ness. See under Sound, *a.*

Soup (sōōp), *n.* A decoction of flesh for food; strong broth.

Sour (sour), *a.* Having a sharp, pungent taste; rancid; harsh; crabbed; peevish. — *n.* A sour or acid substance. — *v. t.* & *i.* [Soured; Souring.] To make, or become, sour. — **Sour'ly**, *adv.* — **Sour'ness**, *n.* — **Sour'crout'** (-krout'), *n.* Sauerkraut. — **Sour'ing**, *n.* A sour apple. — **Sour'ish**, *a.* Somewhat sour or acid.

Source (sōrs), *n.* A spring whence a stream of water proceeds; rise; beginning; origin.

Souse (sous), *n.* Pickle made with salt; something steeped in pickle; esp., the ears, feet, etc., of swine, pickled. — *v. t.* [Soused (soust); Sousing.] To steep in pickle; to plunge into water; to duck; to drench. — *adv.* With sudden violence.

South (south), *n.* The point of compass opposite to the north. — *a.* Lying toward the south. — *adv.* Toward the south; from the south. — **South** (south), *v. t.* [Southed (southd); Southing.] To turn or move toward the south. — **South'er** (south'ẽr), *n.* A wind or storm from the south. — **South'ing**, *n.* Tendency or motion to the south; the time when the moon passes the meridian; course or distance south. — **South'er-ly** (sŭth'ẽr-lĭ), **South'ern** (-ẽrn), *a.* Pertaining to, situated in, or coming from, the south; situated, or proceeding, toward the south. — **South'ern-er**, *n.* One who lives in the south. — **South'er-li-ness** (-ẽr-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* — **South'ron** (-rŭn), *n.* A southerner; — a name formerly given by Scots to an Englishman. — **South'ward** (south'wẽrd; *colloq.* sŭth'ẽrd), **South'wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* Toward the south. — **South'east'** (south'ēst'; *colloq.* sou'-), *n.* The point of the compass equally distant from south and east. — **South'east', South'east'er-ly** (-ẽr-lĭ), **South'east'ern** (-ẽrn), *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the southeast. — **South'-west'** (-wĕst'), *n.* The point of the compass equally distant from south and west. — **South'-west', South'west'er-ly, South'west'ern**, *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the southwest.

Sou've-nir' (sōō've-nēr' *or* sōōv'nẽr), *n.* [F.] A remembrancer; a keepsake.

Sov'er-eign (sŭv'ẽr-In *or* sŏv'-), *a.* Supreme in power; chief; effectual; predominant. — *n.* A supreme ruler; king; prince; monarch; potentate; emperor; an English gold coin worth £1, or $4.86. — **Sovereign state.** A state which administers its own government, and is independent of other powers. — **Sov'er-eign-ty** (-tĭ), *n.* Exercise of supreme power; dominion.

Sow (sou), *n.* The female of the hog kind.

Sow (sō), *v. t.* [*imp.* Sowed (sōd); *p. p.* Sown (sōn) or Sowed; *p. pr.* Sowing.] To scatter (seed) upon the earth; to plant; to propagate. — *v. i.* To scatter seed for growth. — **Sow'er**, *n.*

Soy (soi), *n.* A kind of sauce for fish.

Spa (spä), *n.* A spring of mineral water.

Space (spās), *n.* Extension; room; interval between two points of time, between lines or words in books, etc. — *v. t.* [Spaced (spāst); Spacing.] To arrange spaces and intervals in or between. — **Spa'cious** (spā'shŭs), *a.* Inclosing an extended space; roomy; ample; capacious. — **Spa'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Spa'cious-ness**, *n.*

Spade (spād), *n.* An instrument for digging; one of a suit of cards, bearing figures resembling spades. — *v. t.* To dig with a spade. — **Spade'ful** (-fụl), *n.*; *pl.* Spadefuls (-fụlz). As much as a spade will hold.

Spa-ghet'ti (spä-gĕt'tĭ), *n.* Macaroni formed in small sticks.

‖**Spa'hi** (spä'hē), **Spa'hee**, *n.* A Turkish or Algerian cavalryman.

Span (spăn), *n.* The space between the ends of the extended thumb and little finger; nine inches, or one eighth of a fathom; a brief extent of time; extent of an arch between its abutments; a pair of horses driven together. — *v. t.* [SPANNED (spănd); SPANNING.] To measure by the extended fingers, or with the fingers encompassing an object.

Span'gle (spăn'g'l), *n.* A small plate or boss of shining metal; anything small and glittering. — *v. t.* [SPANGLED (-g'ld); SPANGLING.] To set or sprinkle with spangles. — *v. i.* To glitter.

Span'iard (spăn'yĕrd), *n.* A native of Spain.

Span'iel (spăn'yĕl), *n.* A small, long-haired, sporting dog, of several varieties.

Sussex Spaniel.

Span'ish (spăn'ĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to Spain. — *n.* The language of Spain. — **Spanish bayonet, Spanish daggers.** A liliaceous plant of the Southern United States and Mexico, having rigid pointed leaves. — **Spanish fly.** A green beetle of Southern Europe, used for raising blisters; blister beetle. — **Spanish mackerel.** A food fish of the coasts of Europe and America. — **Spanish main.** An old name for the Caribbean Sea and its vicinity.

Spank (spăngk), *v. t.* [SPANKED (spăngkt); SPANKING.] To strike on the breech with the open hand; to slap. — **Spank'er**, *n.* The after sail of a ship or bark; one who walks with long strides; a fast horse. — **Spank'ing**, *a.* Moving with a lively pace.

Span'ner (spăn'nĕr), *n.* One that spans; a kind of lever to tighten nuts upon screws.

Span'-new' (spăn'nū'), *a.* Quite new; brand-new.

Span'worm' (spăn'wûrm'), *n.* The larva of a geometrid moth; a cankerworm; a measuring worm.

Spar (spär), *n.* A nonmetallic mineral. — **Spar'ry** (-rĭ), *a.* Resembling or containing spar.

Spar (spär), *n.* A long beam; — a general term for a ship's mast, yard, boom, and gaff. — *v. t.* To equip (a vessel) with spars. — **Spar deck.** The upper deck of a vessel.

Spar (spär), *v. i.* [SPARRED (spärd); SPARRING.] To contend with the fists; to box; to quarrel in words; to wrangle. — *n.* A feigned blow; a contest at sparring.

Spare (spâr), *v. t.* [SPARED (spârd); SPARING.] To hold as scarce or valuable; to use frugally; to part with reluctantly; to give up; to do without; to forbear; to save from danger or punishment. — *v. i.* To be frugal or parsimonious; to forbear; to use mercy; to be tender. — *a.* Not abundant; sparing; more than is necessary; held in reserve, to be used in an emergency; lean; meager; thin. — **Spare'ly**, *adv.* — **Spare'ness**, *n.* — **Spar'ing**, *a.* Spare; saving; frugal. — **Spar'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Spare'rib'** (-rĭb'), *n.* The piece from the side of a hog, containing ribs, with little flesh.

Spark (spärk), *n.* A particle of fire; a transient light; a germ; a gay man; a lover; a beau. — *v. i.* To play the spark or lover. — **Spark'ish**, *a.* Like a spark; airy; showy; fine.

Spar'kle (spär'k'l), *n.* A little spark; a scintillation. — *v. i. & t.* [SPARKLED (-k'ld); SPARKLING (-klĭng).] To emit (sparks); to flash; to shine; to coruscate. — **Spar'kler**, *n.* — **Spar'kling** (spär'klĭng), *a.* Glittering; brilliant; shining.

Spar'row (spăr'rō), *n.* One of several species of small birds, feeding on insects and seeds. — **Spar'row hawk'.** A small, short-winged hawk.

English Sparrow.

Spar'ry (spär'rĭ), *a.* Resembling or consisting of spar.

Sparse (spärs), *a.* Thinly scattered; set here and there. — **Sparse'ly**, *adv.* — **Sparse'ness**, *n.*

‖**Spar'sim** (spär'sĭm), *adv.* [L.] Sparsely.

Spar'tan (spär'tăn), *a.* Pertaining to Sparta; hardy; undaunted; austere. — *n.* A native of Sparta; a person of courage and fortitude.

Spasm (spăz'm), *n.* An involuntary contraction of muscles; cramp; a violent and temporary effort or emotion. — **Spas-mod'ic** (spăz-mŏd'ĭk), **Spas-mod'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Relating to, or consisting in, spasm; soon relaxed or exhausted; convulsive. — **Spas-mod'ic**, *n.* A medicine for removing spasm; an antispasmodic. — **Spas-mod'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Spat, *imp.* of SPIT. [*Obs.*]

Spat (spăt), *n.* A young oyster or other shellfish. — *v. i. & t.* To emit (spawn).

Spat (spăt), *n.* A slight blow; a little quarrel; a tiff. — *v. t.* To dispute. — *v. t.* To slap.

Spat'ter (spăt'tĕr), *v. t.* [SPATTERED (-tĕrd); SPATTERING.] To sprinkle with a liquid or with mud. — *v. i.* To sputter.

Spat'u-la (spăt'ū-lä), *n.* A broad knife, for spreading plasters, paint, etc.

Spav'in (spăv'ĭn), *n.* A swelling in or near a horse's hock joint, causing lameness. — **Spav'ined** (-ĭnd), *a.* Affected with spavin.

Spawn (spạn), *v. t.* [SPAWNED (spạnd); SPAWNING.] To produce or deposit, as fishes do eggs; to bring forth. — *v. i.* To deposit eggs, as fish or frogs. — *n.* The eggs of fishes, oysters, etc.; buds or branches of underground stems.

Spay (spā), *v. t.* [SPAYED (spād); SPAYING.] To extirpate the ovaries of (female animals).

Speak (spēk), *v. i. & t.* [*imp.* SPOKE (spōk) (SPAKE (spāk), *archaic*); *p. p.* SPOKEN (spō'k'n) (SPOKE (spōk), *colloq.* or *R.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPEAKING.] To utter (words); to talk; to discourse; to pronounce. — **Speak'er**, *n.* One who speaks, or who pronounces a discourse; the presiding officer of a deliberative assembly; a chairman. — **Speak'er-ship**, *n.* The office of speaker. — **Speak'ing**, *n.* An uttering words; discourse; public declamation. — *a.* Uttering speech; expressive; lifelike.

Spear (spēr), *n.* A long, pointed weapon; a lance; a shoot, as of grass; a spire. — *v. t.* [SPEARED (spērd); SPEARING.] To pierce with

a spear. — *v. t.* To shoot into a long stem, as some plants. — **Spear'fish'** (spēr'fĭsh'), *n.* A

Spearfish. 1/60

powerful fish, resembling the swordfish; the carp sucker. — **Spear'man** (-*m*an), *n.*; *pl.* SPEARMEN (-*m*en). One armed with a spear. — **Spear'mint'**, *n.* A plant; a species of mint.

Spe'cial (spĕsh'*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to, or constituting, a species or sort; different from others; extraordinary; designed for a particular purpose; appropriate; specific; distinctive; peculiar. — **In special.** Particularly. — **Special partner.** A limited partner, or one with limited responsibility. — **Special pleading.** The allegation of special or new matter, instead of denying matter previously alleged on the other side; specious argumentation. — **Spe'cial-ist,** *n.* One who devotes himself to a specialty. — **Spe'ci-al'i-ty** (-ĭ-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* A particular or peculiar case; a peculiar characteristic; a special occupation or object of attention; a specialty. — **Spe'cial-ty** (spĕsh'*a*l-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* SPECIALTIES (-tĭz). Particularity; a sealed contract or contract by deed; a speciality.

Spe'cie (spē'shĭ), *n.* Coined or hard money.

Spe'cies (spē'shēz), *n. sing.* & *pl.* Sort; kind; variety; in natural history, a group of things or beings associated according to their observed characteristics; a class subordinate to a genus. — **Spe-cif'ic** (spĕ-sĭf'ĭk), **Spe-cif'ic-al** (-ĭ-k*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to, or constituting, a species; definite; limited; precise. — *n.* A remedy having a peculiar influence over a part of the body; a remedy supposed to be infallible. — **Spe-cif'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Spe-cif'ic-al-ness,** *n.*

Spec'i-fi-ca'tion (spĕs'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A specifying, or determining, by a mark or limit; particular mention; a minute description of particulars; an article or thing specified.

Spec'i-fy (spĕs'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [SPECIFIED (-fīd); SPECIFYING.] To mention or name (a particular thing); to designate.

Spec'i-men (spĕs'ĭ-m*e*n), *n.* A part of anything, or number of things, showing the kind and quality of the whole; a sample; a pattern.

Spe'cious (spē'shŭs), *a.* Obvious; apparently right; appearing well at first view; plausible. — **Spe'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **Spe'cious-ness,** *n.*

Speck (spĕk), *n.* A small place discolored by foreign matter, or a color different from the main substance; a spot; stain; flaw; blemish; a very small thing. — *v. t.* [SPECKED (spĕkt); SPECKING.] To stain in drops; to spot.

Spec'kle (spĕk'k'l), *n.* A little spot; a speck. — *v. t.* [SPECKLED (-k'ld); SPECKLING (-klĭng).] To mark or variegate with spots.

Spec'ta-cle (spĕk'tă-k'l), *n.* Something exhibited to view; an unusual or noteworthy sight; *pl.* an optical instrument to assist vision. — **Spec'ta-cled** (-k'ld), *a.* Wearing spectacles. — **Spec-tac'u-lar** (-tăk'tū-lẽr), *a.* Pertaining to shows or to spectacles; showy; scenic.

Spec-ta'tor (spĕk-tā'tẽr), *n.* One who sees or is present at any exhibition; a beholder; an observer; a witness. — **Spec-ta'tress** (-trĕs), **Spec-ta'trix** (-trĭks), *n.* A female looker-on.

Spec'ter (spĕk'tẽr), **Spec'tre,** *n.* An apparition; a ghost. — **Spec'tral** (-tr*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to a specter; ghostly; pertaining to a spectrum.

Spec'tro-scope (spĕk'trō-skōp), *n.* An optical instrument for determining the composition of bodies by passing through prisms the rays of light which they emit.

Spec'trum (spĕk'trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SPECTRA (-trȧ). Rays of light separated by the refraction of a prism or other means; a luminous image left on the eye after exposure to intense light.

Spec'u-lar (spĕk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Like or done by means of a speculum or mirror; having a smooth reflecting surface. — **Specular iron.** A crystalline iron ore of brilliant metallic luster.

Spec'u-late (spĕk'ū-lāt), *v. i.* To consider an object in its different aspects and relations; to meditate; to buy in expectation of a rise in value, and a consequent sale at a profit. — **Spec'u-la'tor** (-lā'tẽr), *n.* — **Spec'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A speculating; a contemplation; a buying of land, goods, etc., in expectation of selling them at an advance; opinions reached by speculating; mere theory; conjecture. — **Spec'u-la-tist** (spĕk'ū-lā-tĭst), *n.* A speculator; a theorist. — **Spec'u-la-tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Given to, concerning, involving, or formed by, speculation; ideal; theoretical. — **Spec'u-la-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **Spec'u-la-to-ry** (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Exercising speculation; speculative; adapted for viewing or espying.

Spec'u-lum (spĕk'ū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SPECULA (-lȧ). [L.] A mirror; a reflector of polished metal, esp. for a reflecting telescope; a surgeon's instrument for dilating passages of the body, and throwing light within them; a patch of bright color on a bird's wing.

Sped, *imp.* & *p. p.* of SPEED.

Speech (spēch), *n.* Power of speaking; what is spoken; a particular language; a tongue; a dialect; a formal discourse in public; harangue; address; oration. — **Speech'less,** *a.* Destitute of the faculty of speech; dumb; mute; silent.

Speed (spēd), *n.* Haste; celerity; quickness; dispatch; expedition; hurry. — *v. t.* & *i.* [SPED (spĕd) or SPEEDED; SPEEDING.] To dispatch; to hasten; to accelerate; to hurry. — **Speed'er,** *n.* — **Speed'y** (-ȳ), *a.* [SPEEDIER (-ĭ-ẽr); SPEEDIEST.] Not dilatory or slow; nimble. — **Speed'i-ly,** *adv.* — **Speed'i-ness,** *n.*

Speiss (spīs), *n.* Copper-nickel.

Spell (spĕl), *v. t.* [SPELLED (spĕld); SPELLING.] To supply the place of; to relieve; to help. — *n.* Relief of one person by another in working, watching, etc.; gratuitous assistance of another's work [*U. S.*]; a brief period.

Spell (spĕl), *n.* A verse or phrase repeated for its magical power; a charm. — *v. t.* [SPELLED (spĕld) or SPELT (spĕlt); SPELLING.] To put under the influence of a spell; to charm; to tell or name the letters of (a word, etc.); to write or print (words) with the proper letters. — *v. i.* To form words with the correct letters. — **Spell'bound'** (-bound'), *a.* Bound by, or as by, a spell; rapt. — **Spell'er,** *n.* One who spells; one skilled in spelling; a spelling book. [*U. S.*] — **Spell'ing,** *n.* Act or method of one who spells; orthography. — **Spelling book.** A book for teaching children to spell and read.

Spelt (spĕlt), *imp. & p. p.* of SPELL.

Spelt (spĕlt), *n.* A grain cultivated for food in Germany and Switzerland.

Spel'ter (spĕl'tẽr), *n.* Zinc.

Spen'cer (spĕn'sẽr), *n.* A short jacket for men or women; a fore-and-aft sail, with a gaff and no boom.

Spend (spĕnd), *v. t.* [SPENT (spĕnt); SPENDING.] To weigh or lay out; to dispose of; to consume; to waste; to pass (time); to exhaust of force or strength. — *v. i.* To waste; to disappear. — **Spend'er**, *n.* — **Spend'thrift'** (spĕnd'-thrĭft'), *n.* A prodigal.

Sperm (spẽrm), *n.* Animal seed; spawn of fishes or frogs.

Sperm (spẽrm), *n.* Spermaceti. — **Sperm oil.** A fatty oil yielded by the sperm whale. — **Sperm whale.** A very large whale, found in the warmer parts of all oceans; the cachalot.

Sperm Whale.

Sper'ma-ce'ti (spẽr'mȧ-sē'tĭ), *n.* A white waxy substance from the head of the sperm whale, used in making candles, ointments, etc.

Sper-mat'ic (spẽr-măt'ĭk), **Sper-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, semen; seminal.

Spew (spū), *v. t. & i.* [SPEWED (spūd); SPEWING.] To eject from the stomach; to vomit.

Sphe'noid (sfē'noid), **Sphe-noid'al** (-noid'al), *a.* Resembling a wedge.

Sphere (sfēr), *n.* A globe; a body whose surface has every part equally distant from a point within, called its center; an orb or star; rank; order of society; province; employment. — *v. t.* [SPHERED (sfērd); SPHERING.] To place in a sphere; to make round. — **Spher'ic** (sfĕr'-ĭk), **Spher'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Having the form of a sphere; globular; pertaining to a sphere or to the heavenly orbs. — **Spher'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Spher'ic-al-ness, Sphe-ric'i-ty** (sfē-rĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **Spher'ics** (sfĕr'ĭks), *n.* The science of the properties of circles, figures, and magnitudes produced by planes intersecting a sphere. — **Sphe'roid** (sfē'roid), *n.* A body nearly spherical; a solid generated by a revolving ellipse. — **Sphe-roid'al** (sfē-roid'al), **Sphe-roid'ic** (-ĭk), **Sphe-roid'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Having the form of a spheroid. — **Spher'ule** (sfĕr'ûl *or* -ụl), *n.* A little sphere.

Sphinx (sfĭnks), *n.* A fabulous monster represented as a winged lion, with the face and breast of a young woman. It put to death all who were unable to solve the riddles which it propounded.

Grecian Sphinx.

Spice (spīs), *n.* A fragrant or aromatic vegetable production; anything which enriches the quality of a thing; a small quantity. — *v. t.* [SPICED (spīst); SPICING (spī'sĭng).] To season with spice, or impregnate with odor of spices. — **Spi'cer** (spī'sẽr), *n.* One who sesames with spice, or who deals in spice. — **Spi'cer-y** (-ĭ), *n.* Spices in general; a repository of spices. — **Spi'cy** (-sĭ), *a.* [SPICIER (-sĭ-ẽr); SPICIEST.] Flavored with, or containing, spice; fragrant; pungent; sharp; smart; racy. — **Spi'ci-ly**, *adv.* — **Spi'ci-ness**, *n.*

Spic'u-lar (spĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Resembling a dart; sharp. — **Spic'u-late** (-lāt), *v. t.* To sharpen to a point.

Spi'cy, *a.* See under SPICE, *n.*

Spi'der (spī'dẽr), *n.* An animal, resembling an insect, which spins webs for taking its prey; a frying pan.

Spider, with its Eggs.

Spie'gel-ei'sen (spē'-gĕl-ī'zĕn), *n.*, **Spie'-gel i'ron** (ī'ŭrn). White cast iron, containing much carbon, used in making Bessemer steel.

Spig'ot (spĭg'ŭt), *n.* A peg to stop a faucet or a hole in a cask.

Spike (spīk), *n.* A large nail; an ear of corn or grain; a flower cluster. — *v. t.* [SPIKED (spīkt); SPIKING.] To fasten or set with spikes; to stop the vent of (a gun, etc.) with a spike. — **Spiked** (spīkt), *a.* Furnished, fastened, or stopped with spikes. — **Spike'let** (-lĕt), *n.* A small spike making a part of a large one. — **Spik'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Having sharp points; armed with spikes.

Spike.

Spike'nard (spīk'närd; *colloq.* spĭk'nẽrd), *n.* An aromatic plant, yielding a fragrant essential oil.

Spile (spīl), *n.* A small peg or pin, to stop a hole; a pile.

Spill (spĭl), *n.* A slender piece; a peg; a pin; a metallic rod; a wisp of paper.

Spill (spĭl), *v. t.* [SPILLED (spĭld) or SPILT (spĭlt); SPILLING.] To suffer to fall or run out; to lose; to shed. — *v. i.* To be shed, lost, or wasted.

Spin (spĭn), *v. t. & i.* [SPUN (spŭn); SPINNING.] To draw out and twist into threads; to extend to a great length; to protract; to whirl; to twirl. — **Spin'ner**, *n.*

Spin'ach (spĭn'ăj), **Spin'age**, *n.* A pot herb used for greens.

Spi'nal (spī'nal), *a.* Pertaining to the spine or backbone; vertebral.

Spin'dle (spĭn'd'l), *n.* A pin holding thread in spinning machines; a rod on which anything turns; a stalk. — *v. i.* [SPINDLED (-d'ld); SPINDLING (-dlĭng).] To shoot in a long, slender stalk or body. — **Spin'dle-legged'** (-lĕgd' *or* -lĕg'gĕd), **Spin'dle-shanked'** (-shăn̲kt'), *a.* Having long, slender legs. — **Spin'dle-shanks'** (-shăn̲ks'), *n.* A tall, slender person.

Spine (spīn), *n.* A sharp appendage or process; a thorn; the backbone or spinal column of an animal. — **Spi'nous** (spī'nŭs), **Spin'y** (spĭn'ỹ), *a.* Full of spines; thorny; difficult; troublesome. — **Spi-nos'i-ty** (spĭ-nŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Spin'et (spĭn'ĕt *or* spĭ-nĕt'), *n.* An obsolete musical instrument, superseded by the pianoforte.

Spin'ning (spĭn'nĭng), *a.* & *n.* from SPIN. — **Spinning jenny.** A machine for spinning wool or cotton. — **Spinning wheel.** A machine for spinning yarn or thread, in which a wheel drives a single spindle.

Spinning Wheel.

Spin'ny (spĭn'nў), *pl.* SPINNIES (-nĭz), **Spin'ney,** *n.* A small thicket with undergrowth; a copse.

Spi-nos'i-ty, Spi'nous, Spin'y. See under SPINE.

Spin'ster (spĭn'stẽr), *n.* A woman who spins; an unmarried woman.

Spir'a-cle (spĭr'ȧ-k'l *or* spī'rȧ-k'l), *n.* A nostril; a minute breathing hole in insects, fish, etc.

Spi'ral (spī'rȧl), *a.* Winding round a cylinder or in a circular form, or like a screw. — *n.* A curve of spiral form. — **Spi'ral-ly,** *adv.*

Spire (spīr), *n.* A winding like threads of a screw; a curl; a twist; a tapering body that shoots up to a point; a steeple; a stalk or blade of grass, etc. — *v. i.* [SPIRED (spīrd); SPIRING.] To shoot up in conical form; to sprout.

Spire.

Spir'it (spĭr'ĭt), *n.* Air set in motion by breathing; breath; life; the immaterial part of man; the soul; a supernatural apparition; a ghost; a sprite; a manifestation of life or energy; *pl.* animation; cheerfulness; liquor produced by distillation; alcohol; rum, whisky, and other distilled alcoholic liquors; real meaning. — *v. t.* [SPIRITED; SPIRITING.] To animate with vigor; to encourage; to convey rapidly and secretly; to kidnap. — **Spir'it-ed,** *a.* Animated; full of life; vivacious; ardent; bold; courageous. — **Spir'it-ed-ly,** *adv.* — **Spir'it-ed-ness,** *n.* — **Animal spirits.** Physical health and energy; sportiveness. — **Ardent spirits.** Strong alcoholic liquor. — **Holy Spirit,** *or* **The Spirit.** The third person of the Trinity; the Holy Ghost. — **Spirit level.** An instrument indicating a level or horizontal position by a bubble left in a glass tube otherwise filled with spirit. — **Spirit of wine.** Pure alcohol. — **Spir'it-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Belief of the spiritists. — **Spir'it-ist,** *n.* A believer in direct intercourse with departed spirits through persons called *mediums;* a spiritualist. — *a.* Pertaining to spiritists or spiritism. — **Spir'it-less,** *a.* Destitute of spirits; wanting animation, life, courage, or fire. — **Spir'it-less-ly,** *adv.* — **Spir'it-less-ness,** *n.* — **Spir'it-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Like spirit; refined; pure. — **Spir'it-u-al** (-ŭ-*ȧl*), *a.* Consisting of spirit; incorporeal; mental; intellectual; pure; holy; divine; ecclesiastical. — **Spir'it-u-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Spir'it-u-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* State of being spiritual; doctrine that all which exists is spirit or soul; belief in communication from disembodied spirits, esp. through a person called a *medium.* — **Spir'it-u-al-ist,** *n.* One who believes in spiritualism. — **Spir'it-u-al'i-ty** (-ŭ-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* State of being spiritual; property of the church, an ecclesiastic, or religion; the clergy collectively. — **Spir'it-u-al-ize** (-ŭ-ăl-īz), *v. t.* [SPIRITUALIZED (-īzd); SPIRITUALIZING.] To refine; to imbue with spirituality or life. — **‖Spi'ri'tu'elle'** (spē'rē'tų'ĕl'), *a.* [F.] Like a spirit; pure; refined. — **Spir'it-u-ous** (-ŭ-ŭs), *a.* Having the quality of spirit; active; pure; containing refined spirit; ardent.

Spirt, *v.* & *n.* See SPURT.

Spir'y (spīr'ў), *a.* Of a spiral or pyramidical form; abounding with spires.

Spit (spĭt), *n.* A pointed prong or bar to hold meat while cooking; a point of land running into the sea. — *v. t.* [SPITTED; SPITTING.] To thrust a spit through; to transfix; to pierce.

Spit (spĭt), *v. t.* [SPIT (SPAT (spăt), *obs.*); SPITTING.] To eject from the mouth; to throw out violently. — *v. i.* To throw out saliva from the mouth. — *n.* Saliva; spittle. — **Spit'ter,** *n.*

Spite (spīt), *n.* Hatred; malice; malignity; grudge. — *v. t.* To be angry at; to thwart; to injure. — **In spite of.** In opposition to all efforts of; in defiance of; notwithstanding. — **Spite'ful,** *a.* Full of spite; malignant. — **Spite'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Spite'ful-ness,** *n.*

Spit'fire' (spĭt'fīr'), *n.* A violent or passionate person. [*Colloq.*]

Spit'tle (spĭt't'l), *n.* The thick matter secreted by the salivary glands; saliva. — **Spit-toon'** (-tōōn'), *n.* A vessel to receive spittle.

Spitz' dog' (spĭts' dŏg'). A dog having erect ears and long silky hair, usually white; a Pomeranian dog.

Spitz Dog.

Spitz'en-burgh (spĭts'*en*-bûrg), *n.* A medium-sized red and yellow apple, of spicy flavor.

Splash (splăsh), *v. t.* & *i.* [SPLASHED (splăsht); SPLASHING.] To spatter. — *n.* Dirt thrown from a puddle, etc. — **Splash'y** (splăsh'ў), *a.* Full of dirty water; wet and muddy.

Splay'foot' (splā'fo͝ot'), *n.* A foot having the sole flattened; flat foot. — **Splay'foot',** **Splay'foot'ed** (-fo͝ot'ĕd), *a.* Having a splayfoot.

Spleen (splēn), *n.* A glandular organ, to the left of the stomach; the milt; latent spite; ill humor; melancholy. — **Spleen'ish, Spleen'y** (-ў), *a.* Angry; peevish; melancholy.

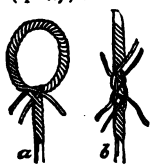
Splen'dent (splĕn'dĕnt), *a.* Shining; conspicuous; illustrious.

Splen'did (splĕn'dĭd), *a.* Displaying splendor; heroic; shining; magnificent; famous. — **Splen'did-ly,** *adv.* — **Splen'did-ness,** *n.*

Splen'dor (splĕn'dẽr), *n.* Great brightness; brilliancy; magnificence; pomp; parade.

Splen'e-tic (splĕn'ē-tĭk *or* splē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* Affected with spleen; morose; sullen; peevish; fretful. — *n.* One affected with spleen.

Splice (splīs), *v. t.* [SPLICED (splīst); SPLICING (splī'sĭng).] To unite (two ropes or parts of a rope) by interweaving the strands; to unite (spars, timbers, etc.) by lapping, binding, or in any way making fast. —*n.* Union of ropes by interweaving, or of wood or metal by overlapping parts; a scarfing.



a Eye Splice; *b* Short Splice.

Splint (splĭnt), *n.* A piece split off; a splinter; a strip of wood, or other substance, protecting a broken bone when set. — *v. t.* To fasten or confine with splints. — **Splint bone.** One of the bones on either side of the cannon bone in the legs of horses and like animals.

Splin'ter (splĭn'tẽr), *v. t.* & *i.* [SPLINTERED (-tẽrd); SPLINTERING.] To split into long thin pieces; to shiver. — *n.* A thin piece of wood, etc., rent from the main body.

Split (splĭt), *v. t.* & *i.* [SPLIT (SPLITTED (-tĕd), *R.*); SPLITTING.] To divide lengthwise; to cleave; to burst; to separate into parts or parties. — *n.* A crack; a rent; a breach.

Splurge (splûrj), *n.* A blustering demonstration, or great effort. — *v. i.* To make a great display, esp. in oratory.

Splut'ter (splŭt'tẽr), *n.* A bustle; a stir. [*Low*] — *v. i.* [SPLUTTERED (-tẽrd); SPLUTTERING.] To speak hastily and confusedly.

Spoil (spoil), *v. t.* [SPOILED (spoild) or SPOILT (spoilt); SPOILING.] To strip by violence; to rob; to mar; to ruin; to destroy. — *v. i.* To decay. — *n.* Plunder; pillage; booty; robbery. — **Spoil'er,** *n.* — **Spoils'man** (spoilz'mȧn), *n.* One who serves a cause for a share of the spoils; a politician who treats public offices as rewards for partisan services. — **Spoils'mon'ger** (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* One who uses the emoluments of public offices as the price for party services.

Spoke, *imp.* of SPEAK.

Spoke (spōk), *n.* A ray of a wheel, or round of a ladder. — *v. t.* [SPOKED (spōkt); SPOKING.] To furnish with spokes.

Spok'en, *p. p.* of SPEAK.

Spoke'shave' (spōk'shāv'), *n.* A drawing knife for dressing spokes of wheels and other curved work.

Spokes'man (spōks'mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* SPOKESMEN (-mĕn). One who speaks for others.

Spo'li-ate (spō'lĭ-āt), *v. t.* & *i.* To plunder. — **Spo'li-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.* — **Spo'li-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A plundering; robbery; destruction.

Spon'dee (spŏn'dē), *n.* A poetic foot of two long syllables. — **Spon-da'ic** (spŏn-dā'ĭk), **Spon-da'ic-al** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, spondees.

Spon'dyl (spŏn'dĭl), **Spon'dyle,** *n.* A joint of the spine; a vertebra.

Sponge (spŭnj), *n.* A marine animal growth, and its fibrous framework or skeleton, found adhering to rocks, shells, etc., which imbibes and holds water till it is forced out by compression; one who lives upon others; any spongelike substance, as dough before it is kneaded, iron from the puddling furnace, etc.; an instrument for cleaning cannon after a discharge. — *v. t.* [SPONGED (spŭnjd); SPONGING.] To cleanse or wipe out with a sponge. — *v. i.* To suck in or imbibe; to gain by mean arts or hanging on; to be converted, as dough, into a light, spongy mass by the agency of yeast or leaven. — **Spon'ger** (spŭn'jẽr), *n.* — **Spon'gy** (-jĭ), *a.* Soft and full of cavities; drenched; soaked and soft, like sponge. — **Spon'gi-ness,** *n.*

Spon'sal (spŏn'sal), *a.* Relating to marriage, or to a spouse.

Spon'sion (spŏn'shŭn), *n.* A becoming surety for another. — **Spon'sor** (spŏn'sẽr), *n.* A surety; a godfather or godmother.

Spon-ta'ne-ous (spŏn-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Voluntary; uncompelled; willing. — **Spon-ta'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Spon-ta'ne-ous-ness, Spon'ta-ne'i-ty** (spŏn'tȧ-nē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Spool (spōōl), *n.* A cylinder to wind thread upon. — *v. t.* [SPOOLED (spōōld); SPOOLING.] To wind on spools; to reel.

Spoon (spōōn), *n.* A small basin with a handle, used in preparing or partaking of food. — **Spoon'bill'** (spōōn'bĭl'), *n.* A wading bird, like the heron, having a long bill expanded and flattened at the tip. — **Spoon'ful** (-fŭl), *n.*; *pl.* SPOONFULS (-fŭlz). As much as a spoon contains; a small quantity.

Spoonbill.

Spoor (spōōr), *n.* The trail of a wild animal.

Spo-rad'ic (spō-rȧd'ĭk), **Spo-rad'ic-al** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Occurring singly, or here and there; separate; single. — **Spo-rad'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Spore (spōr), *n.* A reproductive grain in a flowerless plant.

Sport (spōrt), *n.* That which diverts and makes mirth; diversion of the field, as fowling, hunting, fishing, etc.; frolic; mock; jeer. — *v. t.* To divert; to exhibit or bring out in public. [*Collog.*] — *v. i.* To play; to practice diversions of the field. — **Sport'er,** *n.* — **Sport'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Full of sport; merry; done in jest. — **Sport'ive** (-ĭv), *a.* Frolicsome; playful. — **Sport'ive-ly,** *adv.* — **Sport'ive-ness,** *n.* — **Sports'man** (spōrts'mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* SPORTSMEN (-mĕn). One skilled in field sports; one who hunts, fishes, etc. — **Sports'man-ship,** *n.* Skill in field sports.

Spot (spŏt), *n.* A mark made by foreign matter; a stain; a particular place; a locality. — *v. t.* [SPOTTED; SPOTTING.] To mark; to blot; to stain; to disgrace. — **Spot'less,** *a.* Without a spot; free from reproach or impurity; unblemished; pure; irreproachable. — **Spot'less-ly,** *adv.* — **Spot'less-ness,** *n.* — **Spot'ty** (-tĭ), *a.* Full of spots; marked with discolored places.

Spouse (spouz), *n.* One engaged or joined in wedlock; a married person, husband or wife. — **Spous'al** (spouz'ȧl), *a.* Pertaining to a spouse, or to a marriage; conjugal; bridal. — *n.* Marriage; nuptials. — **Spouse'less,** *a.* Destitute of a spouse; unmarried.

Spout (spout), *n.* A pipe for conducting a fluid; a projecting mouth of a vessel. — *v. t.* & *i.* To pour from a spout; to speak pompously.

Sprain (sprān), *v. t.* To weaken (a joint or muscle) by sudden and excessive exertion; to overstrain. — *n.* An excessive strain of muscles or ligaments, without dislocation.

Sprang, *imp.* of SPRING, *v. i. & t.*

Sprat (sprăt), *n.* A small fish, allied to the herring.

Sprawl (sprąl), *v. i.* To lie with the limbs stretched out or struggling; to spread irregularly.

Spray (sprā), *n.* A small shoot or branch; a twig.

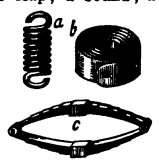
Spray (sprā), *n.* Water driven in small drops by the wind, dashing of waves, etc.; a jet of vapor. — *v. t.* To throw spray upon.

Spread (sprĕd), *v. t. & i.* [SPREAD; SPREADING.] To extend; to reach; to diffuse; to scatter; to propagate. — *n.* Extent; compass; expansion; a banquet. — **Spread'er**, *n.* — **Spread'ing-ly**, *adv.* Increasingly.

Sprig (sprĭg), *n.* A small shoot or twig; a youth; a lad; a brad, or nail without a head. — *v. t.* [SPRIGGED (sprĭgd); SPRIGGING.] To mark with representation of branches. — **Sprig'gy** (-gĭ), *a.* Full of small branches.

Spright (sprīt), *n.* A spirit; a shade; a soul; an apparition. — **Spright'less**, *adv.* Destitute of life; dull. — **Spright'ly** (-lĭ), *a.* Spiritlike; lively; brisk; airy; gay. — **Spright'li-ness**, *n.*

Spring (sprĭng), *v. i.* [*imp.* SPRANG (sprăng) or SPRUNG (sprŭng); *p. p.* SPRUNG; *p. pr.* SPRINGING.] To leap; to bound; to issue forcibly; to start or rise; to begin; to proceed. — *v. t.* To start or rouse; to produce or propose on a sudden; to explode; to burst; to crack or split; to bend or strain. — *n.* A leap; a bound; a jump; a flying back; elastic power; an elastic body, as a steel rod or coil or strip of India rubber, used for such mechanical purposes as imparting power, diminishing shock, measuring weight, etc.; a source of supply; esp., the source from which a stream proceeds; a cause; origin; the season of the year when plants begin to rise (March, April, and May). — **Spring tide.** A high tide at, or soon after, the new and full moon. — **Spring wheat.** Wheat sown in the spring, as distinguished from *winter wheat*, sown in autumn. — **Spring'er**, *n.* — **Spring'halt'** (-hąlt'), *n.* A lameness causing horses to twitch up the legs. — **Spring'head'** (-hĕd'), *n.* A fountain or source. — **Spring'y** (-ĭ), *a.* [SPRINGIER (-ĭ-ẽr); SPRINGIEST.] Like a spring; elastic; wet. — **Spring'i-ness**, *n.*



Springs.

a Spiral Spring; *b* Coil Spring; *c* Elliptic Spring; *d* Half-elliptic Spring.

Spring'bok' (sprĭng'bŏk'), **Spring'buck'** (-bŭk'), *n.* A swift and agile South African gazelle.

Springe (sprĭnj), *n.* A noose which closes with a spring, and catches birds, animals, etc.

Sprin'kle (sprĭn'k'l), *v. t. & i.* [SPRINKLED (-k'ld); SPRINKLING.] To scatter or fall in small drops or particles, as water, seed, etc. — *n.* A small quantity scattered; utensil for sprinkling. — **Sprin'kler**, *n.* — **Sprin'kling**, *n.* A scattering in small drops; a small number or quantity.

Sprint (sprĭnt), *v. i.* To run very rapidly. — *n.* A short run at high speed. — **Sprint'er**, *n.*

Sprit (sprĭt), *n.* A pole or spar, to extend and elevate a boat's sail.

Sprite (sprīt), *n.* A spirit; an apparition.

Sprit'sail (sprĭt'sāl; *among seamen* sprĭt's'l), *n.* A sail extended by a sprit.

Sprout (sprout), *v. i.* To shoot, as a plant; to germinate. — *v. t.* To cause to sprout; to deprive of sprouts. — *n.* The shoot of a plant.

Spruce (sprųs), *a.* Neat, without elegance; finical; trim. — *v. t. & i.* [SPRUCED (sprųst); SPRUCING.] To dress with affected neatness; to prink. — **Spruce'ly**, *adv.* — **Spruce'ness**, *n.*

Spruce (sprųs), *n.* A cone-bearing, evergreen tree. — **Spruce beer.** A kind of beer tinctured or flavored with spruce.

Norway Spruce.

Sprung, *imp. & p. p.* of SPRING, *v. i. & t.*

Spry (sprī), *a.* [SPRIER; SPRIEST.] Having great power of leaping or running; nimble; active.

Spud (spŭd), *n.* An implement for destroying weeds.

Spume (spūm), *n.* Froth; foam; scum. — *v. i.* [SPUMED (spūmd); SPUMING.] To froth; to foam. — **Spum'ous** (-ŭs), **Spum'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of froth or scum; foamy.

Spun, *imp. & p. p.* of SPIN.

Spunge, *n.* See SPONGE.

Spunk (spŭnk), *n.* Wood that readily takes fire; touchwood; punk; an inflammable temper; spirit; pluck. — **Spunk'y** (spŭnk'ĭ), *a.* [SPUNKIER; SPUNKIEST.] Full of spunk; spirited.

Spur (spûr), *n.* A pricking instrument on a horseman's heels, to prick and stimulate a horse; incitement; instigation; a snag; a projecting spine on a cock's leg, or from a stem or flower, etc.; a lateral projection from a mountain. — *v. t.* [SPURRED (spûrd); SPURRING.] To prick with spurs; to incite; to impel; to drive. — *v. i.* To hasten. — **Spur'gall'** (spûr'gąl'), *v. t.* To gall or wound (a horse) with a spur. — **Spur gear, Spur wheel.** A cogwheel having teeth projecting radially and parallel to the axis.

Spur Wheel.

Spurge (spûrj), *n.* A plant having an acrid, milky juice.

Spu'ri-ous (spū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Not proceeding from the true source; not genuine; counterfeit; bastard. — **Spu'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Spu'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Spurn (spûrn), *v. t.* [SPURNED (spûrnd); SPURNING.] To kick; to reject with disdain; to treat with contempt. — *n.* Disdainful rejection.

Spurred (spûrd), *a.* Wearing or having spurs.

Spur'ri-er (spûr'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who makes spurs.

Spurt (spûrt), *n.* A short occasion or exigency; a sudden effort. — *v. t.* To make a sudden and violent exertion. [*Colloq.*]

Spurt (spûrt), *v. i.* To gush or issue out in a stream, as liquor from a cask. — *v. t.* To eject in a stream. — *n.* A violent gushing; a jet.

Sput'ter (spŭt'ẽr), *v. i.* [SPUTTERED (-ẽrd); SPUTTERING.] To spit, as in rapid speaking; to utter words hastily and indistinctly. — *n.* Moist matter thrown out in small particles.

Spy (spī), *v. t. & i.* [SPIED (spīd); SPYING.] To discover; to see; to discover by close search; to explore. — *n.*; *pl.* SPIES (spīz). One who watches the conduct of others; one sent into an enemy's camp to learn their condition or plans; a scout; an emissary. — **Spy'-glass'** (-glȧs'), *n.* A small telescope.

Squab (skwŏb), *a.* Fat; plump; bulky; unfledged; unfeathered. — *n.* A young pigeon or dove; a person having a short, fat figure.

Squab'ble (skwŏb'b'l), *v. t.* [SQUABBLED (-b'ld); SQUABBLING (-blĭng).] To contend for superiority; to debate peevishly; to wrangle; to quarrel. — *v. t.* To disarrange (type in printing). — *n.* A scuffle; a brawl; a petty quarrel.

Squad (skwŏd), *n.* A small party of soldiers assembled for drill, inspection, etc.

Squad'ron (skwŏd'rŭn), *n.* A body of cavalry comprising two companies or troops; a number of vessels commanded by the senior officer.

Squal'id (skwŏl'ĭd), *a.* Dirty through neglect; foul; filthy. — **Squal'id-ly**, *adv.* — **Squal'id-ness**, **Squa-lid'i-ty** (skwȧ-lĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Squall (skwąl), *n.* A loud scream; a harsh cry; a violent gust of wind, often with rain or snow. — *v. i.* [SQUALLED (skwąld); SQUALLING.] To scream or cry violently. — **Squall'er**, *n.* — **Squall'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Abounding with squalls.

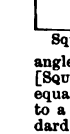
Squa'lor (skwā'lôr), *n.* Foulness; filthiness; squalidness.

Squa-mose' (skwȧ-mōs' *or* skwā'-mōs'), **Squa'mous** (skwā'mŭs), *a.* Covered with, or consisting of, scales; scaly.

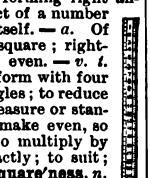
Squamose Cone.

Squan'der (skwŏn'dẽr), *v. t.* [SQUANDERED (-dẽrd); SQUANDERING.] To spend lavishly or prodigally; to waste; to dissipate. — **Squan'der-er**, *n.*

Square (skwâr), *n.* A figure having four equal sides and four right angles; an open space in a town; a rectangular block of buildings; a mechanic's instrument for forming right angles; the product of a number multiplied by itself. — *a.* Of the figure of a square; right-angled; true; just; fair; even. — *v. t.* [SQUARED; SQUARING.] To form with four equal sides and four right angles; to reduce to a square, or to a given measure or standard; to adjust; to fit; to make even, so as to leave no difference; to multiply by itself. — *v. i.* To agree exactly; to suit; to fit. — **Square'ly**, *adv.* — **Square'ness**, *n.* — **Square'-rigged'** (-rĭgd'), *a.* Having the chief sails extended by yards, suspended by the middle, and not by stays, gaffs, booms, or other fore-and-aft rigging.



Square.



Carpenter's Square.

Squash (skwŏsh), *v. t.* To beat or press into pulp or a flat mass; to crush. — *n.* Something soft and easily crushed; a sudden fall of a soft body. — **Squash'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Soft; muddy.

Squash (skwŏsh), *n.* A plant and its fruit, of the gourd kind.

Squat (skwŏt), *v. t.* [SQUATTED; SQUATTING.] To sit upon the hams or heels; to cower or lie close to escape observation; to settle on another's land without title. — *a.* Sitting on the hams or heels; cowering; short and thick; chunky. — *n.* The posture of one that squats. — **Squat'ter**, *n.*

Squaw (skwą), *n.* An Indian woman.

Squawk (skwąk), *v. i.* [SQUAWKED (skwąkt); SQUAWKING.] To utter a shrill, abrupt scream. — *n.* A harsh squeal; a species of heron.

Squeak (skwēk), *v. i.* [SQUEAKED (skwēkt); SQUEAKING.] To utter a sharp, shrill cry, usually short; to make a sharp noise, as a pipe, a quill, a wheel, a door, etc. — *n.* A sharp, shrill, sudden sound. — **Squeak'er**, *n.*

Squeal (skwēl), *v. i.* To cry with a shrill, prolonged sound, in want, displeasure, pain, etc.; to inform, or confess complicity in crime [*Slang*]. — *n.* A shrill, prolonged cry.

Squeam'ish (skwēm'ĭsh), *a.* Having a stomach easily turned or nauseated; nice to excess; fastidious; dainty; scrupulous. — **Squeam'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Squeam'ish-ness**, *n.*

Squeeze (skwēz), *v. t. & i.* [SQUEEZED (skwēzd); SQUEEZING.] To press closely; to pinch; to crowd. — *n.* A squeezing; compression; a hug; an impression taken on some pulpy substance from an inscription.

Squelch (skwĕlch), *v. t.* To crush; to put down. — *n.* A heavy fall; a crushing reply. [*Colloq.*]

Squib (skwĭb), *n.* A little firework or cracker; a sarcastic speech; a lampoon.

Squid (skwĭd), *n.* The cuttlefish; a fishhook, weighted, that it may be thrown to a distance.

Squill (skwĭl), *n.* A lilylike plant, having emetic properties; a crustaceous sea animal, the sea-onion; an insect, the mantis.

Squint (skwĭnt), *a.* Looking obliquely, askant, or with suspicion. — *v. i.* To see obliquely; to have the axes of the eyes not coincident; to slope. — *n.* A squinting; want of coincidence of the axes of the eyes. — **Squint'-eye'** (-ī'), *n.* An eye that squints. — **Squint'-eyed'** (-īd'), *a.* Having eyes that squint; oblique; indirect; malignant; looking obliquely, or by side glances.

Squire (skwīr), *n.* An esquire; a country gentleman. — *v. t.* [SQUIRED (skwīrd); SQUIRING.] To attend; to wait on, as a beau. [*Colloq.*]

Squirm (skwẽrm), *v. i. & t.* To move like a worm or eel; to wriggle; to climb (a tree, etc.) by clinging with hands and feet.

Squir'rel (skwĕr'rĕl *or* skwĭr'-), *n.* A small rodent animal having a bushy tail, and very nimble in running on trees.

Fox Squirrel.

Squirt (skwẽrt), *v. t. & i.* To eject (water, etc.) out of a narrow pipe or orifice, in a stream. — *n.* A syringe, or pipe for ejecting a stream with force; a small stream. — **Squirt'er**, *n.*

Stab (stăb), *v. t. & i.* [STABBED (stăbd); STABBING.] To pierce with a pointed weapon. — *n.* A thrust or wound of a dagger, etc. — **Stab'ber**, *n.*

Sta'ble (stā'b'l), *a.* Firmly established; steady in

purpose; firm in resolution; not liable to change; constant; strong. — **Sta'bly** (stā'blĭ), *adv.* — **Sta'ble-ness, Sta-bil'i-ty** (stȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Sta'ble (stā'b'l), *n.* A house or building for beasts. — *v. t. & i.* [STABLED (stā'b'ld); STABLING (-blĭng).] To lodge in a stable. — **Sta'bling**, *n.* A keeping cattle in a stable; room for keeping horses and cattle.

Sta'bly, etc. See under STABLE, *a.*

‖**Stac-ca'to** (stȧk-kä'tō), *a.* [It.] Disconnected; distinct; — a direction to perform notes of a passage in music in a short, distinct, and pointed manner.

Stack (stăk), *n.* A pile of hay, grain, etc., also of poles or wood; a pile containing 108 cubic feet of wood; a cluster of funnels or flues; the chimney of a locomotive or steam vessel. — *v. t.* [STACKED (stăkt); STACKING.] To lay (hay, grain, muskets, etc.) in a stack; to pile.

Staff (stăf), *n.; pl.* STAVES (stāvz *or* stăvz) or STAFFS (stăfs, in the sense of a body of officers). A pole or stick for support or defense, or to indicate authority, or to display a flag upon; the five lines and four spaces on which music is written; a certain number of executive officers attached to an army, a department of government, a public institution, etc.

Stag (stăg), *n.* The male red deer; a hart. — **Stag beetle.** A beetle having large branched mandibles, whose larvæ feed on rotten wood.

Stag Beetle.

Stage (stāj), *n.* A raised floor or platform; the theater; the drama; a station or place of rest on a highway; the distance between two such resting places; a degree of advancement or of progress; a large vehicle running for the accommodation of the public; a phase or period in the development and growth of animals. — **Stage'coach'** (-kōch'), *n.* A public traveling carriage. — **Stage'play'** (-plā'), *n.* A theatrical entertainment. — **Sta'ger** (stā'jẽr), *n.* One who has long acted on the stage of life; a horse used in drawing a stage. — **Sta'ging** (-jĭng), *n.* A structure for supporting workmen, etc., in building; the managing or journeying in stage coaches.

Stag'ger (stăg'gẽr), *v. i.* [STAGGERED (-gẽrd); STAGGERING.] To reel in standing or walking; to vacillate. — *v. t.* To make less steady or confident. — *n.* An unsteady movement, as if one were about to fall; *pl.* a disease like apoplexy, in which horses fall suddenly, without sense or motion. — **Stag'ger-ing-ly**, *adv.*

Stag'nant (stăg'nant), *a.* Inclined to stagnate; impure from want of motion; dull; not brisk. — **Stag'nan-cy** (-nan-sĭ), *n.* — **Stag'nate** (-nāt), *v. i.* To cease to flow; to be motionless, dull, or sluggish. — **Stag-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A being stagnant; cessation of action; dullness.

Staid (stād), *imp. & p. p.* of STAY. — *a.* Sober; grave; steady; sedate. — **Staid'ly**, *adv.*

Stain (stān), *v. t.* [STAINED (stānd); STAINING.] To discolor; to tinge with a different color; to dye; to spot with guilt or infamy; to blot; to sully; to disgrace; to taint. — *n.* A discoloration; blot; spot; taint; blemish; color; shame. — **Stain'er**, *n.* — **Stain'less**, *a.* Free from stain, reproach, or sin; faultless.

Stair (stār), *n.* A step of a series ascending or descending to a different level; *pl.* a series of steps. — **Stair'case'** (-kās'), **Stair'way'** (-wā'), *n.* A flight of steps.

Stake (stāk), *n.* A sharpened stick; the timber to which a martyr was affixed while burning; martyrdom; that which is laid down as a wager; a pledge. — *v. t.* [STAKED (stākd); STAKING.] To fasten, support, or defend with stakes; to mark (out) the limits with stakes; to pledge; to wager. — **At stake.** In danger; hazarded; pledged.

Sta-lac'tite (stȧ-lăk'tīt), *n.* A pendent cone or cylinder of carbonate of lime, formed like an icicle. — **Sta-lac'tic** (-tĭk), **Sta-lac'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), **Stal'ac-tit'ic** (stăl'ăk-tĭt'ĭk), **Stal'ac-tit'i-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Resembling a stalactite.

Stalactites.

Sta-lag'mite (stȧ-lăg'mīt), *n.* A deposit of calcareous matter on floors of caverns. — **Stal'ag-mit'ic** (stăl'ăg-mĭt'ĭk), **Stal'ag-mit'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Resembling stalagmites.

Stale (stāl), *a.* Vapid or tasteless from age; decayed; trite; common. — **Stale'ness**, *n.*

Stalk (stȧk), *n.* The stem of a plant or of a quill; a stately step or walk; a strut. — *v. i.* [STALKED (stȧkt); STALKING.] To walk with proud steps; to walk behind something as a screen, for the purpose of taking game. — *v. t.* To approach under cover or by stealth. — **Stalk'er**, *n.* — **Stalk'ing-horse'** (-hōrs'), *n.* A horse, or figure of a horse, behind which a hunter conceals himself from the game he seeks to kill; a pretense; a pretext.

Stall (stȧl), *n.* A stand; a station; a place where a beast is kept and fed; a place where merchandise is exposed for sale; a bench in the choir of a church. — *v. t.* [STALLED (stȧld); STALLING.] To put into a stall or stable; to plunge into mire so as not to be able to proceed. — **Stall'-feed'** (-fēd'), *v. t.* [STALL-FED (-fĕd'); STALL-FEEDING.] To feed and fatten in a stable, or on dry fodder.

Stalls in the Church of Santa Maria Gloriosa dei Frari, Venice.

Stal'lion (stăl'yŭn), *n.* A horse not castrated.

Stal'wart (stôl'wẽrt *or* stȧl'-), **Stal'worth** (-wẽrth), *a.* Brave; bold; daring; vehement; violent.

Sta'men (stā'mĕn), *n.; pl.* E. STAMENS (-mĕnz);

L. STAMINA (stăm′ĭ-nȧ, in the sense of strength, endurance, etc.). A thread; a warp thread; *pl.* the fixed, firm part of a body which gives it strength and solidity; endurance; the fertilizing organ of flowers. — **Stam′i-nal** (stăm′ĭ-nȧl), **Sta-min′e-al** (stȧ-mĭn′ē-al), **Sta-min′e-ous** (-ē-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, stamens or stamina. — **Stam′i-nate** (stăm′ĭ-nāt), *a.* Having or producing stamens.

Stam′mer (stăm′mĕr), *v. i.* [STAMMERED (-mĕrd); STAMMERING.] To falter in speaking; to stutter. — *n.* Defective utterance; a stutter.

Stamp (stămp), *v. t.* [STAMPED (stămt); STAMPING.] To strike with the bottom of the foot; to impress with a mark; to imprint; to coin; to form; to crush (ore, etc.) by hammers. — *v. i.* To strike the foot forcibly downward. — *n.* A stamping; an instrument for making impressions; an impression; a thing stamped; an official mark upon dutiable goods showing that duty is paid; an instrument for cutting (paper, leather, etc.) into various forms; authority; form; character. — **Stamp′er**, *n.*

Stam-pede′ (stăm-pēd′), *n.* A fright seizing cattle, horses, etc., causing them to run wildly; a sudden flight through panic. — *v. t. & i.* To disperse tumultuously in panic.

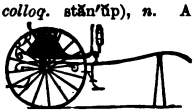
Stanch (stänch), *v. t. & i.* [STANCHED (stänchť); STANCHING.] To stop the flowing (of blood, etc.); to dry up. — *a.* Strong and tight; sound; firm; constant; zealous; hearty; steady. — *n.* A flood gate. — **Stanch′er**, *n.*

Stan′chion (stăn′shŭn), *n.* A prop or support; a small post.

Stand (stănd), *v. i. & t.* [STOOD (stŏŏd); STANDING.] To rest in an erect position; to keep firm; to stop; to halt; to endure; to continue in force; to be a candidate. — *n.* A stop; halt; position taken; place where persons or things may rest; resistance; obstruction; hesitation; a small table. — **Stand′ing**, *a.* Resting; stagnant; settled; permanent; enduring; fixed; erect. — *n.* A stopping or being erect; continuance; position; reputation; rank. — **Stand′-point′** (-point′), *n.* A fixed point or station; a point of view; a basis; a principle. — **Stand′-still′** (-stĭl′), *n.* A stop.

Stand′ard (stănd′ĕrd), *n.* A flag or colors; a banner; anything established as a rule or measure of quantity, weight, etc.; a rule or model; criterion; an upright support; an upright in framing. — *a.* Having a fixed or permanent value; of the established size, weight, quality, etc.

Stan′hope (stăn′hōp; *colloq.* stăn′ŭp), *n.* A light carriage, without a top.



Stanhope.

Stan′na-ry (stăn′nȧ-rў), *a.* Pertaining to tin mines. — *n.* A tin mine or tin works. — **Stan′nic** (-nĭk), **Stan′nous** (-nŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, tin.

Stan′za (stăn′zȧ), *n.; pl.* STANZAS (-zȧz). A combination of lines of verse.

Sta′ple (stā′p'l), *n.* A principal commodity, element, or ingredient; the thread of wool, cotton, flax, etc.; a metal loop to receive a hook. — *a.* Chief; principal; settled. — **Sta′pler** (-plĕr), *n.* A dealer in staples; one who assorts wool.

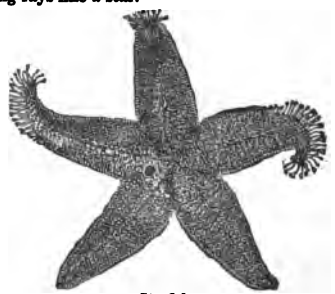
Star (stär), *n.* One of the minor luminous heavenly bodies; a star-shaped ornament to indicate rank or honor; the figure of a star [*] used in printing, as a reference to a note; an asterisk; a person of brilliant qualities, esp. a distinguished theatrical performer. — *v. t.* [STARRED (stärd); STARRING.] To set with stars. — *v. i.* To shine; to figure prominently. — **Star′less** (-lĕs), *a.* Having no stars visible. — **Star′light′** (-līt′), *n.* Light proceeding from the stars. — *a.* Lighted by the stars. — **Star′ry** (-rў), *a.* Abounding or adorned with, or like, stars; proceeding from the stars; stellar.

Star′board′ (stär′bōrd′ *or* -bĕrd′), *n.* The right-hand side of a vessel, to one looking forward — *a.* Pertaining to, or lying on, the right side.

Starch (stärch), *n.* A granular substance used for stiffening cloth. — *v. t.* [STARCHED (stärcht); STARCHING.] To stiffen with starch.

Stare (stâr), *v. i.* [STARED (stârd); STARING.] To look with fixed eyes wide open; to look earnestly. — *v. t.* To gaze at. — *n.* A staring; a fixed look. — **Star′er**, *n.*

Star′fish′ (stär′fĭsh′), *n.* A marine animal, having rays like a star.

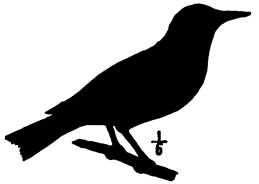


Starfish.

Stark (stärk), *a.* Stiff; strong; mere; sheer; pure; downright. — *adv.* Wholly; absolutely.

Star′less, Star′light, Star′ry. See under STAR, *n.*

Star′ling (stär′lĭng), *n.* A small, sociable European bird; the rock trout, a California fish.



Starling.

Star′ry, *a.* See under STAR, *n.*

Start (stärt), *v. i. & t.* To move suddenly; to rouse; to begin. — *n.* A sudden spring or motion, from surprise, fear, pain, etc.; a twitch or spasm; a sally; a setting out; outset. — **Start′er**, *n.*

Star′tle (stär′t'l), *v. i.* [STARTLED (-t'ld); STARTLING (-tlĭng).] To shrink; to move suddenly. — *v. t.* To excite by sudden alarm or surprise; to frighten. — *n.* A sudden motion or shock.

Starve (stärv), *v. i.* [STARVED (stärvd); STARVING.] To perish with cold or hunger; to suffer extreme want. — *v. t.* To kill with cold or

hunger; to distress or subdue by famine; to deprive of force or vigor. — **Starve'ling** (stärv'-lĭng), *a.* Hungry; lean. — *n.* An animal or plant thin and weak through want of nutriment. — **Star-va'tion** (stär-vā'shŭn), *n.* A starving, or state of being starved.

State (stāt), *n.* Condition of a being at any given time; rank; quality; prosperity or grandeur; pomp; a body of men united by profession; a community of a particular character; a body politic; the body of people united under one government; in the United States, one of the commonwealths which make up the nation. — *a.* Pertaining to the government or to public affairs. — *v. t.* To express the particulars of; to narrate; to recite. — **Stat'ed**, *a.* Settled; established; regular. — **Stat'ed-ly**, *adv.* At stated or appointed times. — **State'ment** (-ment), *n.* A stating or reciting; a narrative.

State'house' (stāt'hous'), *n.* The building in which a legislature sits; a State capitol.

State'ly (stāt'lў), *a.* [STATELIER (-lĭ-ĕr); STATELIEST.] Evincing state or dignity; majestic; magnificent; grand; august. — *adv.* Majestically; loftily. — **State'li-ness**, *n.*

State'room' (stāt'rōōm'), *n.* A magnificent room in a palace, etc.; a compartment for sleeping in a ship's cabin or in a sleeping car.

States'man (stāts'măn), *n.*; *pl.* STATESMEN. One versed in the arts of government; one eminent for political abilities. — **States'man-ly**, *adv.* In a manner becoming a statesman. — **States'man-ship**, *n.* The qualifications or employments of a statesman.

Stat'ic (stăt'ĭk), **Stat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to bodies at rest; acting by mere weight. — **Stat'ics**, *n.* Science of the equilibrium of forces, or of bodies at rest.

Sta'tion (stā'shŭn), *n.* A spot or place where anything stands or is appointed to remain; a place where railroad trains stop, to take in passengers, etc., or where a police, military, or naval force is assembled when not on duty; post assigned; office; situation; occupation; business; state; condition of life. — *v. t.* [STATIONED (-shŭnd); STATIONING.] To place; to set; to appoint to a post, place, or office. — **Sta'tion-al** (-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a station. — **Sta'tion-a-ry** (-ă-rў), *a.* Not moving; stable; fixed; not growing greater or better.

Sta'tion-er (stā'shŭn-ĕr), *n.* One who sells paper, ink, and furniture for writing. — **Sta'tion-er-y** (-ĕr-ў), *n.* The articles sold by stationers. — *a.* Belonging to a stationer.

Sta'tist (stā'tĭst), *n.* A statesman; one skilled in government. — **Sta-tis'tic** (stă-tĭs'tĭk), **Sta-tis'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the condition of a people, their economy, property, and resources; pertaining to statistics. — **Sta-tis'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Sta-tis'tics**, *n.* A collection of classified facts, exhibiting the condition of the people in a state, or of any industry, interest, etc.; the science of collecting and classifying such facts. — **Stat'is-ti'cian** (stăt'ĭs-tĭsh'an), *n.* One versed in statistics.

Stat'u-a-ry (stăt'ū-ă-rў), *n.* Art of carving statues; a maker, also a collection, of statues. — **Stat'ue** (stăt'ū), *n.* A carving in stone, metal, etc., of the likeness of a living being; an image. — **Stat'u-ette'** (-ĕt'), *n.* A small statue. — **Stat'u-esque'** (-ĕsk'), *a.* Like a statue.

Stat'ure (stăt'ūr), *n.* The natural height of a body, esp. of the human body.

‖**Sta'tus** (stā'tŭs), *n.* [L.] State; condition.

Stat'ute (stăt'ūt), *n.* A legislative act declaring, commanding, or prohibiting something; a law; an edict; a decree. — **Stat'u-ta-ble** (-ū-tă-b'l), **Stat'u-to-ry** (-tŏ-rў), *a.* Enacted by statute.

Staunch, *a.* See STANCH.

Stave (stāv), *n.* A thin, narrow piece of wood, of which casks are made; a part of a psalm as sung in churches. — *v. t.* [STAVED or STOVE; STAVING.] To thrust through with a staff; to break a hole in; to drive away; — with *off*.

Stay (stā), *v. t.* [STAYED (stād) or STAID (stād); STAYING.] To remain; to continue; to stop; to dwell; to rely; to trust; to endure. — *v. t.* To withhold; to restrain; to delay; to stop from motion or falling; to prop; to hold up; to satisfy in part. — *n.* Continuance in a place; abode; sojourn; stand; stop; a prop or support; a strong rope supporting a mast; *pl.* a bodice; a corset. — **Stay'er**, *n.* — **Stay'sail'** (stā'sāl'), *n.* A sail extended on a stay.

Stead (stĕd), *n.* Place or room; turn. — **To stand in stead.** To be of use or advantage.

Stead'fast (stĕd'făst), *a.* Firmly established; fast fixed; firm; resolute.

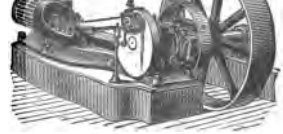
Stead'y (stĕd'ў), *a.* [STEADIER (-ĭ-ĕr); STEADIEST.] Firm in standing or position; fixed; not changeable or wavering; uniform; regular; unremitted; stable. — *v. t.* [STEADIED (-ĭd); STEADYING.] To hold or keep from shaking, reeling, or falling; to support. — *v. i.* To be firm; to maintain an upright position.

Steak (stāk), *n.* A slice of meat for broiling.

Steal (stēl), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* STOLE (stōl); *p. p.* STOLEN (stōl'n); *p. pr.* STEALING.] To take (goods) unlawfully and secretly; to filch; to pilfer. — **Steal'er**, *n.*

Stealth (stĕlth), *n.* A secret or clandestine act. — **Stealth'y** (-ў), *a.* [STEALTHIER (-ĭ-ĕr); STEALTHIEST.] Done by stealth; secret; sly. — **Stealth'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Stealth'i-ness**, *n.*

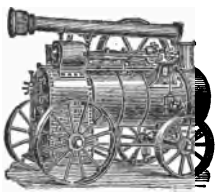
Steam (stēm), *n.* The elastic vapor of boiling water; an exhalation. — *v. i.* [STEAMED (stēmd); STEAMING.] To rise in vapor; to move by agency of steam. — *v. t.* To exhale; to apply steam to for softening, dressing, or preparing. — **Steam'er**, *n.* A vessel propelled by steam; a fire engine whose pumps are worked by steam; a vessel for subjecting articles to action of steam, in washing, cookery, etc. — **Steam'ship'**, *n.* A ship propelled by the power of steam. — **Steam'y** (-ў), *a.* Consisting of, like, or full of, steam; misty. — **Steam'i-ness**, *n.* — **Steam'boat'** (-bōt'), *n.* A boat propelled by steam. — **Steam boiler.** A boiler for generating steam. — **Steam engine.** An engine



Horizontal Steam Engine.

moved by steam. — **Steam gauge.** An instrument for indicating the pressure of the steam in a boiler. — **Steam tug.** A steam vessel used in towing other vessels. — **Steam vessel.** A vessel propelled by steam.

Vertical Steam Engine.



Portable Steam Engine.

Ste'a-rine (stē'ȧ-rĭn), *n.* The harder ingredient of animal fat, found in tallow, etc.

Ste'a-tite (stē'ȧ-tīt), *n.* A magnesian rock having a soapy feel; soapstone.

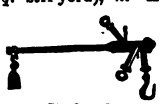
Sted'fast, *a.* See STEADFAST.

Steed (stēd), *n.* A horse; esp., a spirited horse.

Steel (stēl), *n.* Iron combined with a small portion of carbon, used in tools, weapons, etc.; sternness; rigor. — *v. t.* [STEELED (stēld); STEELING.] To overlay, point, or edge with steel; to make hard, insensible, or obdurate.

Steel'y (-ȳ), *a.* Made of steel; hard; firm.

Steel'yard (stēl'yärd; *colloq.* stĭl'yĕrd), *n.* A balance for weighing bodies hung from the shorter arm of a lever.



Steelyard.

Steep (stēp), *a.* Greatly inclined; precipitous; difficult. — *n.* A precipitous place or ascent. — **Steep'ly,** *adv.* — **Steep'ness,** *n.*

Steep (stēp), *v. t.* [STEEPED (stēpt); STEEPING.] To soak in a liquid; to macerate. — **Steep'er,** *n.* A vessel in which things are steeped.

Stee'ple (stē'p'l), *n.* A pointed tower of a church; a spire. — **Steeple chase.** A race between horsemen, to see which can first reach some distant object (as a steeple).

Steer (stēr), *n.* A young ox.

Steer (stēr), *v. t.* [STEERED (stērd); STEERING.] To control the career of; to direct; to guide. — *v. i.* To direct and govern a vessel in its course; to conduct one's self. — **Steer'age** (-ăj), *n.* A directing and governing; the manner in which a ship is affected by the helm; an apartment in a ship for an inferior class of passengers. — **Steers'man** (stērz'mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* STEERSMEN (-mĕn). One who steers; a helmsman.

Stein'bok (stīn'bŏk *or* stēn'-), *n.* The ibex.

Stel'lar (stĕl'lĕr), **Stel'la-ry** (-lȧ-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to, or full of, stars; starry. — **Stel'late** (-lāt), **Stel'la-ted** (-lā-tĕd), **Stel'li-form** (-lĭ-fôrm), **Stel'lu-lar** (-ū-lĕr), *a.* Like a star; radiated. — **Stel-lif'er-ous** (-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Abounding with stars.

Stem (stĕm), *n.* The principal body of a tree or plant; the stock of a family; a curved timber to which the sides of a ship are united at the fore end; the forward part of a vessel. — *v. t.* [STEMMED (stĕmd); STEMMING.] To cut (opposing water or a current); to oppose; to check (a stream or moving force); to remove stems from (berries, etc.). — **Stem'-wind'er** (-wind'-ĕr), *n.* A watch wound by mechanism moved by the stem (or handle), and not by a key.

Stench (stĕnch), *n.* A bad smell; stink.

Sten'cil (stĕn'sĭl), *n.* A thin plate of metal, etc., perforated with letters or patterns, which are transferred by a marking brush to the surface on which it is laid.

Stencil.

— *v. t.* [STENCILED (-sĭld) or STENCILLED; STENCILING or STENCILLING.] To mark with a stencil. — **Sten'cil-er, Sten'cil-ler,** *n.*

Sten'o-graph (stĕn'ō-grȧf), *v. t.* [STENOGRAPHED (-grȧft); STENOGRAPHING (-grȧf'ĭng).] To write or report in stenographic characters. — *n.* A writing in shorthand. — **Ste-nog'ra-phy** (stē-nŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* The art of writing in shorthand. — **Ste-nog'ra-phist** (-fĭst), **Ste-nog'ra-pher** (-fĕr), *n.* One skilled in stenography. — **Sten'o-graph'ic** (stĕn'ō-grăf'ĭk), **Sten'o-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Pertaining to stenography.

Sten-to'ri-an (stĕn-tō'rĭ-ȧn), *a.* Extremely loud.

Step (stĕp), *v. i.* [STEPPED (stĕpt); STEPPING.] To move with the feet; to walk a little distance. — *v. t.* To set (the foot); to fix the foot of (a mast) in its step. — *n.* A movement made by one removal of the foot; a pace; a stair; a small space or distance; gradation; degree; advancement; progression; gain or advantage; footprint; track; trace; manner of walking; proceeding; measure; a round of a ladder; a degree or interval in music; a block in a vessel, supporting the heel of the mast; a bearing, in machinery, in which a spindle or shaft revolves; *pl.* a portable framework of stairs.

Step'broth'er (stĕp'brŭth'ĕr), *n.* A brother by marriage only. — **Step'daugh'ter** (-dą'tĕr), *n.* A daughter by marriage only. — **Step'fa'ther** (-fā'thĕr), *n.* A father by marriage only. — **Step'moth'er** (-mŭth'ĕr), *n.* A mother by marriage only. — **Step'sis'ter** (-sĭs'tĕr), *n.* A sister by marriage only. — **Step'son'** (-sŭn'), *n.* A son by marriage only.

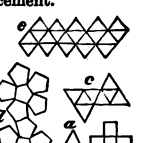
Steppe (stĕp), *n.* A vast plain in Eastern Europe and Asia.

Step'ping stone' (stĕp'pĭng stōn'). A stone to raise the feet above water or mud in walking; a means of progress or advancement.

Ster'co-ra'ceous (stĕr'kō-rā'-shŭs), *a.* Of, like, or pertaining to, dung.

Stere (stēr *or* stâr), *n.* The metric unit for solid measure, equal to a cubic meter, being 35.3 cubic feet.

Ste're-og'ra-phy (stē'rē-ŏg'rȧ-fȳ *or* stēr'ē-), *n.* The delineating forms of solid bodies on a plane. [By cutting cardboard or other material in the forms represented in the cut, folding them along the lines indicated, and joining their edges, the five regular solids may be formed.] — **Ste're-o-graph'ic** (-ō-grăf'ĭk), **Ste're-o-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Made



Stereography.

a Tetrahedron; *b* Hexahedron or Cube; *c* Octahedron; *d* Dodecahedron; *e* Icosahedron.

according to the rules of stereography. — **Ste're-om'e-try** (stĕr-ĕm'ĕ-trȳ *or* stēr-ĕ-), *n.* The measuring solid bodies, and finding their contents. — **Ste're-op'ti-con** (-ŏp'tĭ-kŏn), *n.* A kind of magic lantern which shows photographic pictures on a screen, as if standing out in relief; a pair of magic lanterns to produce dissolving views. — **Ste're-o-scope** (-ō-skōp), *n.* An optical instrument giving pictures the appearance of solid forms, as seen in nature. — **Ste're-o-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), **Ste're-o-scop'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining or adapted to the stereoscope. — **Ste're-o-type** (-tīp), *n.* A plate of type metal, resembling the surface of a page of type; the making metallic plates in imitation of type. — *v. t.* [STEREOTYPED (-tīpt); STEREOTYPING.] To make stereotype plates for (a book, etc.); to repeat without variation. — **Ste're-o-typ'er**, *n.*

Ster'ile (stĕr'ĭl), *a.* Producing no crop; barren; unfruitful. — **Ste-ril'i-ty** (stē-rĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Ster'ling (stĕr'lĭng), *a.* Of standard weight or quality; — said of British money of account; genuine; pure.

Stern (stĕrn), *a.* Severe; austere; rigid; harsh; immovable. — **Stern'ly**, *adv.* — **Stern'ness**, *n.*

Stern (stĕrn), *n.* The hind part of a vessel. — *a.* Being astern or in the stern. — **Stern board.** Backward motion of a vessel; loss of way in making a tack. — **Stern chase.** A chase in which one vessel follows in the wake of the other. — **Stern chase, Stern chaser.** A gun in a ship's stern, to annoy a ship pursuing her. — **Stern sheets.** That part of a boat between the stern and the aftermost seat of the rowers. — **Stern'way'** (-wā'), *n.* The movement of a ship backward, or with her stern foremost.

Stern'ly, Stern'ness. See STERN, *a.*

Ster'num (stĕr'nŭm), *n.* [NL.] A flat bone at the center of the chest in front; the breastbone. — **Ster'nal** (-nal), *a.* Pertaining to the sternum.

Ster'nu-ta'tion (stĕr'nū-tā'shŭn), *n.* A sneezing. — **Ster-nu'ta-tive** (stĕr-nū'tā-tĭv), **Ster-nu'ta-to-ry** (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Exciting to sneeze. — **Ster-nu'ta-to-ry**, *n.* A substance that provokes sneezing.

Ster-to'ri-ous (stĕr-tō'rĭ-ŭs), **Ster'to-rous** (stĕr'tō-rŭs), *a.* Characterized by a deep snoring, as in apoplexy; hoarsely breathing.

Steth'o-scope (stĕth'ō-skōp), *n.* An instrument for distinguishing sounds in the human chest, to learn the condition of the part examined, as the heart, lungs, etc.

One form of Stethoscope. *a* Main Tube to be applied to Chest; *b b* Ear Tubes.

Steve (stēv), *v. t.* To stow (cotton or wool) in a ship's hold. — **Ste've-dore'** (stē've-dōr'), *n.* One who loads and unloads vessels.

Stew (stū), *v. t. & i.* [STEWED (stūd); STEWING.] To boil slowly; to seethe. — *n.* A dish cooked by stewing; a state of excitement; confusion.

Stew'ard (stū'ĕrd), *n.* One employed to manage domestic concerns, superintend other servants, collect rents, etc.; a ship's waiter; a fiscal agent of certain bodies. — **Stew'ard-ess**, *n.* A female waiter on shipboard. — **Stew'ard-ship**, *n.* Office of a steward.

Stib'i-al (stĭb'ĭ-al), *a.* Like *stibium*, or antimony; antimonial.

Stich (stĭk), *n.* A verse in poetry; a line in the Scriptures; a row of trees.

Stick (stĭk), *n.* A small shoot of a tree; a rod; a stem or branch of a tree, cut for fuel or timber; a printer's instrument in which type are arranged in lines; a thrust; a stab. — *v. t.* [STUCK (stŭk); STICKING.] To pierce; to stab; to fix in; to impale on a pointed instrument; to attach by adhesion. — *v. i.* To adhere; to cling; to be hindered from proceeding; to stop; to hesitate. — **Stick'y** (-ȳ), *a.* [STICKIER; STICKIEST.] Inclined to stick; adhesive; gluey; viscous; tenacious. — **Stick'i-ness**, *n.*

Stick'le (stĭk'k'l), *v. i.* [STICKLED (-'ld); STICKLING.] To contend or altercate pertinaciously.

Stick'le-back' (stĭk'k'l-băk'), *n.* A small fish, armed with spines, and which constructs nests.

Sticklebacks.

Stick'y, *a.* See under STICK, *n.*

Stiff (stĭf), *a.* Not easily bent; not flexible, liquid, or fluid; thick and tenacious; not easily subdued; firm; rigid; hardy; stubborn; harsh; formal; constrained; rigorous. — **Stiff'ly**, *adv.* — **Stiff'ness**, *n.* — **Stiff'en** (stĭf'n), *v. t.* [STIFFENED (-'nd); STIFFENING.] To make stiff; to make less pliant; to make more thick or viscous. — *v. i.* To become stiff.

Sti'fle (stī'f'l), *v. t.* [STIFLED (-f'ld); STIFLING.] To stop the breath; to choke; to deaden.

Sti'fle (stī'f'l), *n.* The joint in a horse's hind leg corresponding to the knee in man.

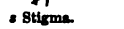
Stig'ma (stĭg'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. STIGMAS (-mȧz); L. STIGMATA (-mă-tȧ). A mark; a brand; in plants, the part of the pistil which receives the pollen. — **Stig-mat'ic** (-măt'ĭk), **Stig-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Marked with a stigma. — **Stig'ma-tize** (stĭg'mȧ-tīz), *v. t.* [STIGMATIZED (-tīzd); STIGMATIZING.] To mark with a stigma; to set a mark of disgrace on.

s Stigma.

Stile (stīl), *n.* A style, or pin on the face of a dial to form a shadow.

Stile (stīl), *n.* A set of steps, for passing a fence or wall.

Sti-let'to (stĭ-lĕt'tō), *n.*; *pl.* STILETTOS (-tōz). A small dagger; an instrument for making eyelet holes. — *v. t.* [STILETTOED (-tōd); STILETTOING (-tō-ĭng).] To stab.



Stiletto.

Still (stĭl), *v. t.* [STILLED (stĭld); STILLING.] To stop (noise, motion, or agitation); to quiet; to calm; to lull; to subdue; to check; to restrain. — *a.* Quiet; calm; serene; inert; stagnant. — *n.* Calm; silence. — *adv.* To this time; until and during the time now present; always; uniformly; notwithstanding; nevertheless; after that. — **Still'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Still; quiet. — *adv.* Quietly. — **Still'ness**, *n.* — **Still'born'** (-bôrn'), *a.* Dead at the birth; abortive.

Still (stĭl), *n.* Apparatus for distillation of liquors; a distillery. — *v. t.* To distill.

Stilt (stĭlt), *n.* A wooden bar, extending the length of the leg, to raise the foot above the ground in walking; a root rising above the ground. — *v. t.* To raise on stilts; to elevate; to raise unnaturally; to make grotesquely elevated or pompous.

Stilt.

Stim'u-lant (stĭm'ū-lant), *a.* Serving to stimulate. — *n.* That which stimulates, provokes, or excites; a medicinal agent for increasing vital activity. — **Stim'u-late** (-lāt), *v. t.* To excite, rouse, or animate; to incite or encourage; to impel; to urge: to irritate. — **Stim'u-la'tor** (-lā'tẽr), *n.* — **Stim'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A stimulating; an exaltation of organic action. — **Stim'u-la-tive** (-lā-tĭv), *a.* Stimulating. — *n.* That which rouses into more vigorous action. — **Stim'u-lus** (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* Stimuli (-lī). [L.] A goad; an incentive; that which produces increased vital action.

Sting (stĭng), *n.* A sharp-pointed weapon with which certain animals pierce any animal that provokes them; the thrust of a sting into the flesh; acute pain; a pointed, sarcastic saying. — *v. t.* [Stung (stŭng) (Stang (stăng), *obs.*); Stinging.] To pierce with a sting; to pain acutely. — **Sting'er**, *n.* — **Sting'y** (-ĭ), *a.*

Stin'gy (stĭn'jĭ), *a.* [Stingier (-jĭ-ẽr); Stingiest.] Extremely covetous; meanly avaricious. — **Stin'gi-ly**, *adv.* — **Stin'gi-ness**, *n.*

Stink (stĭnk), *v. i.* [Stank (stăngk) or Stunk (stŭngk); Stinking.] To emit a foul smell. — *n.* A strong, offensive smell.

Stint (stĭnt), *v. t.* To restrain within certain limits; to bound; to confine; to assign a certain task of work to. — *n.* Limit; restraint; proportion allotted. — **Stint'er**, *n.*

Stipe (stīp), *n.* The base of a frond, stalk of a pistil, trunk of a tree, or stem of a fungus.

Sti'pend (stī'pĕnd), *n.* Settled pay for services; wages; salary. — **Sti-pen'di-a-ry** (stī-pĕn'dĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* Receiving wages or salary. — *n.* One who receives a stipend.

Stip'ple (stĭp'p'l), *v. t.* [Stippled (-p'ld); Stippling (-plĭng).] To engrave by means of dots. — *n.* Engraving in which dots are used, instead of lines.

Stip'u-late (stĭp'ū-lāt), *v. i.* To make an agreement to do or forbear anything; to bargain; to contract. — **Stip'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A stipulating; an agreement; a covenant; an engagement. — **Stip'u-la'tor**, *n.*

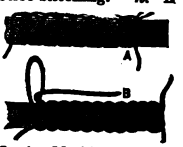
Stip'u-late (stĭp'ū-lāt), *a.* Furnished with stipules. — **Stip'ule** (-ūl), *n.* An appendage at the base of petioles or leaves, resembling a small leaf.

a a Stipules.

Stir (stẽr), *v. t.* & *i.* [Stirred (stẽrd); Stirring.] To move; to awaken; to rouse. — *n.* Agitation; tumult; seditious uproar.

Stir'rup (stŭr'rŭp *or* stĭr'rŭp), *n.* A kind of ring, for supporting a horseman's foot.

Stitch (stĭch), *v. t.* [Stitched (stĭcht); Stitching.] To form stitches in; to sew or unite together. — *v. i.* To practice stitching. — *n.* A single pass of a needle in sewing or knitting; the loop of thread thus made; a sharp pain, like the piercing of a needle.



Sewing-Machine Stitches. *A* Chain Stitch, or Loop Stitch. *B* Lock Stitch.

Stith'y (stĭth'ĭ *or* stĭth'-ĭ), *n.* An anvil; a smith's shop.

Sti'ver (stī'vẽr), *n.* A Dutch coin, worth two cents.

Stoat (stōt), *n.* The ermine, — so called when of a reddish color, in summer.

Stock (stŏk), *n.* Body of a plant; stem; race; lineage; ancestry; cattle or domestic animals collectively; a post; a dunce or dolt; a cravat or stiff neckcloth; a handle for a tool, gun, etc.; business capital, securities, or resources; fund; supply; store; *pl.* a frame, with holes for confining the hands or feet of culprits; *pl.* the frame supporting a ship while being built; an ornamental flowering plant. — *v. t.* [Stocked (stŏkt); Stocking.] To lay up for use; to store; to supply. — *a.* Used or available for constant service; standard; permanent; standing. — **Stock car.** A railroad car for transporting cattle. — **Stock company.** An incorporated company whose capital stock is represented by marketable shares. — **Stock exchange.** A place where stocks are bought and sold; stock market; transactions in stocks; an association of stockbrokers. — **Stock farmer.** One whose business is the rearing of live stock. — **Stock in trade.** The goods kept for sale by a shopkeeper; the fittings and appliances of a workman. — **Stock list.** A list of stocks or securities dealt in, with their market prices. — **Stock market.** The stock exchange; a market for live stock. — **Stock taking.** An inventory of stock or goods in a shop, warehouse, etc.

Stocks.

Stock-ade' (stŏk-ād'), *n.* A line of posts forming a fence or barrier; pen made with posts and stakes. — *v. t.* To surround or fortify with posts fixed in the ground.

Stockade.

Stock'bro-ker (stŏk'brō-kẽr), *n.* A broker who deals in shares or stocks.

Stock'dove' (stŏk'dŭv'), *n.* The European wild pigeon.

Stock'fish' (stŏk'fĭsh'), *n.* Salted and dried fish; codfish dried without being salted.

Stock'hold'er (stŏk'hōld'ẽr), *n.* One who is a proprietor of stocks, funds, etc.

Stock'i-net' (stŏk'ĭ-nĕt'), *n.* An elastic textile fabric for stockings, etc.

Stock'ing (stŏk'ĭng), *n.* A close-fitting covering for the foot and leg.

Stock'job'ber (stŏk'jŏb'bẽr), *n.* One who speculates in stocks for gain. — **Stock'job'bing**, *n.* Dealing in stocks.

Stock'—still' (stŏk'stĭl'), *a.* Still as a stock or post; perfectly still.

Stock'y (stŏk'ў), *a.* Thick and firm; stout.

Sto'ic (stō'ĭk), *n.* A disciple of the Greek philosopher Zeno; one not easily excited; an apathetic person. — **Sto'ic, Sto'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the Stoics or their doctrines; unfeeling; indifferent to pleasure or pain; apathetic. — **Sto'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Sto'ic-al-ness**, *n.* — **Sto'i-cism** (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Opinions of the Stoics; indifference to pleasure or pain.

Stoke (stōk), *v. t. & i.* [STOKED (stōkt); STOKING.] To supply (a fire) with fuel. — **Stok'er**, *n.* One who tends a furnace, esp. of a locomotive or marine steam engine.

Stole, *imp.* of STEAL.

Stole (stōl), *n.* A long, loose vestment or band reaching to the feet.

Stolen, *p. p.* of STEAL.

Stol'id (stŏl'ĭd), *a.* Hopelessly insensible or dull. — **Stol'id-ness, Sto-lid'i-ty** (stō-lĭd'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Stom'ach (stŭm'ak), *n.* The principal organ of digestion; appetite; liking; desire. — *v. t.* [STOMACHED (-akt); STOMACHING.] To receive into the stomach, or bear without repugnance; to brook; to endure. — **Stom'ach-er** (-ak-ẽr), *n.* An ornament or support to the breast, worn by women. — **Sto-mach'ic** (stō-măk'ĭk), **Stomach'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, strengthening, or exciting the action of, the stomach. — **Sto-mach'ic**, *n.* A medicine to strengthen the stomach and excite its action.

Stone (stōn), *n.* A mass of hard mineral matter; a precious stone; a gem; a monument; a concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the nut of a drupe or stone fruit; in England, weight legally of 14 pounds, but varying with different articles. — *v. t.* [STONED (stōnd); STONING.] To pelt or kill with stones; to free from stones; to wall or face with stones. — **Philosopher's stone.** A substance formerly supposed to turn any other substance into gold. — **To leave no stone unturned.** To use all practicable means to effect an object. — **Stone coal.** Hard coal; anthracite coal. — **Stone fruit.** Fruit having seeds covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp, as peaches, cherries, etc.; a drupe. — **Stone's cast, Stone's throw.** The distance a stone may be thrown by the hand. — **Stone'ware'** (-wâr'), *n.* A coarse pottery, glazed and baked. — **Stone'work'** (-wûrk'), *n.* Mason's work of stone. — **Ston'y** (stōn'ў), *a.* Relating to, made of, abounding in, or resembling, stone; converting into stone; petrifying; cruel; obdurate. — **Ston'i-ness**, *n.*

Stood, *imp.* of STAND.

Stook (stŏŏk), *n.* A collection of sheaves set up in the field. — *v. t.* [STOOKED (stŏŏkt); STOOKING.] To set up (sheaves) in stooks.

Stool (stōōl), *n.* A seat without a back. — **Stool pigeon.** A pigeon used to tempt others into a trap; a decoy.

Stool (stōōl), *n.* The root or stem of a plant cut off near the ground, and sending up shoots.

Stoop (stōōp), *v. i.* [STOOPED (stōōpt); STOOPING.] To bend forward; to swoop; to sink; to lean; to condescend. — *n.* A stooping; the fall of a bird on its prey; a swoop.

Stoop (stōōp), *n.* The steps of a door; a porch with seats on the sides. [*U. S.*]

Stoop (stōōp), *n.* A vessel of liquor; a stoup.

Stop (stŏp), *v. t.* [STOPPED (stŏpt); STOPPING.] To close (an aperture) by filling; to obstruct; to hinder; to punctuate. — *v. i.* To cease to go forward; to stay; to tarry. — *n.* A stopping; hindrance; a contrivance for regulating the sounds of a musical instrument; a mark of punctuation. — **Stop'cock'** (stŏp'kŏk'), *n.* A pipe for letting out a fluid, stopped by a turning cock or stopper. — **Stop'-gap'** (stŏp'găp'), *n.* That which closes or fills up a gap or chasm; a temporary expedient. — **Stop'page** (-pĕj), *n.* A stopping or arresting progress. — **Stop'per**, *n.* One that stops, closes, or hinders; that which fills a vent or hole in a vessel. — *v. t.* [STOPPERED; STOPPERING.] To close or secure with a stopper. — **Stop'ple** (-p'l), *n.* A stopper.

Stopcock.

Stor'age (stōr'ĕj), *n.* A depositing in a store or warehouse for safe keeping; the price for keeping goods in a store. — **Storage battery.** An accumulator; a secondary battery for accumulating and storing electrical charges.

Sto'rax (stō'răks), *n.* A fragrant resin, resembling benzoin, used as an expectorant.

Store (stōr), *n.* A source of supplies; a great quantity or number; a storehouse; a magazine; a place where goods are sold. — *v. t.* [STORED (stōrd); STORING.] To collect; to accumulate; to deposit for preservation. — **Store'house'** (-hous'), *n.* A place for keeping goods, esp. provisions; a magazine; a warehouse. — **Store'room'**, *n.* A room for storing articles.

Sto'ried (stō'rĭd), *a.* Told in a story; having a history; interesting.

Stork (stôrk), *n.* A large wading bird of the heron kind.

European White Stork.

Storm (stôrm), *n.* A violent disturbance of the atmosphere, with wind, rain, snow, hail, or thunder and lightning; a violent agitation or commotion; adversity; distress; a violent assault on a fortified place. — *v. t.* [STORMED (stôrmd); STORMING.] To attack (a fortified place) by scaling the walls, forcing gates or breaches, etc. — *v. i.* To raise a tempest; to rain, hail, snow, etc.; to rage; to fume. — **Storm'y** (stôrm'ў), *a.* [STORMIER (-ĭ-ẽr); STORMIEST.] Marked by, or proceeding from, storm; agitated; boisterous; violent; passionate; rough.

‖**Stor'thing** (stôr'tĭng), *n.* The Parliament of Norway.

Sto'ry (stō'rў), *n.* A narration of what has occurred; history; a short narrative; a tale; a falsehood. — *v. t.* [STORIED (-rĭd); STORYING.] To make the subject of a story; to narrate or describe. — **Sto'ry-tell'er** (-tĕl'ẽr), *n.* One who tells stories; a narrator of fictitious tales.

Sto'ry (stō'rў), *n.* A set of rooms on the same floor; a loft; a floor.

Stoup (stōōp), *n.* A stoop or flagon; a basin for holy water at the entrance of Roman Catholic churches.

Stoup.

Stout (stout), *a.* [STOUTER; STOUTEST.] Strong; lusty; robust; bold; valiant; brave; big in stature; large; fleshy. — *n.* A kind of strong beer. — **Stout'ly**, *adv.* — **Stout'ness**, *n.*

Stove (stōv), *n.* Orig., a house or room artificially warmed; a hothouse; an apparatus holding a fire for warming, cooking, etc.

Stove, *imp.* of STAVE.

Stow (stō), *v. t.* [STOWED (stōd); STOWING.] To place in a compact mass; to pack closely. — **Stow'age** (stō'ăj), *n.* A stowing; disposition of several things together. — **Stow'a-way'** (-ă-wā'), *n.* One who hides on a ship about to sail, to secure a free passage.

Stra-bis'mus (strā-bĭz'mŭs *or* -bĭs'mŭs), *n.* An affection of the eyes, causing them to squint; cross-eye.

Strad'dle (străd'd'l), *v. i.* [STRADDLED (-d'ld); STRADDLING (-dlĭng).] To stand or walk with the legs far apart. — *v. t.* To stand or sit astride of. — *n.* A standing, sitting, or walking, with feet far apart.

Strag'gle (străg'g'l), *v. i.* [STRAGGLED (-g'ld); STRAGGLING (-glĭng).] To wander from the direct way; to rove; to occur at intervals or apart from one another. — **Strag'gler**, *n.*

Straight (strāt), *a.* Passing from one point to another by the nearest course; direct; not crooked; according with justice and rectitude; upright. — *a.* Narrow; close; tight. — *adv.* Immediately; directly. — **Straight'ly**, *adv.* — **Straight'ness**, *n.* — **Straight'en** (strāt''n), *v. t.* [STRAIGHTENED (-'nd); STRAIGHTENING.] To make straight; to reduce to order; to correct. — **Straight'en-er**, *n.* — **Straight'for'ward** (-fôr'wĕrd), *a.* Proceeding in a straight course; not deviating; direct; honest; sincere. — **Straight'-out'** (-out'), *a.* Acting directly or without concealment; unqualified. — **Straight'way'** (-wā'), *adv.* Immediately; without delay.

Strain (strān), *v. t.* [STRAINED (strānd); STRAINING.] To draw with force; to stretch; to exert to the utmost; to injure by drawing or stretching; to sprain; to force; to constrain; to filter. — *v. i.* To make violent efforts; to be filtered. — *n.* A violent effort; an injurious tension of the muscles, or hurtful over-exertion; a continued course of action; a portion of a tune; the subject of a poem or discourse; style; tendency; disposition. — **Strain'er**, *n.* One who strains; that through which liquid passes for purification.

Strait (strāt), *a.* [STRAITER; STRAITEST.] Narrow; close; difficult. — *n.* Distress; difficulty; a narrow pass between mountains or passage connecting two seas or oceans. — **Strait'ly**, *adv.* — **Strait'ness**, *n.* — **Strait'en** (-'n), *v. t.* [STRAITENED (-'nd); STRAITENING.] To make strait or narrow; to confine; to tighten; to distress with poverty, etc. — **Strait'-jack'et** (-jăk'ĕt), **Strait'-waist'coat** (-wāst'kōt; *colloq.* -wĕs'kŭt), *n.* A garment for restraining a maniac or delirious person, by preventing movement of the arms.

Strake (strāk), *n.* An iron band securing the fellies of a wheel; a range of planks reaching from stem to stern of the sides or bottom of a vessel.

Stra-min'e-ous (strā-mĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* Consisting of straw; chaffy; straw-colored.

Stra-mo'ni-um (strā-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* A plant having rank leaves, used in medicine as a narcotic.

Strand (strănd), *n.* The shore or beach of the sea or large body of water. — *v. t. & i.* To run aground.

Strand (strănd), *n.* One of the twists composing a rope. — *v. t.* To break a strand of (a rope).

Strange (strānj), *a.* Belonging to another country; not before known, heard, or seen; new; wonderful; unusual; odd; irregular; queer. — **Strange'ly**, *adv.* — **Strange'ness**, *n.* — **Stran'ger** (strān'jĕr), *n.* One who is strange; a foreigner; one living at a distance; one unknown or unacquainted.

Stran'gle (străng'g'l), *v. t. & i.* [STRANGLED (-g'ld); STRANGLING (-glĭng).] To suffocate; to choke. — **Stran'gler**, *n.* — **Stran'gles** (-g'lz), *n.* A swelling in a horse's throat. — **Stran'gu-la'tion** (-gū-lā'shŭn), *n.* A strangling; suffocation; compression or constriction of some of the bodily organs. — **Stran'gu-ry** (-gū-rĭ), *n.* A painful discharge of urine, drop by drop.

Strap (străp), *n.* A long, narrow slip of leather, cloth, metal, etc.; a strop. — *v. t.* [STRAPPED (străpt); STRAPPING.] To beat, chastise, fasten, or bind, with a strap; to sharpen (a razor, etc.) by rubbing on a strap, or strop.

Strap'ping (străp'pĭng), *a.* Tall; lusty.

Stra'ta, *n., pl.* of STRATUM.

Strat'a-gem (străt'ă-jĕm), *n.* A plan for deceiving an enemy; an artifice.

Strat'e-gy (străt'ē-jĭ), *n.* Science of directing military movements; generalship. — **Strat'e-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in strategy. — **Stra-te'gic** (strā-tē'jĭk *or* -tĕj'ĭk), **Stra-te'gic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to strategy; effected by artifice. — **Strategic point.** A point in the theater of warlike operations which affords its possessor an advantage over his opponent.

Stra'tum (strā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. **STRATUMS** (strā'tŭmz); L. **STRATA** (-tă). A bed of earth or rock consisting usually of a series of layers. — **Strat'i-fi-ca'tion** (străt'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Arrangement in strata. — **Strat'i-form** (-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of strata. — **Strat'i-fy** (-fī), *v. t.* [STRATIFIED; STRATIFYING.] To form or deposit in layers.

Straw (strą), *n.* The stalk or stem of grain; a mass of stalks of grain after being thrashed; anything proverbially worthless. — **Straw'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, made of, or like, straw.

Straw'ber-ry (strą'bĕr-rĭ), *n.* A plant and its fruit, of many varieties.

Stray (strā), *v. i.* [STRAYED (strād); STRAYING.] To wander, as from a direct course or from the proper limits; to err; to swerve; to depart. — *a.* Strayed; wandering. — *n.* A domestic animal that wanders at large; an estray.

Streak (strēk), *n.* A line or long mark; a stripe; a range of planks on the side or bottom, reaching from stem to stern of a vessel; a strake. — *v. t.* [STREAKED (strēkt); STREAKING.] To form streaks in. — **Streaked** (strēkt *or* strēk'ĕd), *a.* Marked with stripes of a different color. — **Streak'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Having streaks; striped.

Stream (strēm), *n.* A current of water or other fluid. — *v. i.* [STREAMED (strēmd); STREAMING.] To issue in a stream; to flow copiously; to radiate; to stretch in a long line. — *v. t.* To send forth in a stream; to pour. — **Stream'er**, *n.* An ensign or flag; a column of light shooting upward from the horizon. — **Stream'let** (-lĕt), *n.* A small stream; a rivulet; a rill. — **Stream'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Abounding with streams; flowing with a current.

Street (strēt), *n.* A paved way; a city road.

Strength (strĕngth), *n.* Quality of being strong; force or firmness; number composing any body, as an army, navy, etc.; support; validity; authority. — **Strength'en** (-'n), *v. t.* [STRENGTHENED (-'nd); STRENGTHENING.] To make strong or stronger; to invigorate; to establish; to encourage. — *v. i.* To grow strong or stronger. — **Strength'en-er**, *n.*

Stren'u-ous (strĕn'ū-ŭs), *a.* Eagerly pressing or urgent; ardent; bold; earnest.

Stress (strĕs), *n.* Pressure; urgency; importance; violence.

Stretch (strĕch), *v. t.* & *i.* [STRETCHED (strĕcht); STRETCHING.] To draw out; to extend; to spread; to strain. — *n.* A stretching; extension; effort; reach; direction. — **Stretch'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, stretches; a long stone, timber, etc., in a building; a litter for carrying the sick or wounded.

Stretcher.

Strew (strų *or* strō), *v. t.* [STREWED (strųd *or* strōd); STREWING.] To scatter; to cover by scattering something over.

Stri'a (strī'á), *n.*; *pl.* STRIÆ (-ē). [L.] A small channel marking a shell, crystal, etc. — **Stri'ate** (-āt), **Stri'a-ted** (-ā-tĕd), *a.* Formed with small channels.

Strick'en (strĭk''n), *p. p.* of STRIKE. Struck; smitten; worn out; advanced.

Strick'le (strĭk'k'l), *n.* An instrument to strike grain to a level with the measure; a whet for scythes; a rifle.

Strict (strĭkt), *a.* Strained; drawn close; tight; exact; accurate; rigorous; severe. — **Strict'ly**, *adv.* — **Strict'ness**, *n.*

Stric'ture (strĭk'tŭr), *n.* Adverse criticism; censure; a morbid contraction of any passage of the body.

Stride (strīd), *n.* A step, esp. one long, measured, or pompous. — *v. i.* [*imp.* STRODE (strōd) (STRID (strĭd), *obs.*); *p. p.* STRIDDEN (strĭd'd'n) (STRID, *obs.*); *p. pr.* STRIDING.] To walk with long steps; to straddle.

Stri'dent (strī'dent), *a.* Harsh; rasping; grating. — **Strid'u-lous** (strĭd'ū-lŭs), *a.* Making a small, harsh sound; creaking.

Strife (strīf), *n.* A striving; contention for superiority; struggle for victory; quarrel.

Strike (strīk), *v. i.* [*imp.* STRUCK (strŭk); *p. p.* STRUCK, STRICKEN (strĭk''n) (STROOK (strōōk), *obs.*); *p. pr.* STRIKING.] To give a blow to; to hit; to impress; to lower (a flag, sail, etc.); to make and ratify (a bargain, etc.); to level (the surface of a measure of grain, etc.). — *v. i.* To hit; to deal a blow or an attack; to touch; to surrender; to break forth or commence suddenly; to quit work in order to exact something from an employer. — *n.* A striking; a combining to stop work and bring an employer to terms. — **Strik'ing**, *a.* Forcible; impressive.

String (strĭng), *n.* A slender line or cord; a row or line of things; a cord of a musical instrument; a nerve or tendon. — *v. t.* [STRUNG (strŭng); *p. p.* STRUNG (STRINGED (strĭngd) *rare*); *p. pr.* STRINGING.] To furnish with strings; to put on a string or thread; to make tense; to strip or deprive of strings. — **Stringed** (strĭngd), *a.* Having strings. — **String'er**, *n.* One who strings or makes or provides strings; a longitudinal sleeper or beam. — **String'halt** (-hălt'), *n.* A twitching of a horse's hinder leg. — **String'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Consisting of strings or small threads; fibrous; capable of being drawn into a string or strings; ropy; viscid.

Strin'gent (strĭn'jent), *a.* Binding strongly; urgent; exacting. — **Strin'gen-cy** (-jen-sȳ), *n.*

Strip (strĭp), *v. t.* [STRIPPED (strĭpt); STRIPPING.] To pull off (a covering); to skin; to peel; to deprive; to bereave; to uncover. — *v. i.* To undress. — *n.* A long, narrow piece. — **Strip'pings** (-pĭngz), *n. pl.* The last milk drawn from a cow at a milking.

Stripe (strīp), *n.* A line, or long narrow division of anything; a stroke or blow, esp. with a rod or scourge, or the mark thus made. — *v. t.* [STRIPED (strīpt); STRIPING.] To make stripes; to form or variegate with stripes.

Strip'ling (strĭp'lĭng), *n.* A youth approaching manhood; a lad.

Strive (strīv), *v. i.* [*imp.* STROVE (strōv); *p. p.* STRIVEN (strĭv'n); *p. pr.* STRIVING.] To make efforts; to labor hard; to contend; to emulate; to aim. — **Striv'er**, *n.*

Stroke (strōk), *n.* A blow; a striking; an attack of disease or affliction; calamity; a dash or touch of a pen; a masterly effort; the sweep of an oar in rowing, also, the strokesman; the entire movement of the piston from end to end of the cylinder of a steam engine. — *v. t.* [STROKED (strōkt); STROKING.] To rub gently with the hand; to soothe; to set the time for (a crew of oarsmen). — **Strokes'man** (strōks'-măn), *n.* The man who rows the aftermost oar, giving time to the other rowers.

Stroll (strōl), *v. i.* [STROLLED (strōld); STROLLING.] To wander on foot; to ramble; to roam; to stray. — *n.* A wandering on foot; a ramble. — **Stroll'er**, *n.*

Strong (strŏng), *a.* [STRONGER (strŏn'gĕr); STRONGEST (-gĕst).] Having strength or power to act, resist, endure, or accomplish; vigorous; having wealth, means, resources, or numbers; violent; impetuous; sound; robust; zealous; earnest; full of spirit; intoxicating; cogent; valid. — **Strong'ly**, *adv.* — **Strong'hold'** (-hōld'), *n.* A fastness; a fortress; a place of security.

Strop (strŏp), *n.* A strap, or strip of leather for sharpening razors. — *v. t.* [STROPPED (strŏpt); STROPPING.] To sharpen on a strop.

Stro'phe (strō'fē), *n.*; *pl.* STROPHES (-fēz). The former of two corresponding stanzas in lyric poetry.

Strove, *imp.* of STRIVE.

Strow, *v. t.* Same as STREW.

Struck, *imp. & p. p.* of STRIKE.

Struc'ture (strŭk'tŭr), *n.* Manner of building; form; construction; arrangement of parts; a building; an edifice. — **Struc'tur-al** (-tŭr-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to structure; inherent.

Strug'gle (strŭg'g'l), *v. i.* [STRUGGLED (strŭg'g'ld); STRUGGLING (-glĭng).] To strive; to labor hard; to contend; to endeavor. — *n.* Great labor; forcible effort; strife; difficulty.

‖**Stru'ma** (strų'má), *n.* Scrofula; a swelling in a plant. — **Stru-mose'** (strų-mōs' *or* strų'mōs), **Stru'mous** (strų'mŭs), *a.* Scrofulous; having swellings in the glands.

Strung, *imp. & p. p.* of STRING.

Strut (strŭt), *v. i.* [STRUTTED; STRUTTING.] To walk pompously. — *n.* Affectation of dignity in walking; an oblique timber to strengthen a rafter or horizontal piece; a brace.

Strych'ni-a (strĭk'nĭ-á), **Strych'nine** (-nĭn *or* -nēn), *n.* A vegetable alkaloid, intensely bitter and very poisonous.

Stub (stŭb), *n.* The stump of a tree; a part of a page left after cutting out a check, etc., to record the transaction; anything short and thick; the butt end of a cigar; pen with a blunt nib. — *v. t.* [STUBBED (stŭbd); STUBBING (stŭb'bĭng).] To grub up by the roots; to strike (the toes) against a stump, stone, etc. — **Stub'bed** (-bĕd), *a.* Short and thick. — **Stub'by** (-bĭ), *a.* Abounding with stubs; short and thick; short and strong. — **Stub'bed-ness**, *n.*

Stub'ble (stŭb'b'l), *n.* The stumps of wheat, rye, etc., left in the ground.

Stub'born (stŭb'bĕrn), *a.* Unreasonably obstinate; steady; hardy; firm; not easily melted or worked; refractory. — **Stub'born-ly**, *adv.* — **Stub'born-ness**, *n.*

Stuc'co (stŭk'kō), *n.* Plaster used for coating walls; esp., fine plaster, for internal decorations. — *v. t.* [STUCCOED (-kōd); STUCCOING (-kō-ĭng).] To overlay with stucco.

Stuck, *imp. & p. p.* of STICK.

Stud (stŭd), *n.* A small timber or joist to support the beams of a building; an ornamental nail; a button or catch for a shirt; a short, projecting rod in machinery. — *v. t.* [STUDDED; STUDDING.] To adorn or set thickly with studs or knobs. — **Stud'ding**, *n.* Material for studs or joists; studs collectively.

Stud (stŭd), *n.* A collection of horses kept for breeding; a stallion. — **Stud book.** A register of breeds of horses or cattle.

Stu'dent (stū'dent), *n.* One engaged in study; a scholar; a bookish man.

Stud'ied (stŭd'ĭd), *a.* Well considered; premeditated; deliberate.

Stu'di-o (stū'dĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* STUDIOS (-ōz). The workshop of an artist.

Stu'di-ous (stū'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* Given to study; contemplative; diligent. — **Stu'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Stu'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

Stud'y (stŭd'ў), *n.*; *pl.* STUDIES (-ĭz). Application of mind to books, to science, or to any subject, for acquisition of knowledge; attention; meditation; an object of attentive consideration; a room for reading, writing, etc.; an artist's preparatory sketch. — *v. t. & i.* [STUDIED (-ĭd); STUDYING.] To consider attentively or diligently.

Stuff (stŭf), *n.* Material; cloth not made into garments; refuse or worthless matter; nonsense. — *v. t.* [STUFFED (stŭft); STUFFING.] To fill by crowding; to load to excess; to press; to cram; to obstruct. — *v. i.* To feed gluttonously. — **Stuff'ing**, *n.* That used for filling anything; seasoning for meat. — **Stuff'y** (-ў), *a.* Angry and obstinate; sulky [*Colloq.*]; close and stifling; unventilated. — **Stuff'i-ness**, *n.*

Stul'ti-fy (stŭl'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* [STULTIFIED (-fīd); STULTIFYING.] To make a fool of.

Stum (stŭm), *n.* Unfermented wine; must; wine revived by new fermentation. — *v. t.* To renew (wine) by mixing must with it.

Stum'ble (stŭm'b'l), *v. i.* [STUMBLED (-b'ld); STUMBLING (-blĭng).] To trip in walking; to err; to light by chance. — *n.* A trip or misstep; a blunder. — **Stum'bler**, *n.* — **Stum'bling-block'** (-blŏk'), *n.* A block or obstruction; cause of error or failure.

Stump (stŭmp), *n.* The part of a tree remaining after the trunk is cut off, or of a limb after a part is destroyed; a short, thick remnant; a block, esp. for an extempore speech; one of three posts forming the wicket in the game of cricket. — *v. t.* [STUMPED (stŭmpt); STUMPING.] To cut off a part of; to reduce to a stump; to challenge [*Colloq. U. S.*]; to deliver electioneering speeches in [*Colloq. U. S.*]; to knock down (the stump or wicket) in cricket. — **Stump'y** (stŭmp'ў), *a.* Full of stumps; short and thick; stubby.

Stun (stŭn), *v. t.* [STUNNED (stŭnd); STUNNING.] To make senseless or dizzy with a blow on the head; to overcome; to surprise completely. — **Stun'ner**, *n.* One who, or that which, stuns; something astonishing [*Colloq.*].

Stung, *imp. & p. p.* of STING.

Stunk, *imp. & p. p.* of STINK.

Stunt (stŭnt), *v. t.* To hinder from growth. — *n.* A check in growth.

Stu'pe-fy (stū'pĕ-fī), *v. t.* [STUPEFIED; STUPEFYING.] To make stupid; to blunt perception or understanding in. — **Stu'pe-fi'er** (-fī'ẽr), *n.* — **Stu'pe-fac'tion**, *n.* A stupefying; insensibility; stupidity. — **Stu'pe-fac'tive**, *a.* Causing insensibility; deadening feeling or understanding.

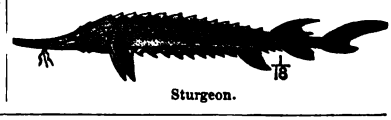
Stu-pen'dous (stū-pĕn'dŭs), *a.* Astonishing; wonderful; esp., of astonishing magnitude or elevation. — **Stu-pen'dous-ly**, *adv.*

Stu'pid (stū'pĭd), *a.* Very dull; sluggish; senseless; silly; sottish; heavy. — **Stu'pid-ly**, *adv.* — **Stu'pid-ness, Stu-pid'i-ty** (-pĭd'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Stu'por (stū'pẽr), *n.* Loss of sensibility; numbness; stupidity.

Stur'dy (stŭr'dў), *a.* [STURDIER (-dĭ-ẽr); STURDIEST.] Stout; hardy; robust; obstinate. — **Stur'di-ly**, *adv.* — **Stur'di-ness**, *n.*

Stur'geon (stŭr'jŭn), *n.* A large cartilaginous food fish, whose roes yield caviare, and the air bladder isinglass.



Sturgeon.

Stut'ter (stŭt'tẽr), *v. i.* [STUTTERED (-tẽrd); STUTTERING.] To hesitate in speech; to stammer. — *n.* A stammer. — **Stut'ter-er**, *n.*

Sty (stī), *n.*; *pl.* STIES (stīz). An inflamed tumor on the eyelid.

Sty (stī), *n.* A pen for swine.

Styg'i-an (stĭj'ĭ-*an*), *a.* Hellish; infernal; very dark or black.

Sty'lar (stī'lẽr), *a.* Of or pertaining to the style of a dial; stilar.

Style (stīl), *n.* An ancient instrument for writing on wax-covered tablets; a sharp-pointed engraver's tool or surgical instrument; the pin of a dial; the cylindrical portion of the pistil of a plant; expression of thought in language; choice of words; diction; manner; title. — *v. t.* [STYLED (stīld); STYLING.] To give a title to; to call; to name; to term; to characterize. — **Old style.** The mode of computing months and days established by Julius Cæsar, which made every fourth year consist of 366 days, and the other years of 365 days. — **New style.** A correction of the old style (which had become 11 days too slow in 1752), by which every year divisible by 4 (unless it is divisible by 100 without being divisible by 400), has 366 days, and any other year 365 days. — **Styl'ish**, *a.* Given to display of style; highly fashionable; genteel. [*Colloq.*] — **Styl'ist**, *n.* One attentive to style; a critic or model of style. — **Sty'lo-graph** (stī'lō-grăf), *n.* A stylographic pen. — **Sty'lo-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or used in, stylography. — **Stylographic pen.** A pen having a conical point like a style and a reservoir supplying it with ink. — **Sty-log'ra-phy** (stī-lŏg'rȧ-fy), *n.* A writing or drawing with a style.

Style.

Styp'tic (stĭp'tĭk), *n.* Something which arrests hemorrhage. — **Styp'tic, Styp'tic-al** (-tĭ-*kal*), *a.* Producing contraction; restraining hemorrhage or bleeding; astringent. — **Styp-tic'i-ty** (-tĭs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.*

Su'a-ble (sū'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being sued.

Sua'sion (swā'zhŭn), *n.* A persuading; persuasion. — **Sua'sive** (-sĭv), **Sua'so-ry** (-sō-rỹ), *a.* Persuasive.

Suave (swāv *or* swăv), *a.* Sweet; pleasant; gracious; agreeable. — **Suave'ly**, *adv.* — **Suav'i-ty** (swăv'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Sweetness; gentleness.

Sub (sŭb), *n.* A subordinate; subaltern. [*Colloq.*]

Sub-ac'id (sŭb-ăs'ĭd), *a.* Moderately acid or sour.

Sub-al'tern (sŭb-ăl'tẽrn), *a.* Ranked below; subordinate; inferior. — *n.* One holding subordinate position; esp., a commissioned military officer below the rank of captain.

Sub-a'que-ous (sŭb-ā'kwē-ŭs), *a.* Being under, or formed in or under, water.

Sub'com-mit'tee (sŭb'kŏm-mĭt'tē), *n.* An under committee; a division of a committee.

Sub'cu-ta'ne-ous (sŭb'kū-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Situated under the skin.

Sub'di-vide' (sŭb'dĭ-vīd'), *v. t.* To divide the parts of into more parts; to divide again (a thing already divided). — *v. i.* To be subdivided. — **Sub'di-vi'sion** (-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* A subdividing; a part made by subdividing.

Sub-duct' (sŭb-dŭkt'), *v. t.* To withdraw; to take away; to subtract. — **Sub-duc'tion** (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* A subducting or subtraction.

Sub-due' (sŭb-dū'), *v. t.* [SUBDUED (-dūd'); SUBDUING.] To bring under; to conquer; to overpower; to surmount. — **Sub-du'er**, *n.*

Su-ber'ic (sū-bĕr'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or extracted from, cork.

Sub-fam'i-ly (sŭb-făm'ĭ-lỹ), *n.* A subordinate family; a division of a family.

Sub-ge'nus (sŭb-jē'nŭs), *n.* A subdivision of a genus, comprehending one or more species.

Sub-ja'cent (sŭb-jā'sent), *a.* Lying under or below.

Sub'ject (sŭb'jĕkt), *a.* Placed or situated under; under the power of another; exposed; disposed; liable. — *n.* Anything under the authority or influence of something else; esp., one under the authority of a ruler; a thing subjected to an operation or process, or brought under examination or discussion; the person treated of or spoken of.

Sub-ject' (sŭb-jĕkt'), *v. t.* To bring under control or dominion; to enslave; to expose; to make liable, accountable, or subservient. — **Sub-jec'tion** (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* A subjecting or being subject. — **Sub-jec'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to a subject; derived from one's own consciousness in distinction from external observation. — **Sub-jec'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Sub-jec'tive-ness**, *n.* — **Sub'jec-tiv'i-ty** (sŭb'jĕk-tĭv'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* State of being subjective; that which is treated in a subjective manner.

Sub-join' (sŭb-join'), *v. t.* [SUBJOINED (-joind'); SUBJOINING.] To add after something else has been said; to annex; to unite; to coalesce.

Sub'ju-gate (sŭb'jū-gāt), *v. t.* To subdue and bring under control of another; to overcome. — **Sub'ju-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* A subjugating.

Sub-junc'tion (sŭb-jŭnk'shŭn), *n.* A subjoining. — **Sub-junc'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Subjoined or added to something before said or written. — *n.* The subjunctive mode. — **Subjunctive mode.** That form of a verb expressing condition, hypothesis, contingency, which is subjoined or added to some other verb, and often connected with it by *if*, *that*, *though*, *lest*, *unless*, *except*, *until*, etc.

Sub-la'tion (sŭb-lā'shŭn), *n.* A taking away.

Sub-let' (sŭb-lĕt'), *v. t.* [SUBLET; SUBLETTING.] To underlet; to lease, as a lessee to another person.

Sub-lim'a-ble (sŭb-lĭm'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being sublimated. — **Sub'li-mate** (sŭb'lĭ-māt), *v. t.* To evaporate (a solid substance) by heat, and then condense by cold; to refine and exalt; to heighten; to elevate. — *n.* The product of a sublimation. — **Sub'li-ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), *n.* A sublimating; exaltation; elevation.

Sub-lime' (sŭb-līm'), *a.* Lifted up; exalted; lofty; noble; majestic. — *n.* A lofty style. — *v. t.* [SUBLIMED (-līmd'); SUBLIMING.] To sublimate; to exalt; to heighten; to dignify; to ennoble. — *v. i.* To be sublimated. — **Sub-lime'ly**, *adv.* — **Sub-lime'ness, Sub-lim'i-ty** (-lĭm'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* State of being sublime; loftiness; grandeur; magnificence.

Sub-lin'gual (sŭb-lĭn'gwal), *a.* Situated under the tongue.

Sub-lu'nar (sŭb-lū'nẽr), **Sub'lu-na-ry** (-nă-rỹ), *a.* Situated beneath the moon; terrestrial; earthly.

Sub'ma-rine' (sŭb'má-rēn'), *a.* Being or growing under the sea. — **Submarine armor.** A water-proof dress having a helmet into which air is pumped through a tube from above the surface, enabling a diver to remain under water. — **Submarine cable.** A telegraph cable.

Diver dressed in Submarine Armor.

Sub-merge' (sŭb-mĕrj'), *v. t.* [SUBMERGED (sŭb-mĕrjd'); SUBMERGING.] To put under water; to plunge; to drown. — *v. i.* To plunge into fluid; to be included or incorporated. — **Sub-mer'gence** (-mĕr'jens), *n.* A submerging. — **Sub-merse'** (-mĕrs'), **Sub-mersed'** (-mĕrst'), *a.* Being or growing under water, as the leaves of aquatic plants. — **Sub-mer'sion** (-mĕr'shŭn), *n.* A submerging.

Sub-mis'sion (sŭb-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A submitting; a yielding; obedience; meekness; resignation; confession of error. — **Sub-mis'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Inclined to submit; yielding; obsequious; subservient; passive. — **Sub-mis'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **Sub-mis'sive-ness,** *n.*

Sub-mit' (sŭb-mĭt'), *v. t. & i.* [SUBMITTED; SUBMITTING.] To yield; to surrender; to comply.

Sub-mul'ti-ple (sŭb-mŭl'tĭ-p'l), *n.* A number contained in another an exact number of times.

Sub-nas'cent (sŭb-năs'sent), *a.* Growing underneath.

Sub-or'di-na-cy (sŭb-ôr'dĭ-nă-sy), *n.* The state of being subordinate. — **Sub-or'di-nate** (-nāt), *a.* Inferior in order, dignity, power, etc. — *n.* An inferior. — **Sub-or'di-nate** (-nāt), *v. t.* To make inferior; to subject or subdue. — **Sub-or'di-nate-ly** (-nāt-lў), *adv.* — **Sub-or'di-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A subordinating; inferiority; subjection.

Sub-orn' (sŭb-ôrn'), *v. t.* [SUBORNED (-ôrnd'); SUBORNING.] To cause to take a false oath; to procure privately, or by collusion. — **Sub-orn'er,** *n.* — **Sub'or-na'tion** (sŭb'ôr-nā'shŭn), *n.* A suborning; crime of procuring one to do a criminal or bad action.

Sub-pœ'na (sŭb-pē'ná), *n.* A writ commanding the attendance (of a witness, etc.) in court. — *v. t.* [SUBPŒNAED (-nád); SUBPŒNAING.] To serve with a writ of subpœna; to command attendance in court by a legal writ. [Written also *subpena.*]

Sub-scribe' (sŭb-skrīb'), *v. t.* [SUBSCRIBED (sŭb-skribd'); SUBSCRIBING.] To write underneath; to sign; to attest. — *v. i.* To assent; to agree; to enter one's name for a newspaper, a book, etc. — **Sub-scrib'er,** *n.* — **Sub'script** (sŭb'skrĭpt), *n.* Anything underwritten. — *a.* Written below or underneath. — **Sub-scrip'tion** (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* A subscribing; thing subscribed; signature; consent or attestation; amount of sums subscribed.

Sub'se-quent (sŭb'sē-kwent), *a.* Following in time or place. — **Sub'se-quent-ly,** *adv.* — **Sub'se-quence** (-kwens), **Sub'se-quen-cy** (-kwen-sў), *n.*

Sub-serve' (sŭb-sĕrv'), *v. t.* [SUBSERVED (-sĕrvd'); SUBSERVING.] To serve in subordination; to help forward; to promote. — *v. i.* To be subordinate. — **Sub-serv'i-ence** (-sĕrv'ĭ-ens), **Sub-serv'i-en-cy** (-en-sў), *n.* Condition of being subservient. — **Sub-serv'i-ent** (-ent), *a.* Fitted or disposed to subserve; inferior; submissive.

Sub-side' (sŭb-sīd'), *v. i.* To sink or fall to the bottom; to abate; to sink. — **Sub-sid'ence** (-sīd'ens), **Sub-sid'en-cy** (-en-sў), *n.* A subsiding, sinking, or gradually descending.

Sub-sid'i-a-ry (sŭb-sĭd'ĭ-ă-rў), *a.* Furnishing a subsidy; assistant. — *n.* One that contributes aid; an auxiliary. — **Sub'si-dize** (sŭb'sĭ-dīz), *v. t.* [SUBSIDIZED (-dīzd); SUBSIDIZING.] To pay a subsidy to. — **Sub'si-dy** (-dў), *n.* Support; aid; money paid for the service of auxiliary troops.

Sub-sist' (sŭb-sĭst'), *v. i.* To be; to have existence; to live. — *v. t.* To support with provisions; to feed; to maintain. — **Sub-sist'ence** (-ens), *n.* Real being; means of support; provisions. — **Sub-sist'ent** (-ent), *a.* Having real being; inherent.

Sub'soil (sŭb'soil), *n.* The bed of earth beneath the surface soil.

Sub-spe'cies (sŭb-spē'shēz), *n.* A division of a species.

Sub'stance (sŭb'stans), *n.* That which underlies or is essential; substratum; nature; essence; characteristics; body; matter; estate; property. — **Sub-stan'tial** (-stăn'shal), *a.* Belonging to substance; actual; not seeming or imaginary; real; material; strong; solid; possessed of estate; moderately wealthy. — **Sub-stan'ti-al'i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* State of being substantial; corporeity; materiality. — **Sub-stan'tial-ly,** *adv.* — **Sub-stan'tial-ness,** *n.* — **Sub-stan'tials,** *n. pl.* Essential parts.

Sub-stan'ti-ate (sŭb-stăn'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To make to exist; to establish by proof; to verify.

Sub'stan-tive (sŭb'stan-tĭv), *a.* Betokening or expressing existence; real. — *n.* A noun; name of a thing. — **Sub'stan-tive-ly,** *adv.*

Sub'sti-tute (sŭb'stĭ-tūt), *v. t.* To put in the place of another; to exchange. — *n.* One substituted, or put in the place of another. — **Sub'sti-tu'tion** (-tū'shŭn), *n.* A substituting.

Sub-stra'tum (sŭb-strā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SUBSTRATA (-tá). That which is spread under; a layer of earth lying under another; the subsoil.

Sub-struc'tion (sŭb-strŭk'shŭn), **Sub-struc'ture** (-tŭr), *n.* An under building; a foundation.

Sub-tend' (sŭb-tĕnd'), *v. t.* To extend under, or be opposite to. — **Sub-tense'** (-tĕns'), *n.* The geometrical line subtending or stretching across; the chord.

Sub'ter-fuge (sŭb'tĕr-fūj), *n.* Thing resorted to for escape or concealment; a shift; an evasion; a quibble; an excuse.

Sub'ter-ra'ne-an (sŭb'tĕr-rā'nē-an), **Sub'ter-ra'ne-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Under the surface of the earth; underground.

Sub'tile (sŭb'tĭl *or* sŭt'l), *a.* Thin; not dense or gross; fine; acute; piercing; refined; crafty; insinuating; artful; cunning. — **Sub'tile-ly,** *adv.* — **Sub'tile-ness, Sub-til'i-ty** (sŭb-tĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* — **Sub'til-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A making subtile or thin or so volatile as to rise in vapor; refinement; extreme acuteness. — **Sub'til-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* [SUBTILIZED (-īzd); SUBTILIZING.] To make thin or fine; to refine. — *v. i.* To make

very nice distinctions. — **Sub'til-ty** (sŭb'tĭl-tў *or* sŭt't'l-), *n.* State of being subtile; fineness; extreme acuteness; slyness; cunning; artifice. — **Sub'tle** (sŭt''l), *a.* [SUBTLER (-lẽr); SUBTLEST.] Sly in design; artful; subtile. — **Sub'tle-ness, Sub'tle-ty** (-tў), *n.* — **Sub'tly**, *adv.*

Sub-tract' (sŭb-trăkt'), *v. t.* To withdraw or take from the rest; to deduct. — **Sub-tract'er**, *n.* — **Sub-trac'tion** (-trăk'shŭn), *n.* A subtracting; the taking a lesser number or quantity from a greater. — **Sub-trac'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Tending or having power to subtract; having the minus sign. — **Sub'tra-hend'** (sŭb'trá-hĕnd'), *n.* The sum to be subtracted or taken from another.

Sub-troas'ur-y (sŭb-trẽzh'ûr-ў), *n.* A subordinate treasury or place of deposit.

Sub'urb (sŭb'ûrb), *n.* A region adjoining a city; the confines; the out part. — **Sub-ur'ban** (-ûr'-băn), *a.* Pertaining to suburbs. — *n.* A dweller in the suburbs of a city.

Sub'va-ri'e-ty (sŭb'vá-rī'ĕ-tў), *n.* A subordinate variety.

Sub-vene' (sŭb-vẽn'), *v. i.* [SUBVENED (-vĕnd'); SUBVENING.] To come under or happen. — **Sub-ven'tion** (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* A coming under; a government aid or bounty.

Sub-vert' (sŭb-vẽrt'), *v. t.* To overthrow; to ruin utterly; to pervert; to corrupt. — **Sub-vert'er**, *n.* — **Sub-ver'sion** (-vẽr'shŭn), *n.* A subverting; overthrow; utter ruin. — **Sub-ver'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to subvert. — **Sub-vert'i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being subverted.

Sub'way' (sŭb'wā'), *n.* An underground way or passage; esp., a passage under a street to contain water or gas mains, telegraph wires, etc.

Suc'ce-da'ne-ous (sŭk'sĕ-dā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Supplying the place of something else. — ‖**Suc'ce-da'ne-um** (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SUCCEDANEA (-ă). Anything used for something else; a substitute.

Suc-ceed' (sŭk-sēd'), *v. t. & i.* To follow in order; to pursue; to come in the place of another; to prosper. — **Suc-ceed'er, Suc-ces'sor** (-sĕs'ẽr), *n.* — **Suc-cess'** (-sĕs'), *n.* A succeeding; favorable result; prosperous issue. — **Suc-cess'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Having success; prosperous; fortunate; lucky. — **Suc-cess'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Suc-cess'ful-ness**, *n.* — **Suc-ces'sion** (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A succeeding; a following of things in time or place; sequence; series; lineage; race; right of acceding to the station or title of a father or predecessor. — **Suc-ces'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Following in order or without interruption or interval. — **Suc-ces'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Suc-ces'sive-ness**, *n.*

Suc-cinct' (sŭk-sĭnkt'), *a.* Compressed into a narrow compass; brief; concise; terse. — **Suc-cinct'ly**, *adv.* — **Suc-cinct'ness**, *n.*

Suc'cor (sŭk'kẽr), *v. t.* [SUCCORED (-kẽrd); SUCCORING.] To help or relieve in difficulty, want, etc.; to aid; to cherish; to comfort. — *n.* Aid; help; one that brings relief. — **Suc'cor-er**, *n.*

Suc'co-tash (sŭk'kŏ-tăsh), *n.* Green maize and beans boiled together. [*U. S.*]

Suc'cu-lent (sŭk'kŭ-lent), *a.* Juicy. — **Suc'cu-lence** (-lens), **Suc'cu-len-cy** (-len-sў), *n.*

Suc-cumb' (sŭk-kŭm'), *v. t.* [SUCCUMBED (sŭk-kŭmd'); SUCCUMBING (-kŭm'ĭng).] To yield; to submit; to sink unresistingly.

Suc-cus'sion (sŭk-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* A shaking; jolt.

Such (sŭch), *a.* Of that, or a like, kind; like; the same that; — with *as*.

Suck (sŭk), *v. t. & i.* [SUCKED (sŭkt); SUCKING.] To draw in with the mouth; to imbibe; to absorb; to ingulf. — *n.* A drawing with the mouth; milk drawn from the breast by the mouth. — **Suck'er** (sŭk'ẽr), *n.* One that sucks; the piston of a pump; a pipe through which anything is drawn; a shoot of a plant from the roots; a fish of several species. — *v. t.* [SUCKERED (-ẽrd); SUCKERING.] To strip off the suckers or shoots from. — **Suck'ling** (sŭk'lĭng), *n.* A young child or animal nursed at the breast.

Suc'kle (sŭk'k'l), *v. t.* [SUCKLED (-'kld); SUCKLING.] To give suck to; to nurse at the breast. — **Suc'kling**, *n.* Act of nursing at the breast.

Suc'tion (sŭk'shŭn), *n.* A sucking or drawing (fluids) by exhausting the air. — **Suc-to'ri-al** (sŭk-tŏ'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Adapted for, living by, or adhering by, suction.

Su'da-to-ry (sū'dá-tŏ-rў), *a.* Sweating; perspiring. — *n.* A sweating bath; a vapor bath.

Sud'den (sŭd'dĕn), *a.* Happening without notice; quick; rapid; abrupt; unlooked-for. — *n.* Surprise. — **Sud'den-ly**, *adv.* — **Sud'den-ness**, *n.*

Su'dor-if'er-ous (sū'dẽr-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Producing perspiration. — **Su'dor-if'ic** (-ĭk), *a.* Causing sweat. — *n.* A medicine that produces sweat.

Suds (sŭdz), *n. pl.* Water impregnated with soap.

Sue (sū), *v. t.* [SUED (sūd); SUING.] To follow up; to prosecute at law.

Su'et (sū'ĕt), *n.* Hard fat about the kidneys and loins. — **Su'et-y** (-ў), *a.* Consisting of suet; like suet.

Suf'fer (sŭf'fẽr), *v. t.* [SUFFERED (-fẽrd); SUFFERING.] To bear with pain, annoyance, etc.; to undergo; to permit; to endure; to tolerate. — *v. i.* To feel pain; to undergo punishment; to be injured. — **Suf'fer-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being suffered; allowable; tolerable. — **Suf'fer-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Suf'fer-a-bly**, *adv.* — **Suf'fer-ance** (-*ans*), *n.* Endurance; inconvenience; toleration; permission. — **Suf'fer-er**, *n.* — **Suf'fer-ing**, *n.*

Suf-fice' (sŭf-fīz'), *v. i.* [SUFFICED (-fīzd'); SUFFICING (-fī'zĭng).] To be sufficient. — *v. t.* To satisfy; to content; to be equal to the wants of. — **Suf-fi'cien-cy** (-fĭsh'*en*-sў), *n.* State of being sufficient; ability; capacity; competence. — **Suf-fi'cient** (-fĭsh'*ent*), *a.* Enough; full; satisfactory; ample; fit; responsible. — **Suf-fi'cient-ly**, *adv.*

Suf'fix (sŭf'fĭks), *n.* A letter or syllable added to the end of a word; an affix; a postfix. — **Suf-fix'** (sŭf-fĭks'), *v. t.* [SUFFIXED (-fĭkst'); SUFFIXING.] To add or annex to the end.

Suf'fo-cate (sŭf'fŏ-kāt), *v. t.* To choke by stopping respiration; to stifle; to extinguish. — *v. i.* To become choked or smothered. — **Suf'fo-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A suffocating. — **Suf'fo-ca'tive** (sŭf'fŏ-kā'tĭv), *a.* Tending to choke.

Suf'fra-gan (sŭf'frá-*gan*), *a.* Assisting. — *n.* An assistant bishop.

Suf'frage (sŭf'frāj), *n.* A voice; a vote.

Suf-fuse' (sŭf-fūz'), *v. t.* [SUFFUSED (-fūzd'); SUFFUSING.] To overspread. — **Suf-fu'sion**, *n.* A suffusing.

Sug'ar (shŏg'ẽr), *n.* A sweet, crystalline substance, obtained from sugar cane, maple, beets, sorghum, etc.; anything sweet; flattery. — *v. t.* [SUGARED (-ẽrd); SUGARING.] To season, sprinkle, or mix, with sugar; to compliment; to sweeten. — **Sugar beet.** A kind of beet whose large white roots yield sugar. — **Sugar cane.**

A grass or cane whose juice yields sugar. — **Sugar loaf.** A mass of refined sugar, usually of conical shape. — **Sug'ar-plum'**, *n.* Candy made up in balls or disks. — **Sug'ar-y** (-ȳ), *a.* Resembling sugar; sweet; saccharine.

Sugar Cane.

Sug-gest' (sŭd-jĕst' *or* sŭg-jĕst'), *v. t.* To introduce indirectly or propose with diffidence; to hint; to insinuate. — **Sug-gest'er**, *n.* — **Sug-ges'tion** (-chŭn), *n.* A suggesting; a diffident proposal or mention; a hint; an indication. — **Sug-gest'ive** (-ĭv), *a.* Containing a suggestion, hint, or intimation.

Su'i-cid'al (sū'ĭ-sī'dăl), *a.* In the nature of suicide. — **Su'i-cide** (-sīd), *n.* A designedly killing one's self; one guilty of self-murder.

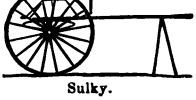
Suit (sūt), *n.* A suing; an endeavor to gain an end or object; courtship; a legal action for the recovery of a right or claim; a retinue; a company of attendants or followers; a series (of rooms, buildings, cards, etc.); a set. — *v. t. & i.* To fit; to adapt; to agree; to correspond; to match; to answer. — **Suit'a-ble** (sūt'ă-b'l), *a.* Proper; fitting; becoming; correspondent. — **Suit'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Suit'a-bly**, *adv.*

Suite (swēt), *n.* The retinue or attendants of a distinguished personage; a suit or connected series; a set; a collection.

Suit'or (sūt'ẽr), *n.* One who sues; a petitioner; one who solicits a woman in marriage; a lover; one who prosecutes a demand in court, or attends court as plaintiff, defendant, petitioner, witness, juror, etc.

Sul'cate (sŭl'kāt), **Sul'ca-ted** (-kā-tĕd), *a.* Scored with deep channels; furrowed; grooved.

Sulk (sŭlk), *v. i.* [Sulked (sŭlkt); Sulking.] To be sullen or sulky. — **Sulks**, *n. pl.* A sulky mood or humor. — **Sulk'y** (-ȳ), *a.* [Sulkier (-ĭ-ẽr); Sulkiest.] Sullen; sour; obstinate; morose. — *n.* A two-wheeled carriage for one person. — **Sulk'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Sulk'i-ness**, *n.*


Sulky.

Sul'len (sŭl'lĕn), *a.* Gloomy; dismal; malignant; cross; obstinate; dull; sulky; sour; ill-natured. — **Sul'len-ly**, *adv.* — **Sul'len-ness**, *n.*

Sul'ly (sŭl'lȳ), *v. t. & i.* [Sullied (-lȳd); Sullying.] To soil; to spot; to tarnish; to stain. — *n.* Soil; tarnish; spot.

Sul'phate (sŭl'fāt), *n.* A salt composed of sulphuric acid and a base. — **Sul'phur** (-fŭr), *n.* A mineral substance, insoluble in water, burning with a peculiar suffocating odor. — **Sul'phu-rate** (-fū-rāt), *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, sulphur. — *v. t.* To combine with sulphur. — **Sul'phur-ous** (-fūr-ŭs), **Sul-phu're-ous** (-fū'rē-ŭs), *a.* Consisting of, like, or impregnated with, sulphur. — **Sul'phu-ret** (sŭl'fū-rĕt), *n.* A combination of sulphur with another element. — **Sul'phu-ret'ed**, *a.* Containing, or combined with, sulphur. — **Sul-phu'ric** (-fū'rĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, sulphur. — **Sulphuric acid.** An acid formed by one equivalent of sulphur combined with three equivalents of oxygen. — **Sul'phur-y** (sŭl'fŭr-ȳ), *a.* Partaking of, or like, sulphur.

Sul'tan (sŭl'tăn; *Arabic* sul-tän'), *n.* The Turkish emperor. — **Sul-ta'na** (-tā'nà *or* -tä'nà), *n.* The wife of a sultan.

Sul'try (sŭl'trȳ), *a.* [Sultrier (-trĭ-ẽr); Sultriest.] Very hot, close, stagnant, and oppressive. — **Sul'tri-ness**, *n.*

Sum (sŭm), *n.* The aggregate of two or more numbers or quantities; the amount; a problem to be solved in arithmetic. — *v. t.* [Summed (sŭmd); Summing.] To bring together into one whole; to cast up (a column of figures); to collect into a small compass.

Su'mac (sū'măk; *colloq.* shū'măk), **Su'mach**, *n.* A shrub used in tanning, dyeing, medicine, etc.

Sum'ma-ry (sŭm'mà-rȳ), *a.* Formed into a narrow compass, or few words; short; brief; concise; succinct. — *n.* An abridged account, abstract, or compendium. — **Sum'ma-ri-ly**, *adv.*

Sum-ma'tion (sŭm-mā'shŭn), *n.* A summing; an aggregate.

Sum'mer (sŭm'mẽr), *n.* The warmest season of the year; north of the equator, the months of June, July, and August. — *v. i.* [Summered (-mẽrd); Summering.] To pass the summer.

Sum'mer-sault, Sum'mer-set, *n.* See Somersault, etc.

Sum'mit (sŭm'mĭt), *n.* The top; the highest point; the utmost elevation.

Sum'mon (sŭm'mŭn), *v. t.* [Summoned (-mŭnd); Summoning.] To call or notify to appear or to surrender; to convene; to excite; to bid. — **Sum'mon-er**, *n.* — **Sum'mons** (-mŭnz), *n.; pl.* Summonses (-ĕz). A command to appear or to surrender.

Sump'ter (sŭmp'tẽr), *n.* A horse, mule, etc., that carries packs or burdens.

Sump'tu-a-ry (sŭmp'tŭ-ă-rȳ), *a.* Relating to expense or expenditure. — **Sumptuary laws.** Laws designed to forbid extravagance in apparel, food, furniture, etc.

Sump'tu-ous (sŭmp'tŭ-ŭs), *a.* Involving large expense; costly; splendid; magnificent. — **Sump'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Sump'tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

Sun (sŭn), *n.* The luminary whose light constitutes day, and its absence night; the central body round which the earth and planets revolve; sunshine. — *v. t.* [Sunned (sŭnd); Sunning.] To warm or dry in the light of the sun. — **Sun'beam'** (sŭn'bēm'), *n.* A beam or ray of the sun. — **Sun'bon'net** (-bŏn'nĕt), *n.* A projecting bonnet, worn as a protection against the rays of the sun.

Sun'burn' (sŭn'bûrn'), *v. t.* [Sunburned (sŭn'-bûrnd') or Sunburnt (-bûrnt'); Sunburning.] To burn or scorch by the sun.

Sun'day (sŭn'dā), *n.* The first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath; the Lord's day.

Sun'der (sŭn'dẽr), *v. t.* [Sundered (-dẽrd); Sundering.] To disunite; to part; to separate; to sever. — *n.* A separation.

Sun'dew' (sŭn'dū'), *n.* A bog plant whose leaves have small glands, which exude a fluid, glittering like dewdrops, which attracts and detains insects till the glands turn inward and the leaf digests them.

Sun'di'al (sŭn'dī'*al*), *n.* An instrument to show the time of day by the shadow of a style on a plate.

Sun'down' (sŭn'doun'), *n.* Sunset.

Sun'dry (sŭn'drȳ), *a.* Several; divers; more than one or two. — **Sun'dries** (-drĭz), *n. pl.* Many different or small things.

Sun'fish' (sŭn'fĭsh'), *n.* A name for fresh- and salt-water fish of many species.

Sun'flow'er (sŭn'flou'ẽr), *n.* A plant, whose flower is a large disk with yellow rays, turning to the sun.

Sung, *imp. & p. p.* of Sing.

Sunk, *imp. & p. p.* of Sink.

Sunk'en (sŭnk'n), *a.* Lying on the bottom of the water; sunk.

Sun'less (sŭn'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of the sun or its rays.

Sun'light' (sŭn'līt'), *n.* The light of the sun.

Sun'ny (sŭn'nȳ), *a.* [Sunnier; Sunniest.] Pertaining to, resembling, exposed to, or colored by, the sun.

Sun'rise' (sŭn'rīz'), **Sun'ris'ing** (-ĭng), *n.* First appearance of the sun above the horizon in the morning; the east.

Sun'set' (sŭn'sĕt'), **Sun'set'ting** (-tĭng), *n.* The descent of the sun below the horizon; evening; the west.

Sun'shine' (sŭn'shīn'), *n.* The light of the sun, or place where it shines; illumination by rays of the sun.

Sun'stroke' (sŭn'strōk'), *n.* An affection produced by the action of the sun; esp., sudden prostration, with symptoms like apoplexy, occasioned by exposure to excessive heat.

Sup (sŭp), *v. t.* [Supped (sŭpt); Supping.] To take (liquid) into the mouth with the lips; to sip. — *v. i.* To eat the evening meal; to take supper. — *n.* A mouthful of liquor, broth, etc.

Su'per-a-ble (sū'pẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being overcome.

Su'per-a-bound' (sū'pẽr-ȧ-bound'), *v. i.* To be very abundant. — **Su'per-a-bun'dance** (-bŭn'*dans*), *n.* A being superabundant; more than enough. — **Su'per-a-bun'dant** (-*dant*), *a.* Abounding to excess. — **Su'per-a-bun'dant-ly,** *adv.*

Su'per-add' (sū'pẽr-ăd'), *v. t.* To add over and above; to add something extrinsic. — **Su'per-ad-di'tion** (-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* An adding something extraneous; thing which is added.

Su'per-an'nu-ate (sū'pẽr-ăn'ū-āt), *v. t.* To impair by old age and infirmity. — **Su'per-an'nu-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Disqualification by old age; decrepitude.

Su-perb' (sū-pẽrb'), *a.* Grand; magnificent; elegant; showy; pompous. — **Su-perb'ly,** *adv.*

Su'per-car'go (sū'pẽr-kär'gō), *n.* A person in a merchant ship, who manages sales and superintends the commercial concerns of the voyage.

Su'per-cil'i-ous (sū'pẽr-sĭl'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Lofty with pride; haughty; overbearing. — **Su'per-cil'i-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Su'per-cil'i-ous-ness,** *n.*

Su'per-em'i-nent (sū'pẽr-ĕm'ĭ-*nent*), *a.* Eminent in a superior degree; surpassing others. — **Su'per-em'i-nence** (-ĭ-*nens*), **Su'per-em'i-nen-cy** (-*nen*-sȳ), *n.* — **Su'per-em'i-nent-ly,** *adv.*

Su'per-er'o-gate (sū'pẽr-ĕr'ō-gāt), *v. i.* To do more than duty requires. — **Su'per-er'o-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* A supererogating. — **Su'per-e-rog'a-to-ry** (-ē-rŏg'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Exceeding the demands of duty or necessity.

Su'per-ex'cel-lent (sū'pẽr-ĕk'sĕl-*lent*), *a.* Excellent in an uncommon degree. — **Su'per-ex'cel-lence** (-*lens*), *n.*

Su'per-fi'cial (sū'pẽr-fĭsh'*al*), *a.* Lying on the surface; shallow; not deep; obvious or apparent; not profound. — **Su'per-fi'cial-ly,** *adv.*

Su'per-fi'cies (sū'pẽr-fĭsh'ēz *or* -ĭ-ēz), *n.* The surface; the exterior part or face of a thing.

Su'per-fine (sū'pẽr-fīn), *a.* Very fine; surpassing others in fineness.

Su-per'flu-ous (sū-pẽr'flū-ŭs), *a.* More than is sufficient; unnecessary; redundant; needless. — **Su-per'flu-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Su-per'flu-ous-ness, Su'per-flu'i-ty** (sū'pẽr-flū'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Su'per-hu'man (sū'pẽr-hū'*man*), *a.* Above or beyond what is human; divine.

Su'per-im-pose' (sū'pẽr-ĭm-pōz'), *v. t.* To lay or impose on something else.

Su'per-in-cum'bent (sū'pẽr-ĭn-kŭm'*bent*), *a.* Lying or resting on something else.

Su'per-in-duce' (sū'pẽr-ĭn-dūs'), *v. t.* [Superinduced (-dūst'); Superinducing.] To bring in, or upon, as an addition to something. — **Su'per-in-duc'tion** (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* A superinducing.

Su'per-in-tend' (sū'pẽr-ĭn-tĕnd'), *v. i.* To have charge and oversight of; to direct. — **Su'per-in-tend'ent,** *n.* An inspector; an overseer; a director. — **Su'per-in-tend'ence** (-*ens*), **Su'per-in-tend'en-cy** (-*en*-sȳ), *n.* Inspection; oversight; care; control.

Su-pe'ri-or (sū-pē'rĭ-ẽr), *a.* More elevated; higher; upper; preferable. — *n.* One more advanced in age, in rank or office, or in dignity, excellence, etc.; the chief of a monastery, convent, etc. — **Su-pe'ri-or'i-ty** (-ŏr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Preeminence; ascendency; advantage.

Su-per'la-tive (sū-pẽr'lȧ-tĭv), *a.* Most eminent; surpassing all other; supreme; expressing the highest degree of a quality, among objects compared. — *n.* That which is highest; in grammar, the highest degree of comparison of adjectives and adverbs; a word in the superlative degree. — **Su-per'la-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **Su-per'la-tive-ness,** *n.*

Su-per'nal (sū-pẽr'*nal*), *a.* Relating to things above; celestial; heavenly.

Su'per-na'tant (sū'pẽr-nā'*tant*), *a.* Swimming above; floating on the surface.

Su'per-nat'u-ral (sū'pẽr-năt'ū-*ral*), *a.* Being beyond, or exceeding, the powers or laws of nature; miraculous; preternatural. — **Su'per-nat'u-ral-ly,** *adv.*

Su'per-nu'mer-a-ry (sū'pẽr-nū'mẽr-ȧ-rȳ), *a.* Exceeding the number necessary, usual, or required. — *n.* A person or thing beyond what is necessary or usual; esp., one employed to fill the place of another.

Su'per-scribe' (sū'pẽr-skrīb'), *v. t.* [Superscribed (-skrībd'); Superscribing.] To write on the top or on the outside or cover of. — **Su'per-scrip'tion** (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* A superscribing; an inscription on or above something else.

Su'per-sede' (sū'pẽr-sēd'), *v. t.* To take the place of; to displace; to set aside; to render unnecessary. — **Su'per-se'dure** (-sē'dūr), *n.* A superseding.

Su'per-sti'tion (sū'pẽr-stĭsh'ŭn), *n.* An excessive exactness or rigor in religion; false religion; fanaticism. — **Su'per-sti'tious** (-stĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Addicted to, or proceeding from, superstition; full of idle fancies.

Su'per-stra'tum (sū'pĕr-strā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SUPERSTRATA (-tȧ). A stratum or layer above another.

Su'per-struc'tion (sū'pĕr-strŭk'shŭn), **Su'per-struc'ture** (-tūr), *n.* A structure built on something else; a building on a foundation.

Su'per-vene' (sū'pĕr-vēn'), *v. i.* [SUPERVENED (-vēnd'); SUPERVENING.] To come upon (something extraneous); to take place; to happen. — **Su'per-ven'ient** (-vēn'yent), *a.* Added; additional. — **Su'per-ven'tion** (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* A supervening.

Su'per-vise' (sū'pĕr-vīz'), *v. t.* [SUPERVISED (-vīzd'); SUPERVISING.] To oversee and direct; to superintend; to inspect. — **Su'per-vis'al** (-vīz'al), **Su'per-vi'sion** (-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* An overseeing; superintendence. — **Su'per-vis'or** (-vīz'ẽr), *n.* — **Su'per-vi'so-ry** (-vī'zŏ-rў), *a.* Pertaining to, or having, supervision.

Su'pi-na'tion (sū'pĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* A lying with the face upward.

Su'pine (sū'pin), *n.* A verbal noun.

Su-pine' (sū-pīn'), *a.* Lying on the back; indolent; inattentive; listless; careless. — **Supine'ly**, *adv.* — **Su-pine'ness**, *n.*

Sup'per (sŭp'pẽr), *n.* A meal at the close of the day. — **Sup'per-less**, *a.* Wanting supper.

Sup-plant' (sŭp-plănt'), *v. t.* To remove or displace by stratagem; to take the place of; to undermine; to supersede. — **Sup-plant'er**, *n.* — **Sup'plan-ta'tion** (sŭp'plăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* A supplanting.

Sup'ple (sŭp'p'l), *a.* Easily bent; pliant; flexible; yielding; fawning; soft. — *v. t.* [SUPPLED (-p'ld); SUPPLING.] To make pliant or submissive. — **Sup'ple-ness**, *n.*

Sup'ple-ment (sŭp'plē-mẽnt), *n.* That which fills up or perfects something to which it is added; an addition. — *v. t.* To fill up by additions; to add to. — **Sup'ple-men'tal** (sŭp'plē-mĕn'tal), **Sup'ple-men'ta-ry** (-tȧ-rў), *a.* Additional. — **Sup'ple-tive** (-tĭv), **Sup'ple-to-ry** (-tŏ-rў), *a.* Supplying what is lacking; supplemental.

Sup'pli-ant (sŭp'plĭ-ant), *a.* Supplicating; asking earnestly and submissively; imploring. — *n.* A humble petitioner. — **Sup'pli-ant-ly**, *adv.*

Sup'pli-cant (sŭp'plĭ-kant), *n.* One who supplicates. — **Sup'pli-cate** (-kāt), *v. t. & i.* To entreat for; to address in prayer; to beseech; to beg; to solicit; to crave. — **Sup'pli-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A supplicating; humble and earnest prayer; petition. — **Sup'pli-ca-to-ry** (-kȧ-tŏ-rў), *a.* Containing supplication.

Sup-ply' (sŭp-plī'), *v. t.* [SUPPLIED (-plīd'); SUPPLYING.] To fill up; to provide; to minister; to yield. — *n.* Sufficiency for use or want; *pl.* the food, etc., which meets daily necessities; store. — **Sup-pli'er**, *n.*

Sup-port' (sŭp-pōrt'), *v. t.* To prop; to sustain; to endure; to substantiate; to help; to back; to succor; to favor; to nourish; to defend; to stay; to forward. — *n.* A supporting; a stay; a prop; assistance; favor; encouragement; patronage; aid; help; nutriment; sustenance; food. — **Sup-port'a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being supported, borne, or sustained; endurable; tolerable. — **Sup-port'er**, *n.*

Sup-pose' (sŭp-pōz'), *v. t.* [SUPPOSED (-pōzd'); SUPPOSING.] To admit without proof; to receive as true; to conclude; to judge; to consider; to assume. — *v. i.* To make supposition; to think. — **Sup-pos'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being supposed; imaginable. — **Sup-pos'er**, *n.* — **Sup-pos'al** (-al), **Sup'po-si'tion** (-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A supposing; thing supposed; hypothesis. — **Sup'po-si'tion-al** (-al), *a.* Hypothetical. — **Sup-pos'i-tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Including or implying supposition. — **Sup-pos'i-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Sup-pos'i-ti'tious (sŭp-pŏz'I-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Put by trick in the place of another; spurious; counterfeit. — **Sup-pos'i-ti'tious-ly** (-tĭsh'ŭs-lў), *adv.* — **Sup-pos'i-ti'tious-ness** (-tĭsh'ŭs-nĕs), *n.*

Sup-press' (sŭp-prĕs'), *v. t.* [SUPPRESSED (-prĕst'); SUPPRESSING.] To overpower and crush; to put down; to restrain from utterance; to conceal; to stifle; to smother. — **Sup-press'or** (-ẽr), *n.* — **Sup-pres'sion** (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A suppressing; stoppage; obstruction; concealment. — **Sup-press'ive** (-ĭv), *a.* Tending to suppress; concealing.

Sup'pu-rate (sŭp'pū-rāt), *v. i. & t.* To generate pus. — **Sup'pu-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* A suppurating; pus; matter produced by suppuration. — **Sup'pu-ra-tive** (sŭp'pū-rā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to suppurate; promoting suppuration. — *n.* A medicine that promotes suppuration.

Su'pra-mun'dane (sū'prȧ-mŭn'dān), *a.* Above the world.

Su-preme' (sū-prēm'), *a.* Holding the highest place; greatest; most excellent. — **Su-preme'ly**, *adv.* — **Su-prem'a-cy** (-prĕm'ȧ-sў), *n.* State of being supreme; higher power.

Su'rah (sōō'rȧ), *n.* A French twilled silk for dresses, etc.

Sur'base' (sûr'bās'), *n.* A cornice or series of moldings on the base of a pedestal, etc.

Sur-charge' (sûr-chärj'), *v. t.* To overload; to overburden. — *n.* An excessive load or burden.

Sur'cin'gle (sûr'sĭn'g'l), *n.* A belt or girth over a saddle.

Surd (sûrd), *a.* Not capable of being mathematically expressed in rational numbers; not sonant; toneless; whispered. — *n.* A mathematical quantity which cannot be expressed by rational numbers.

Sure (shur), *a.* Certainly knowing and believing; confident; unfailing; safe; firm; strong; secure; positive. — *adv.* Certainly; doubtless; surely. — **To be sure**, *or* **Be sure**. Certainly; without doubt. — **To make sure**. To make certain. — **Sure'-foot'ed** (-fo͝ot'ĕd), *a.* Not apt to stumble or fall. — **Sure'ly**, *adv.* In a sure manner; certainly; undoubtedly; steadily. — **Sure'ness** (shur'-), *n.*

Sure'ty (shur'tў), *n.* State of being sure; certainty; ground of confidence; security against loss or damage; one who answers for another's appearance in court, his payment of a debt, etc.; a bondsman; a bail. — **Sure'ty-ship**, *n.* State of being surety; obligation to answer for another.

Surf (sûrf), *n.* Continuous swell of the sea upon the shore, or upon sandbanks or rocks.

Sur'face (sûr'fȧs), *n.* The exterior part of a thing; superficies; outside; external appearance; the geometrical magnitude that has length and breadth without thickness.

Sur'feit (sûr'fĭt), *v. t. & i.* To overfeed; to cloy; to sicken. — *n.* Excess in eating and drinking; disgust caused by excess; satiety.

Surge (sûrj), *n.* A large wave or billow. — *v. i.* [SURGED; SURGING.] To swell; to rise high and roll, as waves.

Sur'geon (sûr'jŭn), *n.* One who practices surgery. — **Sur'ger-y** (-jĕr-ў), *n.* A healing diseases or injuries of the body by manual operations; a place where surgical operations are performed, or medicines prepared. — **Sur'gi-cal** (-jĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to surgeons or surgery.

Sur'loin' (sûr'loin'), *n.* A loin of beef.

Sur'ly (sûr'lў), *a.* [SURLIER (-lĭ-ẽr); SURLIEST.] Gloomily morose; ill-natured and rude. — **Sur'li-ly**, *adv.* — **Sur'li-ness**, *n.*

Sur-mise' (sûr-mīz'), *v. t.* [SURMISED (-mīzd'); SURMISING.] To imagine without certain knowledge; to suppose. — *n.* Conjecture; supposition. — **Sur-mis'er**, *n.*

Sur-mount' (sûr-mount'), *v. t.* To rise above, or higher than; to surpass; to exceed; to conquer; to subdue. — **Sur-mount'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being surmounted. — **Sur-mount'er**, *n.*

Sur'name' (sûr'nām'), *n.* A name added to the baptismal or Christian name; a family name. — **Sur-name'** (sûr-nām' *or* sûr'nām), *v. t.* To call by an appellation added to the original name.

Sur-pass' (sûr-pás'), *v. t.* To go beyond; to exceed; to excel; to outstrip. — **Sur-pass'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being surpassed. — **Sur-pass'ing**, *a.* Very excellent; exceeding others.

Sur'plice (sûr'plĭs), *n.* A clergyman's white garment worn over another dress.

Sur'plus (sûr'plŭs), *n.* That which remains when use is satisfied; excess. — **Sur'plus-age** (-ăj), *n.* Surplus; matter in legal pleading not necessary to the case, and which may be rejected.

Sur-pris'al (sûr-prīz'al), *n.* A surprising, or state of being surprised. — **Sur-prise'** (-prīz'), *v. t.* [SURPRISED (-prīzd'); SURPRISING.] To come or fall upon suddenly and unexpectedly; to strike with wonder; to confuse. — *n.* A surprising; wonder; astonishment. — **Sur-pris'ing**, *a.* Wonderful. — **Sur-pris'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Sur-ren'der (sûr-rĕn'dẽr), *v. t.* & *i.* [SURRENDERED (-dẽrd); SURRENDERING.] To yield; to give up; to resign. — *n.* A surrendering; a yielding one's person, or possession of something, into the power of another.

Sur'rep-ti'tious (sûr'rĕp-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Done by stealth or fraud. — **Sur'rep-ti'tious-ly**, *adv.*

Sur'ro-gate (sûr'rŏ-gāt), *n.* A deputy; a delegate; an officer charged with the probate of wills and settlement of estates.

Sur-round' (sûr-round'), *v. t.* To inclose on all sides; to encompass; to hem in; to fence about. — **Sur-round'ing**, *n.* An encompassing; *pl.* external or attending circumstances.

Sur-sol'id (sûr-sŏl'ĭd), *n.* The fifth power of a number.

Sur-tout' (sûr-tōōt'), *n.* An overcoat.

Sur-veil'lance (sûr-vāl'yans *or* -vā'lans), *n.* [F.] Watch; inspection; espionage.

Sur-vey' (sûr-vā'), *v. t.* [SURVEYED (-vād'); SURVEYING.] To inspect or view attentively; to examine with reference to condition and value; to determine the form, extent, position, etc., of (a tract of land, coast, harbor, etc.) by measurements. — **Sur'vey** (sûr'vā *or* sûr-vā'), *n.* A general view; an examination; a review; a retrospect; a finding the contour, dimensions, etc., of any part of the earth's surface; a plan and description of any line or portion of country. — **Sur-vey'ing**, *n.* Mathematical art or process of measuring and delineating tracts of land. — **Sur-vey'or**, *n.*

Sur-viv'al (sûr-vīv'al), *n.* A living longer than another person or event. — **Sur-vive'** (-vīv'), *v. t.* [SURVIVED (-vīvd'); SURVIVING.] To live beyond the life or existence of; to outlive. — *v. i.* To remain alive; to continue to live. — **Sur-viv'or** (-ẽr), *n.* — **Sur-viv'or-ship**, *n.* State of being a survivor; legal right of a joint tenant, or other person having a joint interest in an estate, to take the whole estate upon the death of the other.

Sus-cep'ti-ble (sŭs-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of receiving impressions; tender. — **Sus-cep'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *a.*

Sus-cep'tive (sŭs-sĕp'tĭv), *a.* Capable of admitting; readily admitting. — **Sus'cep-tiv'i-ty** (sŭs'sĕp-tĭv'ĭ-tў), *n.* Capacity of admitting.

Sus-cip'i-ent (sŭs-sĭp'ĭ-ent), *a.* Receiving; admitting. — *n.* One who admits.

Sus-pect' (sŭs-pĕkt'), *v. t.* To imagine to exist; to mistrust; to surmise; to doubt. — *v. i.* To have a suspicion.

Sus-pend' (sŭs-pĕnd'), *v. t.* To attach to something above; to stop for a time; to hinder from proceeding, or from enjoyment of a privilege, execution of an office, or use of an income, etc.; to delay; to stay; to debar. — *v. i.* To cease from operation; esp., to stop payment. — **Sus-pend'er**, *n.* One that suspends; *pl.* straps for holding up pantaloons; braces. [*U. S.*] — **Sus-pense'** (-pĕns'), *n.* A state of uncertainty; indecision; cessation; stop. — **Sus-pen'sion** (-pĕn'shŭn), *n.* A suspending; temporary cessation (of labor, judgment, payment, punishment, etc.). — **Sus-pen'so-ry** (-sŏ-rў), *a.* Suspended; hanging; suspending. — *n.* That which suspends; a bandage.

Sus-pi'cion (sŭs-pĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A suspecting; jealousy; distrust; doubt. — **Sus-pi'cious** (-ŭs), *a.* Inclined to suspect; causing suspicion; doubtful; questionable. — **Sus-pi'cious-ly**, *adv.*

Sus-pir'al (sŭs-pīr'al), *n.* A breathing hole; a vent. — **Sus'pi-ra'tion** (sŭs'pĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* A sigh. — **Sus-pire'** (sŭs-pīr'), *v. i.* To fetch a long, deep breath; to sigh.

Sus-tain' (sŭs-tān'), *v. t.* [SUSTAINED (-tānd'); SUSTAINING.] To keep from falling; to maintain; to nourish; to suffer; to prove; to establish by evidence. — **Sus-tain'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being sustained. — **Sus-tain'er**, *n.* — **Sus'te-nance** (sŭs'tĕ-nans), *n.* A sustaining; support; food; provisions. — **Sus'ten-ta'tion** (sŭs'tĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Support; use of food; the maintenance of life.

Sut'ler (sŭt'lẽr), *n.* A trader who follows an army, selling the troops provisions, liquors, etc.

Sut-tee' (sŭt-tē'), *n.* A Hindoo widow who immolates herself on her husband's funeral pile; the burning a widow on the funeral pile. — **Sut-tee'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Self-immolation of Hindoo widows.

Su'ture (sū'tûr), *n.* A sewing; line along which two parts are sewed together or united; the seam uniting the bones of the skull or the valves of a silique or seed pod of a plant.

Su'ze-rain (sū'zĕ-rān), *n.* A superior lord. — **Su'ze-rain-ty** (-tў), *n.* Dominion of a suzerain; paramount authority.

Swab (swŏb), *n.* A mop; a bit of sponge, cloth, etc., to cleanse the mouth. — *v. t.* [SWABBED (swŏbd); SWABBING.] To clean with a swab.

Swad'dle (swŏd'd'l), *v. t.* [SWADDLED (-d'ld)

Swaddling.] To bind with a bandage; to swathe (an infant). — *n.* Clothes bound tight round the body.

Swag (swăg), *v. i.* [**Swagged** (swăgd); **Swagging.**] To sink down by its weight; to lean.

Swage (swāj), *n.* A tool for shaping metal work. — *v. t. & i.* [**Swaged** (swājd); **Swaging** (swā′jĭng).] To shape by a swage; to fashion (iron) by drawing it into a mold having the required shape.

Swag′ger (swăg′gẽr), *v. i.* [**Swaggered** (-gẽrd); **Swaggering.**] To brag noisily; to bluster; to bully. — *n.* Boastfulness or insolence of manner. — **Swag′ger-er**, *n.*

Swag′gy (swăg′gȳ), *a.* Hanging or leaning by its weight.

Swain (swān), *n.* A rustic; a country lover.

Swale (swāl), *n.* A tract of low and usually wet land. — *v. t. & i.* To melt and run, as a candle.

Swal′low (swŏl′lō), *n.* A small, swift-flying, insect-eating bird. — **Swal′low-tailed′** (-tāld′), *a.* Like a swallow's tail in form; having narrow and tapering or pointed skirts.

American Barn Swallow. 1/5

Swal′low (swŏl′lō), *v. t.* [**Swallowed** (-lōd); **Swallowing.**] To take into the stomach; to draw into an abyss or gulf; to receive (opinions) without examination or scruple; to seize and waste; to retract; to recant. — *n.* The gullet; the throat; as much as is swallowed at once.

Swam, *imp.* of **Swim.**

Swamp (swŏmp), *n.* Low ground filled with water, or wet and spongy. — *v. t.* [**Swamped** (swŏmt); **Swamping.**] To plunge or sink in a swamp; to overset or fill (a boat); to plunge into inextricable difficulties. — **Swamp′y** (-ȳ), *a.* Consisting of swamp; like a swamp.

Swan (swŏn), *n.* A large web-footed bird, like the goose, but handsomer, larger, and stronger. — **Swan's′-down′** (swŏnz′doun′), *n.* A soft, thick cloth of wool mixed with silk or cotton. — **Swan′skin′** (-skĭn′), *n.* A soft flannel.

Trumpeter Swan. 1/25

Swap (swŏp), *v. t.* [**Swapped** (swŏpt); **Swapping.**] To exchange; to swop. — *n.* An exchange; barter. [*Colloq.*]

Sward (swȧrd), *n.* The grassy surface of land; turf. — *v. t.* To cover with sward.

Sware, *imp.* of **Swear.**

Swarm (swȧrm), *n.* A multitude, esp. of bees or moving insects; a crowd. — *v. i.* [**Swarmed** (swȧrmd); **Swarming.**] To leave a hive in a body, as bees; to collect in a crowd; to throng; to abound; to climb (a tree) by embracing it with arms and legs, and scrambling; to shin.

Swart (swȧrt), **Swarth** (swȧrth), **Swarth′y** (-ȳ), *a.* Of a dark hue or complexion; black; tawny. — **Swarth′i-ly**, *adv.* — **Swarth′i-ness**, *n.*

Swash (swŏsh), *n.* A swaggering fellow; a dashing of water; a narrow channel of water within a sandbank, or between that and the shore. — *v. i.* To bluster; to dash or flow noisily, as water; to splash.

Swath (swȧth), *n.* A band or fillet; a line of grain cut by the scythe; the sweep of a scythe.

Swathe (swāth), *v. t.* [**Swathed** (swāthd); **Swathing.**] To bind with a swath, band, bandage, or rollers. — *n.* A bandage.

Sway (swā), *v. t. & i.* [**Swayed** (swād); **Swaying.**] To move, influence, direct, or govern; to incline to one side; to swing; to wave. — *n.* Power; weight; authority; control; influence.

Swear (swâr), *v. i.* [*imp.* **Swore** (swōr) (formerly **Sware** (swâr)); *p. p.* **Sworn** (swōrn); *p. pr.* **Swearing.**] To affirm, with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed; to give legal evidence on oath; to use the name of God or sacred things profanely. — *v. t.* To utter with a solemn appeal to God; to take or administer a legal oath. — **Swear′er**, *n.*

Sweat (swĕt), *n.* Moisture issuing from the pores of an animal; perspiration; labor; toil. — *v. i.* [**Sweat** or **Sweated**; **Sweating.**] To excrete moisture from the skin; to labor. — *v. t.* To emit from the pores; to exude. — **Sweat′er**, *n.* — **Sweat′y** (-ȳ), *a.* [**Sweatier**; **Sweatiest.**] Moist with, consisting of, or causing, sweat; toilsome; difficult.

Swed′ish (swĕd′ĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sweden. — *n.* The language of the Swedes.

Sweep (swēp), *v. t.* [**Swept** (swĕpt); **Sweeping.**] To clean with a broom or brush; to drive or carry along forcibly or with a swinging or dragging motion; to pass rapidly over, as with the eye, a telescope, etc. — *v. i.* To pass with swiftness and violence, or with pomp. — *n.* A sweeping; comprehensiveness; reach; compass of a stroke; motion; general destruction; one who sweeps; a sweeper. — **Sweep′er**, *n.* — **Sweep′ings**, *n. pl.* Things collected by sweeping; rubbish. — **Sweep′stakes′** (-stāks′), *n. sing.* or *pl.* The whole amount staked or won at a race.

Sweet (swēt), *a.* Having a taste or flavor resembling that of honey or sugar; pleasing to any sense; fragrant; soft; melodious; beautiful. — *n.* That which is sweet or pleasant. — **Sweet′ly**, *adv.* — **Sweet′ness**, *n.* — **Sweet′ish**, *a.* Somewhat sweet. — **Sweet′-bread′** (-brĕd′), *n.* The pancreas of an animal. — **Sweet′bri′er** (-bri′ẽr), *n.* A fragrant shrubby plant of the rose kind. — **Sweet′en** (swēt′n), *v. t.* [**Sweetened** (-'nd); **Sweetening.**] To make sweet, pleasing, mild, delicate, pure, etc.; to restore to purity. — *v. i.* To become sweet. — **Sweet′en-er**, *n.* — **Sweet′heart′** (-hȧrt′), *n.* A lover or mistress. — **Sweet′ing**, *n.* A sweet apple. — **Sweet′meat′** (-mēt′), *n.* Fruit preserved with sugar.

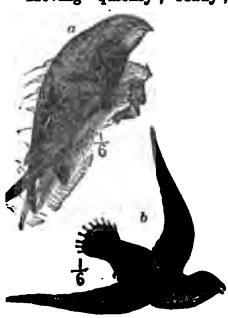
Swell (swĕl), *v. i.* [*imp.* SWELLED (swĕld); *p. p.* SWELLED *or* SWOLLEN (swōl′n); *p. pr.* SWELLING.] To grow larger; to dilate; to extend; to be inflated or puffed up; to strut or swagger. — *v. t.* To increase the size of; to heighten; to aggravate. — *n.* A swelling; increase; ascent; a wave or billow; a boastful person; a fop or dandy. — *a.* Showy; dandified. — **Swell′ing**, *n.* A protuberance; prominence; a tumor.

Swel′ter (swĕl′tĕr), *v. i.* [SWELTERED (-tĕrd); SWELTERING.] To be overcome with heat.

Swept, *imp. & p. p.* of SWEEP.

Swerve (swĕrv), *v. i.* [SWERVED (swĕrvd); SWERVING.] To wander; to deviate.

Swift (swĭft), *a.* Moving quickly; ready; prompt; rapid; expeditious. — *n.* A bird of the swallow kind; a species of lizard. — **Swift′ly**, *adv.* — **Swift′ness**, *n.*



a European Swift; *b* American Chimney Swift.

Swig (swĭg), *v. t. & i.* [SWIGGED (swĭgd); SWIGGING.] To drink by large draughts or greedily. — *n.* A large draught. [*Colloq.*]

Swill (swĭl), *v. t. & i.* [SWILLED (swĭld); SWILLING.] To drink grossly or greedily. — *n.* Large draughts of liquor; wash or food for swine. — **Swill′er**, *n.*

Swim (swĭm), *v. i.* [*imp.* SWAM (swăm) or SWUM (swŭm); *p. p.* SWUM; *p. pr.* SWIMMING.] To float or move in water; to glide along smoothly; to be dizzy; to be overflowed or drenched; to abound. — *v. t.* To pass or move over, or on, by swimming; to make to float. — *n.* A swimming; a gliding motion; the time or distance one swims; the air bladder of a fish. — **Swim′mer**, *n.* — **Swim′ming-ly**, *adv.* In an easy, gliding manner; smoothly; successfully.

Swin′dle (swĭn′d′l), *v. t.* [SWINDLED (-d′ld); SWINDLING (-dlĭng).] To cheat or defraud. — *n.* A swindling. — **Swin′dler**, *n.*

Swine (swīn), *n. sing. & pl.* A hog or hogs; — the male is called *boar*, the female *sow*. — **Swine′herd′** (swīn′hĕrd′), *n.* A keeper of swine. — **Swine′pox′** (-pŏks′), *n.* A variety of chickenpox. — **Swin′ish**, *a.* Befitting swine; gross; filthy; brutal.

Swing (swĭng), *v. i.* [SWUNG (swŭng); SWINGING.] To move to and fro, as a body suspended in the air; to wave; to vibrate. — *n.* A swinging; vibration; oscillation; a cord or other thing suspended, upon which anything may swing; power of a body put in motion; unrestrained liberty or license; tendency.

Swinge (swĭnj), *v. t.* [SWINGED (swĭnjd); SWINGEING.] To beat soundly; to whip; to chastise. — **Swinge′ing** (swĭnj′ĭng), *a.* Huge; very large.

Swin′gle (swĭng′g′l), *v. t.* To clean (flax) by beating; to cut off the tops of (weeds) without pulling up the roots. — *n.* A wooden instrument like a large knife, used for cleaning flax.

Swin′ish, *a.* See under SWINE, *n.*

Swirl (swĕrl), *n.* An eddy, as of water, wind, or snow; a whirl.

Swiss (swĭs), *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Switzerland; the people of Switzerland. — *a.* Pertaining to Switzerland.

Switch (swĭch), *n.* A flexible twig or rod; a movable part of two opposite rails on a railroad, for transferring a car from one track to another; a shunt; a device for shifting an electric current to another circuit; a tress of false hair. — *v. t.* [SWITCHED (swĭcht); SWITCHING.] To strike with a switch; to lash; to turn from one railroad track to another. — **Switch′man** (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* SWITCHMEN (-mĕn). One who tends a railroad switch.

Swiv′el (swĭv′l), *n.* A ring, link, or staple, that turns on a pin or neck; a small cannon fixed in a swivel or socket, or turning on a pivot. — *v. i.* To turn on a staple, pin, or pivot.

Swivel and Chain.

Swob, *n. & v.* Same as SWAB.

Swoll′en (swōl′n), **Swoln**, *p. p.* of SWELL.

Swoon (swōōn), *v. i.* [SWOONED (swōōnd); SWOONING.] To sink into a fainting fit; to faint. — *n.* A fainting fit; syncope.

Sweep (swōōp), *v. t. & i.* [SWOOPED (swōōpt); SWOOPING.] To fall upon and seize suddenly. — *n.* A pouncing and seizing.

Swop (swŏp), *v. t. & n.* Same as SWAP.

Sword (sōrd), *n.* A weapon for cutting or thrusting; the military power of a country. — **Sword′-fish′** (sōrd′fĭsh′), *n.* A large sea fish of the mackerel kind, having the upper jaw elongated into a sword-shaped process. — **Swords′man** (sōrdz′măn), *n.*; *pl.* SWORDSMEN. One skilled in using the sword.

Swore, Sworn. See SWEAR.

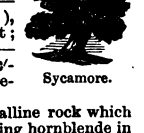
Swum, *imp. & p. p.* of SWIM.

Swung, *imp. & p. p.* of SWING.

Syb′a-rite (sĭb′ă-rīt), *n.* One devoted to luxury and pleasure. — **Syb′a-rit′ic** (-rĭt′ĭk), **Syb′a-rit′ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Luxurious; wanton.

Syc′a-mine (sĭk′ă-mĭn), *n.* A large kind of fig tree, of Egypt and Syria.

Syc′a-more (sĭk′ă-mōr), *n.* The sycamine; in America, the plane tree or buttonwood; in England, a large maple.



Sycamore.

Syc′o-phant (sĭk′ō-fant), *n.* A parasite; a mean flatterer. — **Syc′o-phan-cy** (sĭk′ō-fan-sy), *n.* Character of a sycophant; obsequious flattery; servility. — **Syc′o-phan′tic** (-făn′tĭk), **Syc′o-phan′tic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Obsequiously flattering; parasitic.

Sy′e-nite (sī′ĕ-nīt), *n.* A crystalline rock which differs from granite in containing hornblende in place of mica. — **Sy′e-nit′ic** (-nĭt′ĭk), *a.* Relating to, or like, syenite.

Syl′la-ble (sĭl′lă-b′l), *n.* An elementary sound or combination of sounds uttered together, or at a single impulse of the voice, and constituting a word or a part of a word; in writing and printing, a part of a word separated from the rest. — **Syl-lab′ic** (sĭl-lăb′ĭk), **Syl-lab′ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, syllables. — **Syl-lab′ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Syl-lab′i-cate** (-kāt), **Syl-lab′i-fy** (-fī), *v. t.* To form or divide

into syllables. — **Syl-lab'i-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), **Syl-lab'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A dividing words into syllables.

Syl'la-bub (sĭl'lă-bŭb), *n.* Sillabub.

Syl'la-bus (sĭl'lă-bŭs), *n.; pl.* E. SYLLABUSES (-ŭz); L. SYLLABI (-bī). A compendium of a discourse; an abstract.

Syl'lo-gism (sĭl'lŏ-jĭz'm), *n.* The regular logical form of every argument, consisting of three propositions, two called the *premises*, and the last the *conclusion*.

Syl'lo-gize (sĭl'lŏ-jīz), *v. i.* [SYLLOGIZED (-jīzd); SYLLOGIZING.] To reason by syllogisms. — **Syl'lo-gis'tic** (-jĭs'tĭk), **Syl'lo-gis'tic-al** (-tĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a syllogism, or reasoning by syllogisms. — **Syl'lo-gis'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Sylph (sĭlf), *n.* A fairy inhabiting the air; a graceful woman. — **Sylph'id**, *n.* A little sylph.

‖**Syl'va** (sĭl'vă), *n.; pl.* SYLVÆ (-vē). The forest trees of a region, or a botanical description of the forest trees of any region or country. — **Syl'van** (-văn), *a.* Pertaining to a sylva; forestlike; rustic; abounding in forests; woody. — *n.* A fabled deity of the wood; a satyr; a faun; a rustic.

Sym'bol (sĭm'bŏl), *n.* A representation of something moral by images of natural things; an emblem; a type; a representation. — **Sym'bol-ize** (-īz), *v. i.* & *t.* [SYMBOLIZED (-īzd); SYMBOLIZING.] To resemble or liken in properties or qualities; to represent by a symbol. — **Sym-bol'ic** (sĭm-bŏl'ĭk), **Sym-bol'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to symbols; representative. — **Sym-bol'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Sym-bol'o-gy** (-ŏ-jў), *n.* An expressing by symbols.

Sym'me-try (sĭm'mĕ-trў), *n.* Proportion of the several parts of a body to each other or to the whole; harmonious proportion. — **Sym-met'ric-al** (-mĕt'rĭ-*kal*), *a.* Involving or exhibiting symmetry; having corresponding parts or relations. — **Sym-met'ric-al-ly**, *adv.*

Sym'pa-thy (sĭm'pă-thў), *n.* Feeling corresponding to that of another; pity; fellow-feeling; compassion; tenderness; agreement. — **Sym'pa-thize** (-thīz), *v. i.* [SYMPATHIZED (-thīzd); SYMPATHIZING.] To feel with or for another. — **Sym'pa-thiz'er**, *n.* — **Sym'pa-thet'ic** (-thĕt'ĭk), **Sym'pa-thet'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Inclined to, or exhibiting, sympathy; produced by sympathy or the influence which one part of the body exerts on another. — **Sym'pa-thet'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Sym'pho-ny (sĭm'fŏ-nў), *n.* Harmony of sounds; in music, an elaborate instrumental composition for a full orchestra. — **Sym-pho'ni-ous** (-fō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Agreeing in sound; harmonious.

Sym-po'si-um (sĭm-pō'zĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* SYMPOSIA (-ă). A drinking together; a feast.

Symp'tom (sĭmp'tŭm), *n.* A change in the body which indicates disease; a mark; a sign; an indication. — **Symp'tom-at'ic** (-ăt'ĭk), **Symp'tom-at'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining, or according, to symptoms; indicating the existence of something else. — **Symp'tom-at'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syn-ær'e-sis (sĭn-ĕr'ĕ-sĭs), **Syn-er'e-sis**, *n.* Contraction of a word by drawing into one syllable two vowels that are ordinarily separated.

Syn'a-gogue (sĭn'ă-gŏg), *n.* A Jewish congregation or place of worship.

Syn'chro-nal (sĭn'krŏ-*nal*), **Syn-chron'ic-al** (sĭn-krŏn'ĭ-*kal*), **Syn'chro-nous**, *a.* Happening at the same time; simultaneous. — **Syn'chro-nize** (sĭn'krŏ-nīz), *v. i.* [SYNCHRONIZED (-nīzd); SYNCHRONIZING.] To agree in time; to concur. — **Syn'chro-nism** (-nĭz'm), *n.* Concurrence of events; tabular arrangement of historical events according to their dates.

Syn'co-pe (sĭn'kŏ-pē), *n.* Contraction by omitting letters or a syllable from the middle of a word; a fainting fit; a swoon. — **Syn'co-pate** (-pāt), *v. t.* To contract (a word) by syncope. — **Syn'co-pa'tion** (-pā'shŭn), *n.* Contraction by syncope.

Syn'dic (sĭn'dĭk), *n.* A magistrate having different powers in different countries; an agent to transact business for others. — **Syn'di-cate** (-dĭ-kāt), *n.* Office of a syndic; a body of syndics; an association of persons to promote some enterprise, financial scheme, etc.

Syn-ec'do-che (sĭn-ĕk'dŏ-kē), *n.* A rhetorical figure which puts the whole of a thing for a part, or a part for the whole. — **Syn'ec-doch'ic-al** (sĭn'ĕk-dŏk'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Expressed by, or implying, a synecdoche.

Syn'od (sĭn'ŭd), *n.* An ecclesiastical meeting, convention, or council. — **Syn-od'ic** (sĭn-ŏd'ĭk), **Syn-od'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to, or transacted in, a synod. — **Syn-od'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syn'o-nym (sĭn'ŏ-nĭm), *n.* One of two or more words precisely or nearly equivalent to each other in meaning. — **Syn-on'y-mist** (sĭn-ŏn'ĭ-mĭst), *n.* One who treats of synonymous words. — **Syn-on'y-mize** (-mīz), *v. t.* [SYNONYMIZED (-mīzd); SYNONYMIZING.] To express in different words of the same meaning. — **Syn-on'y-mous** (-mŭs), *a.* Expressing the same thing; identical; interchangeable. — **Syn-on'y-mous-ly**, *adv.* — **Syn-on'y-my** (-mў), *n.* Quality of being synonymous; the rhetorical use of synonymous words to amplify a discourse.

Syn-op'sis (sĭn-ŏp'sĭs), *n.; pl.* SYNOPSES (-sēz). A general view; an abridgment; an epitome; an abstract. — **Syn-op'tic** (-tĭk), **Syn-op'tic-al** (-tĭ-*kal*), *a.* Affording a general view. — **Syn-op'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

‖**Syn-o'vi-a** (sĭn-ō'vĭ-ă), *n.* A fluid lubricating the joints. — **Syn-o'vi-al** (-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to the synovia.

Syn'tax (sĭn'tăks), *n.* The construction of sentences; the arrangement of words in sentences in proper relations. — **Syn-tac'tic** (sĭn-tăk'tĭk), **Syn-tac'tic-al** (-tĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to syntax; according to rules of syntax.

Syn'the-sis (sĭn'thĕ-sĭs), *n.; pl.* SYNTHESES (-sēz). Composition, or the putting of two or more things together. — **Syn-thet'ic** (sĭn-thĕt'ĭk), **Syn-thet'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to synthesis; consisting in composition.

Sy'phon (sī'fŏn), *n.* See SIPHON.

Sy'ren (sī'rĕn), *n.* See SIREN.

Syr'i-ac (sĭr'ĭ-ăk), *a.* Pertaining to Syria, or its language. — *n.* The language of Syria; esp., the ancient language of that country.

Sy-rin'ga (sĭ-rĭn'gă), *n.* A genus of plants; the lilac, also the mock orange.

Syr'inge (sĭr'ĭnj), *n.* A pipe for injecting liquids into animal bodies, etc. — *v. t.* [SYRINGED (-ĭnjd); SYRINGING (-ĭn-jĭng).] To inject by a syringe; to wash by injections.

Syr'up (sĭr'ŭp), *n.* See SIRUP.

Sys'tem (sĭs'tĕm), *n.* A connected assemblage of parts or things; method; order; the uni-

verse; the body as a functional whole. — **Sys'tem-a-tize** (-ȧ-tīz), *v. t.* [SYSTEMATIZED (-tīzd); SYSTEMATIZING.] To reduce to system; to arrange methodically. — **Sys'tem-a-tiz'er**, *n.* — **Sys'tem-at'ic** (-ăt'ĭk), **Sys'tem-at'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, system; methodical. — **Sys tem-at'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Sys'to-le (sĭs'tŏ-lē), *n.* The shortening of a long syllable; the contraction of the heart and arteries, forcing the blood to circulate.

T.

Tab (tăb), *n.* A border of lace, on the inner front edge of a bonnet.

Tab'ard (tăb'ẽrd), *n.* A tunic or mantle formerly worn over armor.

Tabard. King Richard III. of England wearing a Tabard emblazoned with the Royal Arms.

Ta b' b y (tȧb'bȳ), *a.* Wavy or watered in pattern; brindled; diversified in color. — *n.*; *pl.* TABBIES (-bĭz). A kind of waved silk; a cat of a tabby color.

Tab'er-na-cle (tăb'ẽr-ná-k'l), *n.* A temporary habitation; a tent; a portable place of worship used by the Jews during the exodus; a place for keeping some precious thing. — *v. i.* [TABERNACLED (-k'ld); TABERNACLING (-klĭng).] To dwell temporarily.

‖**Ta'bes** (tā'bēz), *n.* Emaciation of the body, with hectic fever. — **Tab'id** (tăb'ĭd), *a.* Relating to, or wasted by, tabes. — **Tab'id-ness**, *n.*

Tab'la-ture (tăb'lȧ-tūr), *n.* A painting on a wall and ceiling; a picture in general.

Ta'ble (tā'b'l), *n.* A flat-topped piece of furniture; a board; fare; the company at a meal; a condensed statement, scheme, or synopsis. — *v. t.* [TABLED (-b'ld); TABLING (-blĭng).] To form into a table or catalogue; to tabulate; to lay on the table (or postpone consideration of), till called for or indefinitely. — **Ta'ble-cloth'** (-klŏth'), *n.* A cloth for covering a table. — **Ta'ble-land'** (-lănd'), *n.* Elevated flat land; a plateau. — **Ta'ble-spoon'** (-spōōn'), *n.* One of the largest spoons used at the table. — **Ta'ble-spoon'ful** (-fụl), *n.*; *pl.* TABLESPOONFULS. As much as a tablespoon will hold.

‖**Ta'bleau'** (tȧ'blō'; *E.* tăb'lō'), *n.*; *pl.* TABLEAUX (tȧ'blō'; *E.* tăb'lōz'). [F.] A representation; esp., a picture formed by persons grouped properly and remaining still.

‖**Ta'ble d'hôte'** (tȧ'b'l dōt'). [F., table of the landlord.] A common table for guests at a hotel; an ordinary.

Tab'let (tăb'lĕt), *n.* A small table; a flat surface on which to write, draw, or engrave; a solid medicinal confection, — called also *lozenge* and *troche*.

Ta-boo' (tȧ-bōō'), *n.* A political or religious interdict, among Pacific islanders; a prohibition of intercourse. — *v. t.* [TABOOED (-bōōd'); TABOOING.] To forbid use of.

Ta'bor (tā'bẽr), *n.* A small drum. — **Tab'o-ret** (tăb'ŏ-rĕt), **Tab'o-rine** (-rēn), *n.* A small, shallow drum.

Tab'ou-ret (tăb'ōō-rĕt), *n.* A stuffed stool; an embroidery frame.

Tab'u-lar (tăb'ụ-lẽr), *a.* Like or pertaining to a table. — **Tab'u-late** (-lāt), *v. t.* To reduce to tables or synopses; to shape with a flat surface.

Tac'a-ma-hac' (tăk'ȧ-mȧ-hăk'), **Tac'a-ma-ha'ca** (-hā'kȧ), *n.* A North American tree, — commonly called *balsam poplar*; a resin yielded by certain plants.

Ta-chyg'ra-phy (tȧ-kĭg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* Rapid writing; stenography; shorthand.

Tac'it (tăs'ĭt), *a.* Implied, but not expressed; silent. — **Tac'it-ly**, *adv.* — **Tac'i-turn** (-ĭ-tûrn), *a.* Habitually silent; not apt to talk; reserved. — **Tac'i-tur'ni-ty** (-tûr'nĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Tack (tăk), *n.* A short, sharp-pointed nail; a rope to confine a corner of a sail, also the part of a sail to which the tack is fastened; the course of a ship in regard to the position of her sails. — *v. t.* & *i.* [TACKED (tăkt); TACKING.] To fasten or attach, esp. to secure in a slight or hasty manner, as by stitching or nailing; to change the course of (a ship) by shifting the sails and rudder. — **Hard tack**. A kind of hard crackers, used for food by sailors and soldiers.

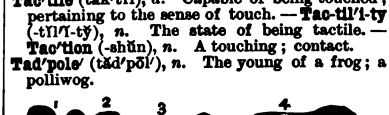
Tac'kle (tăk'k'l), *n.* A machine for raising heavy weights; rigging and apparatus of a ship. — *v. t.* [TACKLED (-k'ld); TACKLING (-klĭng).] To seize; to lay hold of. — **Tac'kling**, *n.* Furniture of the masts and yards of a ship, also of a carriage; harness.

Tact (tăkt), *n.* Peculiar skill or faculty; nice perception; power of doing what is required by circumstances.

Tac'tics (tăk'tĭks), *n.* The disposing military and naval forces for battle. — **Tac'tic, Tac'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the art of tactics. — **Tac-ti'cian** (-tĭsh'an), *n.* One versed in tactics; an adroit manager.

Tac'tile (tăk'tĭl), *a.* Capable of being touched; pertaining to the sense of touch. — **Tac-til'i-ty** (-tĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The state of being tactile. — **Tac'tion** (-shŭn), *n.* A touching; contact.

Tad'pole' (tăd'pōl'), *n.* The young of a frog; a polliwog.



Tadpoles of Frog. 1 Egg; 2-6 Tadpoles in Successive Stages of Development.

Taf'fe-ta (tăf'fĕ-tȧ), **Taf'fe-ty** (-tȳ), *n.* A smooth silk, having a wavy luster.

Taff'rail (tăf'rāl), *n.* The upper part of a ship's stern; also, the rail around it.

Taf'fy (tăf'fȳ), *n.* Candy made of molasses boiled down; flattery [*Colloq.*].

Tag (tăg), *n.* A metallic point at the end of a string; any slight appendage; a direction card, or label; a cue, or catchword ending an actor's speech; a play in which one person runs after and touches another. — *v. t.* [TAGGED (tăgd); TAGGING (-gĭng).] To fit with points; to fit (one thing to another). — *v. i.* To follow closely, like an appendage. — **Tag'-rag'** (-răg'), *n.* The lowest class of people; the rabble.

Tail (tāl), *n.* The appendage terminating an animal's body behind; a downy appendage of a seed; the back or inferior part; the side of a coin opposite the head.

Tail (tāl), *n.* In law, limitation; abridgment. — *a.* Limited; abridged. — **Estate in tail.** An estate limited to certain heirs.

Tai'lor (tāl'ẽr), *n.* One who makes men's garments. — *v. i.* [TAILORED; TAILORING.] To make men's clothes. — **Tai'lor-ess** (-ĕs), *n.* A woman who makes garments for men or boys. — **Tailor bird.** A small Asiatic singing bird which sews leaves together, forming nests.

Nest of Tailor Bird.

Taint (tānt), *v. t.* To impregnate with extraneous matter, esp. with something odious or poisonous; to sully; to defile; to pollute; to corrupt. — *v. i.* To be infected. — *n.* Tincture; stain; corruption.

Take (tāk), *v. t.* [*imp.* TOOK (tōōk); *p. p.* TAKEN (tāk'n); *p. pr.* TAKING.] To lay hold of; to seize; to receive; to assume (shape); to convey. — *v. i.* To catch; to fix; to have effect; to please; to go. — *n.* Thing taken; quantity of fish caught, or of matter put in type, at one time. — **Tak'er,** *n.* — **Tak'ing,** *a.* Captivating; attractive. — *n.* A gaining possession; agitation; excitement.

Talc (tălk), *n.* A soft magnesian mineral, of a soapy feel. — **Tal-cose'** (tăl-kōs' *or* tălk'ōs'), **Talc'ous** (tălk'ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, talc.

Tale (tāl), *n.* Anything told; a reckoning by count; an anecdote; a story; a relation. — **Tale'bear'er** (-bâr'ẽr), *n.* One who officiously tells tales. — **Tale'bear'ing,** *a.* Tattling. — *n.* An informing officiously or maliciously.

Tal'ent (tăl'ent), *n.* An ancient weight and denomination of money; intellectual ability; genius; faculty; gift. — **Tal'ent-ed,** *a.* Having talent or skill.

Tales'man (tālz'man), *n.; pl.* TALESMEN (-men). One called to make up the number of jurors.

Tal'is-man (tăl'ĭz-man *or* tăl'ĭs-), *n.; pl.* TALISMANS (-manz). A magical figure or charm. — **Tal'is-man'ic** (-măn'ĭk), **Tal'is-man'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Like a talisman; magical.

Talk (tȧk), *v. i. & t.* [TALKED (tȧkt); TALKING.] To speak freely and familiarly; to reason; to speak. — *n.* Familiar converse; report; rumor; chat; conference; communication. — **Talk'er,** *n.* — **Talk'a-tive** (-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Given to much talking; loquacious; prating. — **Talk'a-tive-ness,** *n.*

Tall (tȧl), *a.* High in stature; long and comparatively slender. — **Tall'ness,** *n.*

Tal'low (tăl'lō), *n.* The suet or fat of sheep, oxen, etc. — *v. t.* [TALLOWED (-lōd); TALLOWING.] To grease or smear with tallow. — **Tallow chandler.** A dealer in tallow candles.

Tal'ly (tăl'lȳ), *n.; pl.* TALLIES (-lĭz). A stick bearing notches or scores, as marks of number; a match; a mate. — *v. t. & i.* [TALLIED (-lĭd); TALLYING.] To score with notches which correspond; to fit; to suit; to correspond.

Tal'ly-ho' (tăl'lȳ-hō'), *interj. & n.* The huntsman's cry to his hounds.

Tal'mud (tăl'mŭd), *n.* A book of Hebrew laws and traditions. — **Tal'mud-ist,** *n.* One versed in the Talmud. — **Tal-mud'ic** (-mŭd'ĭk), **Tal-mud'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the Talmud.

Tal'on (tăl'ŭn), *n.* The claw of a bird of prey; an architectural molding; an ogee.

Tam'a-ble (tăm'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being tamed or subdued.

Ta-man'du (tȧ-măn'dū), *n.* A small South American ant-eater; the little ant-bear.

Tamandu.

Tam'a-rack (tăm'ȧ-răk), *n.* The larch, a coniferous tree having deciduous leaves.

Tam'a-rind (tăm'ȧ-rĭnd), *n.* A tropical tree, yielding seed pods with an acid pulp.

Tam'a-risk (tăm'ȧ-rĭsk), *n.* A tree or shrub of southern climates.

Tam'bour (tăm'bōōr), *n.* A small flat drum; a circular frame for working embroidery upon; a species of embroidery in gold and silver thread.

Tam'bour-ine' (tăm'bōōr-ēn'), *n.* A shallow drum, with only one skin, played on with the hand.

Tambourine.

Tame (tām), *a.* Free from wildness and shyness; subdued; spiritless; dull; flat. — *v. t.* [TAMED (tāmd); TAMING.] To reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to reclaim; to subdue; to conquer. — **Tame'ly,** *adv.* — **Tame'ness,** *n.*

Tam'is (tăm'ĭs), **Tam'my** (-mȳ), *n.* A glazed woolen stuff.

Tamp (tămp), *v. t.* To fill up (a hole bored in a rock for blasting); to compress by gentle strokes.

Tam'per (tăm'pẽr), *v. i.* [TAMPERED (-pẽrd); TAMPERING.] To meddle; to try little experiments.

Tam'pi-on (tăm'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* The stopper of a cannon; a plug.

Tan (tăn), *v. t.* [TANNED (tănd); TANNING.] To convert (skins of animals) into leather; to brown by exposure to the sun. — *v. i.* To become tanned. — *n.* The bark of the oak, and other trees, prepared for tanning hides; a yellowish-brown color. — **Tan'ner**, *n.* — **Tan'ner-y** (-ĭ), *n.* Place where tanning is done.

Tan'a-ger (tăn'ā-jẽr), *n.* A bright-colored singing bird of many species.

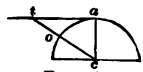
Louisiana Tanager.

Tan'dem (tăn'dĕm), *adv.* [L., at length.] One after another; — said of horses harnessed one before another.

Tang (tăng), *n.* A strong or offensive taste; characteristic flavor; smack.

Tang (tăng), *n.* A projecting part of an object connecting it with a handle or other part; a tongue.

Tan'gent (tăn'jent), *n.* A line which touches a curve but, when produced, does not cut it. — *a.* Touching. — **Tan'gen-cy** (-jen-sĭ), *n.* A contact or touching. — **Tan-gen'tial** (-jĕn'shal), *a.* Pertaining to, or in the direction of, a tangent.



Tangent.

at Tangent of the Arc *ao* and of the Angle *aco*.

Tan'gi-ble (tăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* Perceptible by the touch; palpable; readily apprehensible. — **Tan'gi-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Tan'gle (tăng'g'l), *v. t.* [TANGLED (-g'ld); TANGLING (-glĭng).] To unite or knit together confusedly; to interweave; to entrap. — *v. i.* To be united confusedly. — *n.* A knot of threads; perplexity; a ribbonlike, edible seaweed.

Tank (tăngk), *n.* A large basin or cistern.

Tank'ard (tăngk'ẽrd), *n.* A large cup for liquors.

Tan'ner, **Tan'ner-y**, *n.* See under TAN, *v. t.* — **Tan'nic** (tăn'nĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, tan. — **Tan'nin** (-nĭn), *n.* The astringent principle of oak bark, nutgalls, etc.

Tan'sy (tăn'zĭ), *n.* A very bitter plant used in medicine and cookery.

Tan'ta-lize (tăn'tȧ-līz), *v. t.* [TANTALIZED (-līzd); TANTALIZING (-lī-zĭng).] To torment with a prospect not realized; to tease; to vex. — **Tan'ta-lism** (-lĭz'm), **Tan'ta-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zĭ'shŭn), *n.* A tantalizing.

Tan'ta-mount' (tăn'tȧ-mount'), *a.* Equivalent in value or signification; equal.

Tan-tiv'y (tăn-tĭv'ĭ *or* tăn'tĭ-vĭ), *adv.* Swiftly; rapidly; — a hunting term.

Tan'trum (tăn'trŭm), *n.* A burst of ill-humor.

Tap (tăp), *v. t.* [TAPPED (tăpt); TAPPING.] To strike with something small, or with a gentle blow; to put a new sole or heel on (a shoe). — *n.* A slight blow; a patch on the bottom of a boot or shoe.

Tap (tăp), *v. t.* To pierce (a cask, tree, humor, etc.), so as to let out pent-up fluid. — *n.* A hole or pipe through which liquor is drawn; a plug for stopping a hole in a cask; a place where liquor is drawn for drinking; a bar; a tool for cutting threads in nuts.

Tape (tāp), *n.* A narrow woven fabric for strings, etc.

Ta'per (tā'pẽr), *n.* A small candle; a gradual diminution of thickness. — *a.* Regularly narrowed toward the point; conical; pyramidical. — *v. i.* & *t.* [TAPERED (-pẽrd); TAPERING.] To gradually diminish toward one end.

Tap'es-try (tăp'ĕs-trĭ), *n.* Woven hangings of wool and silk.

Tape'worm' (tāp'wûrm'), *n.* A many-jointed worm, often found in the intestines.

Tap'i-o'ca (tăp'ĭ-ō'kȧ), *n.* A nutritious starch obtained from roots of a Brazilian plant.

Ta'pir (tā'pẽr), *n.* A hoofed, piglike mammal, having a short proboscis.

Tapir.

Tap'pet (tăp'pĕt), *n.* A small lever or projection to touch some part of a machine and regulate its motion.

Tap'root' (tăp'rōōt'), *n.* The root of a plant which penetrates the earth directly downward.

Tap'ster (tăp'stẽr), *n.* One who draws liquors.

Tar (tär), *n.* A resinous substance obtained from pine trees; a sailor. — *v. t.* [TARRED (tärd); TARRING.] To smear with tar.

Ta-ran'tu-la (tȧ-răn'tū-lȧ), *n.* A venomous spider of southern Italy.

Tar'dy (tär'dĭ), *a.* [TARDIER (-dĭ-ẽr); TARDIEST.] Moving slowly; late; dilatory; reluctant. — **Tar'di-ly**, *adv.* — **Tar'di-ness**, *n.*

Tare (târ), *n.* A weed; a vetch.

Tare (târ), *n.* Allowance in weight or quantity for casks, bags, etc., in which goods are sold.

Tare (târ), *obs. imp.* of TEAR.

Tar'get (tär'gĕt), *n.* A small shield; a mark to shoot at. — **Tar'get-eer'**, **Tar'get-ier'** (-ēr'), *n.* One armed with a target.

Tar'iff (tăr'ĭf), *n.* A table of duties payable on goods imported or exported.

Tar'la-tan (tär'lȧ-tȧn), *n.* A thin muslin for ladies' dresses, etc.

Tarn (tärn), *n.* A small lake among mountains; a marsh; a fen.

Tar'nish (tär'nĭsh), *v. t.* & *i.* [TARNISHED (-nĭsht); TARNISHING.] To soil; to sully; to dim. — *n.* Stain; blemish.

Tar-pau'lin (tär-pȧ'lĭn), *n.* Canvas tarred or otherwise made waterproof; a waterproof hat; a sailor.

Tar'ry (tăr'rĭ), *v. i.* [TARRIED (-rĭd); TARRYING.] To stay behind; to delay; to remain; to abide; to loiter. — *n.* Stay; stop; delay.

Tar'ry (tär'rĭ), *a.* Consisting of, covered with, or like, tar.

Tart (tärt), *a.* Sharp to the taste; acid; severe. — **Tart'ly**, *adv.* — **Tart'ness**, *n.*

Tart (tärt), *n.* A small open pie; a fruit pie.

Tar'tan (tär'tȧn), *n.* A coasting vessel used in the Mediterranean Sea.

Tar'tan (tär'tȧn), *n.* Woolen cloth, checkered or crossbarred in various colors.

Tar'tar (tär'tẽr), *n.* An acid salt, deposited from wines; argol; a concretion on the teeth. — **Tar-**

ta're-ous (-tā'rē-ŭs), *a.* Consisting of, or like, tartar. — **Tar-tar'ic** (-tär'-ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, tartar. — **Tar'tar-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* [TARTARIZED (-īzd); TARTARIZING.] To impregnate with tartar; to refine by means of the salt of tartar.

Tar'tar (tär'tär), *n.* An inhabitant of Tartary. — **To catch a Tartar.** To encounter one too strong for the assailant.

Tar'ta-rus (tär'tā-rŭs), *n.* In classic mythology, the infernal regions. — **Tar-ta're-an** (-tā'rē-an), **Tar-ta're-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to Tartarus; hellish.

Tart'ly, Tart'ness. See under TART, *a.*

Task (tăsk), *n.* Business or study imposed by another; toil; drudgery. — *v. t.* [TASKED (tăskt); TASKING.] To impose a task upon; to burden. — **Task'mas'ter** (-más'tẽr), *n.* One who burdens with labor; an overseer.

Tas'sel (tăs'sl), *n.* A pendent ornament, ending in fringe; the pendent flower or head of some plants. — *v. t.* [TASSELED; TASSELING.] To adorn with tassels.

Taste (tāst), *v. t.* To try by the palate or touch of the tongue; to eat a little of; to experience; to participate in. — *v. i.* To try food with the mouth; to eat or drink; to have a particular character; to partake. — *n.* A tasting; relish; flavor; sensibility; judgment; nice perception, or power of perceiving excellence; critical judgment; style. — **Tast'er,** *n.* — **Taste'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Having a high relish; savory; exhibiting good taste; tasty. — **Taste'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Taste'ful-ness,** *n.* — **Taste'less** (-lĕs), *a.* Having no taste; insipid, not fitted to give pleasure. — **Taste'less-ness,** *n.* — **Tast'y** (-ỹ), *a.* [TASTIER (-ĭ-ẽr); TASTIEST.] Having good taste, or nice perception of excellence; conforming to good taste; elegant. — **Tast'i-ly,** *adv.*

Tat'ou-ay (tăt'ōō-ā), *n.* An armadillo of tropical South America.

Tatouay.

Tat'ter (tăt'tẽr), *v. t. & i.* [TATTERED (-tẽrd); TATTERING.] To rend or tear into rags. — *n.* A rag; a part torn and hanging. — **Tat'ter-de-mal'ion** (-dẽ-măl'yŭn), *n.* A ragged fellow; a ragamuffin.

Tat'ting (tăt'tĭng), *n.* A lace edging woven from sewing thread.

Tat'tle (tăt'tl), *v. i.* [TATTLED (-t'ld); TATTLING.] To prate; to use many words with little meaning; to tell tales; to gossip. — *n.* Idle or trifling talk; prate. — **Tat'tler** (-tlẽr), *n.*

Tat-too' (tăt-tōō'), *n.* A beat of drum at night, ordering soldiers to their quarters. — **Devil's tattoo.** A drumming with the fingers or foot.

Tat-too' (tăt-tōō'), *v. t.* [TATTOOED (-tōōd'); TATTOOING.] To color (the flesh) by pricking in dyestuffs. — *n.* Indelible marks pricked into the body.

Taught, *imp. & p. p.* of TEACH.

Taunt (tânt), *v. t.* To reproach insultingly; to revile; to upbraid; to mock. — *n.* Upbraiding words; insulting invective. — **Taunt'er,** *n.*

‖**Tau'rus** (tạ'rŭs), *n.* [L.] The Bull, a sign of the zodiac. — **Tau'rine** (-rĭn *or* -rēn), *a.* Relating to a bull, or to the common bull, ox, and cow.

Taut (tạt), *a.* Tight; tightly drawn or strained.

Tau-tog' (tạ-tŏg'), *n.* A food fish found on the New England coast.

Tau-tol'e-gy (tạ-tŏl'ŏ-jỹ), *n.* A repetition of the same meaning in different words. — **Tau-tol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* One who uses tautology. — **Tau'to-log'ic** (-lŏj'ĭk), **Tau'to-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Involving tautology; having the same signification.

Tav'ern (tăv'ẽrn), *n.* A public house for travelers; an inn; a hotel.

Taw (tạ), *v. t.* [TAWED (tạd); TAWING.] To dress and prepare (leather) in white. — *n.* A large marble; a game at marbles.

Taw'dry (tạ'drỹ), *a.* [TAWDRIER (tạ'drĭ-ẽr); TAWDRIEST.] Showy in colors; gaudy, without taste. — **Taw'dri-ly,** *adv.* — **Taw'dri-ness,** *n.*

Taw'ny (tạ'nỹ), *a.* [TAWNIER (-nĭ-ẽr); TAWNIEST.] Of a dull yellowish-brown color, like things tanned, or sunburnt persons.

Tax (tăks), *n.* A charge imposed for the support of a government; esp., the sum laid upon a specific thing, as upon polls, lands, houses, income, etc.; a task exacted; duty; exaction; demand. — *v. t.* [TAXED (tăkst); TAXING.] To subject to taxes; to lay a burden upon; to assess; to accuse. — **Tax'a-ble,** *a.* Capable of being taxed; liable to taxation. — **Tax'a-bly,** *adv.* — **Tax-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An imposing a tax.

Tax'i-der'my (tăks'ĭ-dẽr'mỹ), *n.* A preserving the skins of animals, so as to represent their natural appearance. — **Tax'i-der'mist,** *n.* One skilled in taxidermy. — **Tax'i-der'mic** (-dẽr'-mĭk), *a.* Pertaining to taxidermy.

Tea (tē), *n.* The leaves of a shrub of China and Japan, or an infusion of its dried leaves in boiling water; any infusion or decoction; the evening meal; supper. — **Tea'cup'** (tē'kŭp'), *n.* A small cup for drinking tea from. — **Tea'ket'tle,** *n.* A kettle in which water is boiled for making tea. — **Tea'pot',** *n.* A vessel with a spout, in which tea is made, and from which it is poured into teacups. — **Tea'spoon',** *n.* A small spoon used in drinking tea and other beverages. — **Tea'spoon'ful** (-fụl), *n.* The contents of a teaspoon, being a fluid dram or one quarter of a tablespoonful. — **Tea table.** A table on which tea furniture is set.

Tea Plant.

Teach (tēch), *v. t.* [TAUGHT (tạt); TEACHING.] To inculcate as true or important; to tell; to guide the studies of; to counsel. — **Teach'er,** *n.* — **Teach'a-ble,** *a.* Capable of being taught; readily receiving instruction; docile. — **Teach'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Teach'ing,** *n.* An instructing; education; breeding.

Teak (tēk), *n.* An East India tree, and its excellent ship timber.

Teal (tēl), *n.* A web-footed waterfowl, like the common duck, but smaller.

Green-winged Teal.

Team (tēm), *n.* Several horses, oxen, or other beasts harnessed together for drawing; also, several persons associated in work or an athletic contest; a gang. — **Team'ster** (-stĕr), *n.* One who drives a team.

Tear (tēr), *n.* A drop of water in the eyes, or flowing from them; a drop of fluid, or a solid, transparent drop, as of balsam or resin. — **Tear'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Shedding tears; weeping. — **Tear'less**, *a.* Without tears.

Tear (târ), *v. t.* [*imp.* Tore (tōr) (Tare (târ), *obs.*); *p. p.* Torn (tōrn); *p. pr.* Tearing.] To separate by violence; to rend; to divide or pull with violence. — *v. i.* To move and act violently; to rage; to rave. — *n.* A rent; a fissure. — **Tear'er**, *n.*

Tease (tēz), *v. t.* [Teased (tēzd); Teasing.] To comb or card (as wool or flax); to harass, annoy, disturb, or irritate; to plague; to chagrin. — **Tease, Teas'er**, *n.*

Tea'sel (tē'z'l), *n.* A plant of which one species bears a bur used for raising a nap on woolen cloth; any contrivance for raising nap on cloth. — *v. t.* [Teaseled (-z'ld) or Teaselled; Teaseling or Teaselling.] To subject (woolen cloth) to the action of teasels.

Common Teasel.

Teat (tēt), *n.* A nipple; a dug.

Tech'nic (tĕk'nĭk), **Tech'nic-al** (-nĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the useful or mechanic arts, or to any science, business, or the like. — **Tech'nic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Tech'nic-al-ness**, *n.* — **Tech'ni-cal'i-ty** (-kăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being technical; a thing peculiar to any trade, profession, sect, etc. — **Tech'nics**, *n.* The doctrine of arts in general; technical terms or objects.

Tech-nol'o-gy (tĕk-nŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* A description of useful arts; an explanation of technical terms. — **Tech-nol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* One versed in technology. — **Tech'no-log'ic** (tĕk'nō-lŏj'ĭk), **Tech'no-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to technology.

Tech'y (tĕch'ȳ), *a.* Peevish; fretful.

Tec-ton'ic (tĕk-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to building or construction.

Ted (tĕd), *v. t.* [Tedded; Tedding.] To spread (new-mowed grass) and scatter it for drying. — **Ted'der** (-dĕr), *n.* A machine to spread hay for drying.

Ted'der (tĕd'dĕr), *n.* A tether, securing an animal so that he may feed within its limits. — *v. t.* [Teddered (-dĕrd); Teddering.] To tie with a tedder; to secure within limits.

‖**Te Deum** (tē' dē'ŭm). [L.] An ancient Christian hymn of thanksgiving.

Te'di-ous (tē'dĭ-ŭs *or* tēd'yŭs), *a.* Involving tedium; tiresome; fatiguing; dilatory; tardy. — **Te'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Te'di-ous-ness**, *n.* — **Te'di-um**, *n.* Irksomeness; wearisomeness.

Teem (tēm), *v. i.* [Teemed (tēmd); Teeming.] To bring forth, as an animal; to produce fruit, as a plant; to bear; to be full to overflowing; to abound. — *v. t.* To produce; to bring forth.

Teens (tēnz), *n. pl.* The years of one's age having the termination *teen* (from thirteen to nineteen).

Teeth (tēth), *n.*, *pl.* of Tooth.

Teeth (tēth), *v. i.* [Teethed (tēthd); Teething.] To breed teeth. — **Teeth'ing**, *n.* The process by which first teeth cut the gums; dentition.

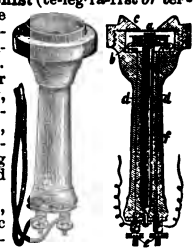
Tee-to'tal (tē-tō'tal), *a.* Entire; total. [*Colloq.*] — **Tee-to'tal-er** (-ẽr), *n.* One pledged to abstinence from intoxicating drinks. — **Tee-to'tal-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Principle or practice of total abstinence.

Tee-to'tum (tē-tō'tŭm), *n.* A child's toy; a kind of top, twirled by the fingers.

Teg'u-lar (tĕg'ū-lẽr), *a.* Pertaining to, or arranged like, tiles.

Teg'u-ment (tĕg'ū-ment), *n.* A covering; esp., the covering of a living body. — **Teg'u-men'ta-ry** (-mĕn'tà-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, teguments.

Tel'e-gram (tĕl'ē-grăm), *n.* A message by telegraph. [*Recent.*] — **Tel'e-graph** (-grăf), *n.* An apparatus or process for communicating intelligence rapidly between distant points, esp. by an electric current. — *v. t. & i.* [Telegraphed (-gràft); Telegraphing.] To announce by telegraph. — **Te-leg'ra-pher** (tē-lĕg'rà-fẽr *or* tĕl'ē-grăf'ẽr), **Te-leg'ra-phist** (tē-lĕg'rà-fĭst *or* tĕl'ē-grăf'ĭst), *n.* One who operates on a telegraph. — **Te-leg'ra-phy** (tē-lĕg'rà-fȳ), *n.* The constructing, or communicating by, telegraphs. — **Tel'e-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), **Tel'e-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or communicated by, a telegraph.



Telephone. *a* Diaphragm of Soft Iron; *b* Bobbin of Insulated Copper Wire surrounding the end of a Steel Magnet *f*; *d d* Longitudinal Holes in the Case through which the ends of the Coil *b* pass to the Binding Screws *e* and thence into the Cord.

Tel'e-phone (tĕl'ē-fōn), *n.* An electro-magnetic instrument for conversing over wires between distant points. — *v. t. & i.* [Telephoned (-fōnd); Telephoning.] To speak through a telephone. — **Tel'e-phon'ic** (-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or communicated by, a telephone.

Tel'e-scope (tĕl'ĕ-skōp), *n.* An optical instrument for viewing distant objects. — *v. t.* & *i.* [TELESCOPED (-skōpt); TELESCOPING.] To slide over or within; to collide, as railroad cars, so that one runs into another. — **Tel'e-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), **Tel'e-scop'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or performed by, a telescope; discoverable only by a telescope; far-seeing; extending by joints sliding one within another, like the tube of a pocket telescope.

Tell (tĕl), *v. t.* [TOLD (tōld); TELLING.] To number; to count; to recite in detail; to give an account of; to publish; to betray; to discover. — *v. i.* To give an account; to produce a marked effect. — **Tell'er**, *n.* One who tells or communicates; an enumerator; one who counts money at a bank, the votes at an election, etc. — **Tell'tale'** (-tāl'), *a.* Telling tales; babbling. — *n.* An officious informer; a mechanical contrivance showing direction of the wind, height of water in a tank or steam boiler, etc.

Tel-lu'rĭc (tĕl-lū'rĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the earth or to tellurium. — **Tel-lu'rĭ-um** (-rĭ-ŭm), *n.* A metal resembling sulphur and selenium.

Tel'pher (tĕl'fĕr), *n.* An electric contrivance for moving loads and vehicles. — **Telpher line** *or* **road.** A line conveying electric currents which move vehicles upon it. — **Tel'pher-age** (-āj), *n.* Electric transportation.

Te-mer'ĭ-ty (tē-mĕr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Rashness.

Tem'per (tĕm'pĕr), *v. t.* [TEMPERED (-pĕrd); TEMPERING.] To mingle in due proportion; to modify (by adding some new element); to soften; to bring to a proper hardness. — *n.* Due mixture of qualities; temperament; constitution of the mind; moderation; passion; proneness to anger; state of a metal as to hardness, etc. — **Tem'per-a-ment** (-ă-ment), *n.* Internal constitution; temperature; a tempering or modifying; adjustment; peculiar physical and mental character of an individual.

Tem'per-ance (tĕm'pĕr-*ans*), *n.* Habitual moderation of the appetites and passions; abstemiousness. — **Tem'per-ate** (-ăt), *a.* Moderate; not violent; sober; calm; sedate.

Tem'per-a-ture (tĕm'pĕr-ă-tūr), *n.* Constitution; state; degree of heat or cold.

Tem'pest (tĕm'pĕst), *n.* A violent storm, tumult, or commotion; agitation. — **Tem-pes'tu-ous** (tĕm-pĕs'tū-ŭs), *a.* Like or pertaining to a tempest; turbulent; violent; stormy.

Tem'plar (tĕm'plĕr), *n.* One of a religious military order of the Middle Ages to protect Christian pilgrims in the Holy Land; later, a London student of law.

Tem'plate (tĕm'plāt), *n.* A templet.

Tem'ple (tĕm'p'l), *n.* An edifice in honor of some deity; a church.

Doric Temple at Segesta, Sicily.

Tem'ple (tĕm'p'l), *n.* The flat portion of the head between forehead and ear.

Tem'plet (tĕm'plĕt), *n.* A mold or pattern for shaping mechanical work.

Tem'po-ral (tĕm'pŏ-*ral*), *a.* Pertaining to time or this world; secular; political; transitory. — *n.* Anything temporal or secular. — **Tem'po-ral-ty**, *adv.* — **Tem'po-ral'ĭ-ty** (-răl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State or quality of being temporary; that which pertains to temporal welfare; revenues of an ecclesiastic from lands, fees, tithes, etc.

Tem'po-ral (tĕm'pŏ-*ral*), *a.* Pertaining to the temples of the head.

Tem'po-ra-ry (tĕm'pŏ-rā-rȳ), *a.* Lasting for a time only; transitory. — **Tem'po-ra-rĭ-ly** (-rā-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.* — **Tem'po-ra-rĭ-ness**, *n.*

Tem'po-rize (tĕm'pŏ-rīz), *v. i.* [TEMPORIZED; TEMPORIZING.] To comply with the time or occasion; to trim; to procrastinate. — **Tem'po-rĭ-za'tion** (-rĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A temporizing.

Tempt (tĕmpt), *v. t.* To endeavor to persuade; to instigate; to test; to entice; to decoy; to seduce. — **Tempt'er**, *n.* One who tempts; esp., Satan or the Devil. — **Tempt'ress** (-rĕs), *n.* A woman who entices. — **Tempt'a-ble**, *a.* Liable to be tempted. — **Temp-ta'tion** (tĕmp-tā'shŭn), *n.* A tempting; enticement; an allurement.

Ten (tĕn), *a.* Twice five; nine and one. — *n.* The sum of nine and one; the symbol representing ten units, as 10 or X.

Ten'a-ble (tĕn'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being held or defended. — **Ten'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Te-na'cious (tē-nā'shŭs), *a.* Holding fast; apt to retain; retentive; adhesive; obstinate; stubborn. — **Te-na'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Te-na'cious-ness**, **Te-nac'ĭ-ty** (-năs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Ten'ant (tĕn'*ant*), *n.* One who holds lands or tenements belonging to another; an occupant. — *v. t.* To hold as a tenant. — **Ten'an-cy** (-*an*-sȳ), *n.* A holding an estate; tenure; temporary possession of another's property. — **Ten'ant-a-ble** (-*ant*-ă-b'l), *a.* Fit to be rented; in good repair. — **Ten'ant-less**, *a.* Without tenants; unoccupied. — **Ten'ant-ry** (-rȳ), *n.* A body of tenants.

Tench (tĕnch), *n.* A European fish, of the carp kind.

Tench.

Tend (tĕnd), *v. t.* To accompany and assist or protect; to watch; to guard. — **Tend'ance** (-*ans*), *n.* State of attending or waiting; attendance. — **Tend'er**, *n.* One who tends or guards; a vessel attending another, and carrying her stores, etc.; a car attached to a locomotive, to carry its water and fuel.

Tend (tĕnd), *v. i.* To move in a certain direction; to aim; to contribute. — **Tend'en-cy** (-*en*-sȳ), *n.*; *pl.* TENDENCIES (-sĭz). Direction or course toward any place, object, effect, or result; inclination; drift; scope; aim.

Ten'der (tĕn'dĕr), *v. t.* [TENDERED (-dĕrd); TENDERING.] To offer in payment or satisfaction; to exhibit or present for acceptance. — *n.* An offer (of money to pay a debt, of service to be performed, etc.); a thing offered.

Ten'der (tĕn'dĕr), *a.* Easily impressed or injured; not firm or hard; easily pained; not hardy; delicate; soft; kind; pitiful; pathetic. — **Ten'der-ly**, *adv.* — **Ten'der-ness**, *n.* — **Ten'der-loin'** (-loin'), *n.* A tender part of the hind quarter of beef.

Ten'don (tĕn'dŭn), *n.* A cord or bundle of fibers, which communicates motion from a muscle to a bone. — **Ten'di-nous** (-dĭ-nŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a tendon; full of tendons; sinewy.

Tendrils. *A* Coiling Tendril of Grapevine; *B* Ends of Tendril of Virginia Creeper, showing Disks by which they cling.

Ten'dril (tĕn'drĭl), *n.* A spiral shoot of a plant that supports it by winding round another body.

Ten'e-ment (tĕn'ĕ-mĕnt), *n.* A house or apartment used by one family; any permanent property that may be held.

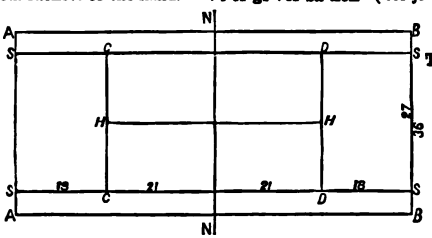
Ten'et (tĕn'ĕt), *n.* An opinion or doctrine, which one holds as true; a dogma.

Ten'fold' (tĕn'fōld'), *a.* Ten times more or ten times as many.

Ten'nis (tĕn'nĭs), *n.* A game in which a ball is impelled by blows from rackets or the hand.

Ten'on (tĕn'ŭn), *n.* The end of a piece of wood shaped for insertion into a mortise. — *v. t.* To fit into a mortise. — **Tenon saw.** A saw with a thin stiff blade, for cutting tenons.

Ten'or (tĕn'ŏr), *n.* Stamp; character; general drift or direction of thought; intent; meaning; the higher male voice in singing, or the part of a tune adapted to this voice.



Plan of Lawn Tennis Court.

ABBA Double Court; *SSSS* Single Court; *AA*, *BB* Base Lines; *AB*, *AB*, *SCDS*, *SCDS* Side Lines; *CC*, *DD* Service Lines; *HH* Half Court Line; *NN* Net. The figures indicate measurement in feet.

Tense (tĕns), *a.* Stretched; strained; rigid; not lax. — **Tense'ly**, *adv.* — **Tense'ness**, *n.*

Tense (tĕns), *n.* A form of a verb indicating the time of the action or event signified.

Ten'sile (tĕn'sĭl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or capable of, extension.

Ten'sion (tĕn'shŭn), *n.* A stretching or straining; effort; strong excitement; elastic force.

Tent (tĕnt), *n.* A pavilion of canvas sustained by poles. — *v. t.* To cover with tents.

Tent (tĕnt), *n.* A roll of lint or linen, to dilate an opening in the flesh, or to prevent the healing of a wound. — *v. t.* To probe; to search.

Ten'ta-cle (tĕn'tă-k'l), *n.* A slender organ of feeling or motion, attached to the head of certain insects, polyps, etc. — **Ten'ta-tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Trying; experimental. — **Ten-tac'u-lar** (tĕn-tăk'ū-lĕr), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, tentacles.

Ten'ter (tĕn'tĕr), *n.* A frame with hooks for stretching cloth. — *v. t.* To hang or stretch on tenters. — **Tenter hook.** A hooked nail, used in stretching cloth on a tenter.

Tenth (tĕnth), *a.* Next after the ninth; being one of ten equal parts into which a thing is divided. — *n.* One of ten equal parts; the tenth part of a thing; a tithe. — **Tenth'ly**, *adv.* In the tenth place.

Te-nu'i-ty (tē-nū'ĭ-tў), *n.* Thinness; smallness in diameter; rarity; rareness (of a fluid). — **Ten'u-ous** (tĕn'ū-ŭs), *a.* Thin; slender; rare; subtile; not dense.

Ten'ure (tĕn'ūr), *n.* A holding property, esp. real estate.

Tep'e-fac'tion (tĕp'ĕ-făk'shŭn), *n.* A warming. — **Tep'e-fy** (-fī), *v. t.* & *i.* [TEPEFIED (-fīd); TEPEFYING.] To warm moderately. — **Tep'id** (-ĭd), *a.* Moderately warm; lukewarm. — **Tep'id-ness, Te-pid'i-ty** (tē-pĭd'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Ter'a-phim (tĕr'ă-fĭm), *n. pl.* Household deities of the Hebrews.

Ter'e-binth (tĕr'ĕ-bĭnth), *n.* The turpentine tree. — **Ter'e-bin'thic** (-bĭn'thĭk), *a.* Pertaining to turpentine.

‖**Te-re'do** (tē-rē'dō), *n.*; *pl.* E. TEREDOS (-dōz), L. TEREDINES (-rĕ'dĭ-nēz). A shipworm; a long bivalve mollusk which bores into submerged wood, bottoms of ships, etc.

Te-rete' (tē-rēt'), *a.* Cylindrical and tapering; columnar.

Ter'gi-ver-sa'tion (tĕr'jĭ-vĕr-sā'shŭn), *n.* A shifting; shift; subterfuge; evasion; fickleness.

Term (tĕrm), *n.* A boundary; a limit; the time anything lasts; a word or expression; *pl.* propositions stated or promises made; conditions. — *v. t.* [TERMED (tĕrmd); TERMING.] To apply a term to; to name; to denominate.

Ter'ma-gant (tĕr'mă-gant), *n.* A boisterous, turbulent woman. — *a.* Turbulent; quarrelsome; scolding. — **Ter'ma-gan-cy** (-gan-sў), *n.*

‖**Ter'mes** (tĕr'mēz), *n.*; *pl.* TERMITES (-mĭ-tēz). A tropical ant, very destructive to trees and woodwork.

Ter'mi-na-ble (tĕr'mĭ-nă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being bounded; limitable. — **Ter'mi-nal** (-nal), *a.* Pertaining to the end or extremity; growing at the end of a branch or stem. — **Ter'mi-nate** (-nāt), *v. t.* To set a term or limit to; to put an end to; to complete; to bound. — *v. i.* To be limited; to stop; to cease; to end; to close. — **Ter'mi-na-tive** (-nā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to terminate; determining; absolute; definitive. — **Ter'mi-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A terminating; limit in space or extent; bound; consequence; result; the ending of a word.

Ter'mi-nol'o-gy (tĕr'mĭ-nŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* A treatise on terms; terms used in any business, art, science, etc.; nomenclature.

Ter'mi-nus (tĕr'mĭ-nŭs), *n.; pl.* TERMINI (-nī). [L.] A boundary; a border; the end of a road.
Ter'mite (tĕr'mit), *n.; pl.* TERMITES (-mits). The white ant. See TERMES.
Tern (tĕrn), *n.* A long-winged sea bird, resembling the gulls.

Tern.

Ter'na-ry (tĕr'nȧ-rȳ), *a.* Proceeding by threes. — *n.* The number three.
‖**Ter'ra** (tĕr'rȧ), *n.* [L.] The earth; earth. — **Terra cotta.** [It.] Baked clay; a kind of pottery for statues, vases, etc. — ‖**Terra firma.** [L.] Solid ground; the land, as opposed to *water*.
Ter'race (tĕr'rĭs), *n.* A raised bank of earth; the flat roof of a house.
Ter'ra-pin (tĕr'rȧ-pĭn), *n.* A turtle or tortoise, living in fresh or brackish water, highly valued as food.

Diamond-Back or Salt-Marsh Terrapin.

Ter-ra'que-ous (tĕr-rā'kwē-ŭs), *a.* Consisting of land and water. — **Ter-rene'** (tĕr-rēn'), *a.* Pertaining to the earth; terrestrial. — **Ter-res'tri-al** (tĕr-rĕs'trĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, existing on, or consisting of, the earth; sublunary.
Ter'ri-ble (tĕr'rĭ-b'l), *a.* Fitted to excite terror, awe, or dread; fearful; horrible; shocking. — **Ter'ri-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Ter'ri-bly,** *adv.*
Ter'ri-er (tĕr'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* A dog which digs into the ground after animals that burrow.

English Terrier.

Ter-rif'ic (tĕr-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* Causing terror or dread. — **Ter'ri-fy** (tĕr'rĭ-fī), *v. t.* [TERRIFIED (-fīd); TERRIFYING.] To shock with fear; to alarm. — **Ter'ri-to'ri-al** (tĕr'rĭ-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to territory or land; limited to a certain district. — **Ter'ri-to-ry** (tĕr'rĭ-tō-rȳ), *n.* The extent of land belonging to any state, city, etc.; in the United States, a region not within the limits of any State, but organized with a provisional government.
Ter'ror (tĕr'rẽr), *n.* Extreme fear; fright; dismay. — **Ter'ror-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* A state of being terrified, or of impressing terror. — **Ter'ror-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* To impress by terror; to coerce by intimidation.
Terse (tẽrs), *a.* Elegantly concise; compact. — **Terse'ly,** *adv.* — **Terse'ness,** *n.*
Ter'tian (tẽr'shan), *a.* Occurring every third day. — *n.* A disease or fever returning every third day. — **Ter'ti-a-ry** (-shĭ-ȧ-rȳ *or* -shȧ-rȳ), *a.* Of the third formation, order, or rank.
Tes'sel-late (tĕs'sĕl-lāt), *v. t.* To form into, or lay with, checkered work. — **Tes'sel-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Mosaic work, or the making it.
Test (tĕst), *n.* A cupel, for the trial and refinement of metals; any critical trial and examination; a standard; ground of admission or exclusion. — *v. t.* To try by a standard; to prove.
‖**Tes-ta'ce-a** (tĕs-tā'shĕ-ȧ), **Tes-ta'ceans** (-shanz), *n. pl.* Marine animals covered with shells, esp. mollusks; shellfish. — **Tes-ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.* Consisting of, or having, a hard, continuous shell.
Tes'ta-ment (tĕs'tȧ-ment), *n.* A will; a written instrument by which one prescribes the disposal of his estate and effects after his death; one of the two general divisions of the Scriptures (the Old and the New *Testament*). — **Tes'ta-men'tal** (-mĕn'*tal*), **Tes'ta-men'ta-ry** (-tȧ-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to, given or appointed by, or founded on, a testament or will. — **Tes'tate** (-tāt), *a.* Having made and left a will. — **Tes-ta'tor** (-tā'tẽr), *n.* A man who makes and leaves a will at death. — **Tes-ta'trix** (-trĭks), *n.* A female testator.
Tes'ter (tĕs'tẽr), *n.* The covering of a bed; a flat canopy.
Tes'ti-fy (tĕs'tĭ-fī), *v. i.* [TESTIFIED (-fīd); TESTIFYING.] To give testimony; to bear witness. — *v. t.* To affirm or declare solemnly. — **Tes'ti-fi'er** (-fī'ẽr), *n.*
Tes'ti-ly (tĕs'tĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a testy manner.
Tes'ti-mo'ni-al (tĕs'tĭ-mō'nĭ-*al*), *n.* A certificate bearing testimony in favor of one's character or conduct. — *a.* Relating to, or containing, testimony. — **Tes'ti-mo-ny** (-mō-nȳ), *n.* Affirmation, establishing or proving some fact; attestation; witness; proof; evidence.
Tes'ti-ness (tĕs'tĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being testy.
Tes-tu'di-nal (tĕs-tū'dĭ-*nal*), **Tes'tu-din'e-ous** (tĕs'tū-dĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the tortoise or its shell.
Tes'ty (tĕs'tȳ), *a.* [TESTIER (-tĭ-ẽr); TESTIEST.] Fretful; peevish; easily irritated.
‖**Tet'a-nus** (tĕt'ȧ-nŭs), *n.* Lockjaw.
‖**Tête'-à-tête'** (tāt'ȧ-tāt'), *n.* [F., head to head.] Private conversation; a sofa arranged for two persons to face each other. — *adv.* Face to face; privately.
Teth'er (tĕth'ẽr), *n.* A rope or chain confining a beast so that it may feed within certain limits. — *v. t.* [TETHERED (tĕth'ẽrd); TETHERING.] To confine (a beast) with a tether.
Tet'ra-gon (tĕt'rȧ-gŏn), *n.* A geometrical figure having four angles; a quadrangle. — **Te-trag'o-nal** (tē-trăg'ō-*nal*), *a.* Pertaining to a tetragon; having four angles or sides.
Tet'ra-he'dral (tĕt'rȧ-hē'dral), *a.* Having, or composed of, four sides. — **Tet'ra-he'dron** (-drŏn), *n.* A solid figure inclosed by four triangles.

Tetrahedron.

Te-tram'e-ter (tē-trăm'ē-tẽr), *n.* A verse consisting of four measures.
Te'trarch (tē'trärk), *n.* A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province; a petty sovereign. — **Te-trarch'ate** (tē-trärk'ăt), **Tet'rarch-y** (tĕt'rärk-ȳ), *n.* The fourth part of a Roman province; office or jurisdiction of a tetrarch.

Te-tras'tich (tĕ-trăs'tĭk *or* tĕt'rȧ-stĭk), *n.* A stanza or poem of four verses.

Tet'ra-style (tĕt'rȧ-stīl), *n.* A building with four columns in front.

Tet'ra-syl'la-ble (tĕt'rȧ-sĭl'lȧ-b'l), *n.* A word of four syllables. — **Tet'ra-syl-lab'ic** (-sĭl-lăb'ĭk), **Tet'ra-syl-lab'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Consisting of four syllables.

Tet'ter (tĕt'ẽr), *n.* A skin disease, causing itching; herpes. — *v. t.* [TETTERED (-ẽrd); TETTERING.] To affect with tetter.

Teu-ton'ic (tū-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the Teutons or ancient Germans.

Text (tĕkst), *n.* A composition on which a commentary is written; the original words of an author; a passage of Scripture quoted as the subject of a discourse. — **Text'book'** (-bo͝ok'), *n.* A volume on which a teacher comments; a schoolbook.

Tex'tile (tĕks'tĭl), *a.* Woven, or capable of being woven.

Tex'tu-al (tĕks'tū-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, or contained in, the text. — **Tex'tu-a-rist** (-ȧ-rĭst), **Tex'tu-a-ry** (-rȳ), *n.* One well versed in the Scriptures. — **Tex'tu-a-ry**, *a.* Contained in the text; authoritative.

Tex'ture (tĕks'tûr), *n.* A weaving; a woven fabric; the connection of threads or filaments interwoven; a web.

‖**Tha'ler** (tä'lẽr), *n.* A German silver dollar, worth about 73 cents.

Than (thăn), *conj.* A particle expressing comparison.

Thane (thān), *n.* A dignitary of Anglo-Saxons and Danes in England, equivalent to a baron.

Thank (thăŋk), *v. t.* [THANKED (thăŋkt); THANKING.] To express gratitude to for a favor or for kindness. — *n.* [Generally in *pl.*] Expression of gratitude. — **Thank'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Impressed with a sense of kindness received; grateful. — **Thank'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Thank'ful-ness**, *n.* — **Thank'less** (-lĕs), *a.* Not acknowledging favors; unthankful; ungrateful. — **Thank'less-ness**, *n.* — **Thanks'giv'ing** (thăŋks'gĭv'ĭng *or* thăŋks'gĭv'ĭng), *n.* A rendering thanks for favors or mercies; a public celebration of divine goodness; a day set apart for such celebration.

That (thăt), *pron.*, *a.*, *conj.*, & *adv.*; *pl.* THOSE, when a *pron.* or *a.* As pronoun, referring to something before mentioned or understood; the other; the former; who; which. As conjunction, introducing a clause, as the object of the preceding verb; also, introducing a reason or purpose, and sometimes a result.

Thatch (thăch), *n.* Straw for covering roofs of buildings, stacks of grain, etc. — *v. t.* To cover with straw, reeds, etc. — **Thatch'er**, *n.*

Thau'ma-tur'gic (thą'mȧ-tûr'jĭk), **Thau'ma-tur'gic-al** (-jĭ-kal), *a.* Exciting wonder. — **Thau'ma-tur'gy** (-tûr'jў), *n.* A performing something wonderful.

Thaw (thą), *v. i.* & *t.* [THAWED (thąd); THAWING.] To melt; to dissolve; to soften. — *n.* Melting of ice or snow; liquefaction by heat.

The (thē, *when emphatic or alone;* thĭ, *obscure before a vowel;* thē, *obscure before a consonant*), *definite article*, denoting a particular person or thing.

The (thē, thĭ, *or* thẽ), *conj.* & *adv.* By that; by how much; by so much; on that account.

The'a-ter (thē'ȧ-tẽr), **The'a-tre**, *n.* A playhouse; a house for dramatic performances, public lectures, etc.; the scene or region of important events. — **The-at'ric** (thē-ăt'rĭk), **The-at'ric-al** (-rĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to a theater; dramatic. — **The-at'ric-al-ly**, *adv.* — **The-at'ric-als**, *n. pl.* Dramatic performances.

Theo'la (thē'klȧ), *n.* A small butterfly of many species.

Hopvine Thecla. Nat. size.

Thee (thē), *pron.; objective case* of THOU.

Theft (thĕft), *n.* A stealing; the felonious taking of another person's goods; thing stolen.

Their (thâr), *a. pron.* Belonging to them.

When standing alone, it has the form *theirs*.

The'ism (thē'ĭz'm), *n.* Belief in a personal God, as opposed to *atheism*. — **The'ist** (-ĭst), *n.* One who believes in a personal God. — **The-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), **The-is'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to theism; according to the doctrines of theists.

Thel-phu'si-an (thĕl-fū'sĭ-*an*), *n.* A tropical river crab.

Thelphusian (⅔).

Them (thĕm), *pron.; objective case* of THEY. Those persons or things; those.

Theme (thēm), *n.* A subject or topic on which one writes or speaks; a radical verb.

Them-selves' (thĕm-sĕlvz'), *pron.; pl.* of HIMSELF, HERSELF, and ITSELF.

Then (thĕn), *adv.* At that time; afterward; therefore. — *conj.* In that case; consequently.

Thence (thĕns), *adv.* From that place; from that time; for that reason. — **Thence'forth'** (thĕns'fōrth' *or* thĕns'fōrth'), *adv.* From that time. — **Thence-for'ward** (-fôr'wẽrd), *adv.* From that time onward.

The-oc'ra-cy (thē-ŏk'rȧ-sў), *n.* Government by immediate direction of God. — **The'o-crat'ic** (thē'ō-krăt'ĭk), **The'o-crat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to a theocracy; administered by the immediate direction of God.

The-od'o-lite (thē-ŏd'ō-līt), *n.* A surveyor's instrument for measuring angles.

Theodolite.

The'o-lo'gi-an (thē'ō-lō'jĭ-an), **The-ol'o-gist** (thē-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in theology; a professor of divinity; a divine. — **The'o-log'ic** (thē'ō-lŏj'ĭk), **The'o-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to divinity, or the science of God and of divine things. — **The'o-log'ic-al-ly**,

adv. — **The-ol'o-gize** (thē-ŏl'ŏ-jīz), *v. t. & i.* [THEOLOGIZED (-jīzd); THEOLOGIZING.] To render theological; to speculate upon theological subjects. — **The-ol'o-gy** (-jў), *n.* Science of the existence, character, and attributes of God. — **The'o-logue** (thē'ŏ-lŏg), *n.* A theologian; a student in a theological seminary. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

The-or'bo (thē-ôr'bō), *n.* A musical instrument of the lute kind, but larger, and with two heads.

The'o-rem (thē'ŏ-rĕm), *n.* That which is established as a principle; a mathematical statement of a principle to be demonstrated. — **The'o-rem'at'ic** (-rē-măt'ĭk), **The'o-re-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), **The'o-rem'ic** (-rĕm'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or comprised in, a theorem; consisting of theorems.

The'o-ry (thē'ŏ-rў), *n.* A doctrine, or scheme of things; speculation; science, distinguished from art. — **The'o-rist** (-rĭst), *n.* One who forms theories; a theorizer. — **The'o-ret'ic** (-rĕt'ĭk), **The'o-ret'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining, or confined, to theory; speculative; unpractical. — **The'o-ret'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **The'o-ret'ics**, *n.* The speculative part of a science; speculation. — **The'o-rize** (-rīz), *v. i.* [THEORIZED (-rīzd); THEORIZING.] To form theories; to speculate. — **The'o-riz'er**, *n.*

The-os'o-phy (thē-ŏs'ŏ-fў), *n.* Direct or personal knowledge of God, as distinguished from revelation. — **The-os'o-phism** (-fĭz'm), *n.* Theosophy, or a process of it. — **The-os'o-phist** (-fĭst), *n.* One addicted to theosophy. — **The'o-soph'ic** (thē'ŏ-sŏf'ĭk), **The'o-soph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to theosophy.

Ther'a-peu'tic (thĕr'ă-pū'tĭk), **Ther'a-peu'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the healing art; curative. — **Ther'a-peu'tics** (-tĭks), *n.* The use of remedies for diseases.

There (thâr), *adv.* In that place. — **There'a-bout'** (thâr'ă-bout'), **There'a-bouts'** (-bouts'), *adv.* Near that place, number, or quantity; nearly. — **There-aft'er** (thâr-ăf'tĕr), *adv.* After that; afterward. — **There-at'** (-ăt'), *adv.* At that place or event; on that account. — **There-by'** (-bī'), *adv.* By that; in consequence of that. — **There-for'** (-fôr'), *adv.* For that, or this, or it. — **There'fore** (thâr'fôr *or* thĕr'fôr), *conj. & adv.* For that or this reason; consequently; in return for this or that. — **There-from'** (thâr-frŏm'), *adv.* From this or that. — **There-in'** (-ĭn'), *adv.* In that or this place, time, or thing; in that particular. — **There'in-to'** (-ĭn-tōō'), *adv.* Into that, or that place. — **There-of'** (-ŏf' *or* -ŏv'), *adv.* Of that or this. — **There-on'** (-ŏn'), *adv.* On that or this. — **There-out'** (-out'), *adv.* Out of that or this. — **There-to'** (-tōō'), *adv.* To that or this. — **There-un-to'** (-ŭn-tōō'), *adv.* Unto that or this; thereto. — **There'up-on'** (-ŭp-ŏn'), *adv.* Upon that or this; in consequence of that; immediately; without delay. — **There-with'** (-wĭth' *or* -wĭth'), *adv.* With that or this. — **There'with-al'** (-wĭth-ąl'), *adv.* Over and above that.

Ther'mal (thĕr'mal), *a.* Pertaining to heat.

Ther-mom'e-ter (thĕr-mŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* An instrument for measuring temperature. — **Ther'mo-met'ric** (thĕr'mō-mĕt'rĭk), **Ther'mo-met'ric-al** (-rĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or made by means of, a thermometer.

☞ To reduce degrees Fahrenheit to degrees Centigrade, subtract 32° and multiply by ⅝; to reduce degrees Centigrade to degrees Fahrenheit, multiply by ⅝ and add 32°.

‖The-sau'rus (thē-są'rŭs), *n.* [L.] A treasury; esp., a storehouse of information, like a dictionary or cyclopedia.

These (thēz), *pron.; pl.* of THIS.

The'sis (thē'sĭs), *n.; pl.* THESES (-sēz). [L.] A position or proposition; a theme; an essay; the unaccented part of a poetical foot or musical measure.

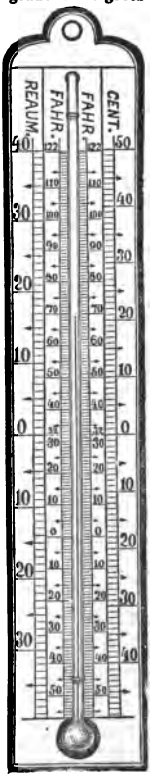
Thes'pi-an (thĕs'pĭ-an), *a.* Pertaining to tragic acting.

The'ur-gy (thē'ŭr-jў), *n.* Art of doing supernatural things; magic. — **The-ur'gic** (thē-ûr'jĭk), **The-ur'gic-al** (-jĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to theurgy.

Thew (thū), *n.* [Chiefly in *pl.* THEWS (thūz).] Muscle; strength; brawn.

They (thā), *pron.* [*Poss.* THEIRS (thârz *or* thārz), *obj.* THEM (thĕm).] The *plural* of HE, SHE, or IT.

Thick (thĭk), *a.* Dense; not thin; inspissated; not transparent or clear; muddy or misty; close or crowded in space; frequently recurring; measuring in the third dimension (the first and second being length and breadth); of greater depth than usual; solid; gross; coarse. — *n.* The thickest part; the time when anything is thickest. — *adv.* Frequently; quick; closely; to a great depth. — **Thick'ly**, *adv.* — **Thick'ness**, *n.* — **Thick'en** (thĭk'n), *v. t. & i.* [THICKENED (-'nd); THICKENING.] To make or become thick. — **Thick'en-ing**, *n.* A making thick; something put into a mass to make it thicker. — **Thick'ish**, *a.* Somewhat thick.



Combination Thermometer showing the Centigrade, Fahrenheit, and Reaumur Scales, and their relative gradation.

Thick'et (thĭk'ĕt), *n.* A collection of trees or shrubs closely set.

Thick'set' (thĭk'sĕt'), *a.* Close planted; having a short, thick body; stout. — *n.* A close or thick hedge; stout, twilled cotton cloth.

Thief (thēf), *n.; pl.* THIEVES (thēvz). One who steals; a robber; a pilferer. — **Thieve** (thēv), *v. i.* To steal. — **Thiev'er-y** (-ĕr-ў), *n.* Theft; a thing stolen. — **Thiev'ish**, *a.* Given to stealing; like a thief; sly; secret.

Thigh (thī), *n.* The thick part of the leg above the knee.

Thill (thĭl), *n.* A shaft of a carriage.

Thim'ble (thĭm'b'l), *n.* A metal cap to protect the finger from the needle in sewing.

Thim'ble-ber'ry (thĭm'b'l-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* An American black raspberry.

Thin (thĭn), *a.* [THINNER; THINNEST.] Having little thickness; lean; slender; rare; slight; flimsy. — *adv.* Not thickly or closely; in a scattered state. — *v. t. & i.* [THINNED (thĭnd); THINNING.] To make or become thin. — **Thin'ly**, *adv.* — **Thin'ness**, *n.*

Thine (thīn), *a.* Belonging to thee; thy.

Thing (thĭng), *n.* An inanimate object; whatever exists; an occurrence; an event; *pl.* clothes; furniture; appurtenances.

Think (thĭnk), *v. i. & t.* [THOUGHT (thąt); THINKING.] To have ideas; to purpose; to meditate; to judge; to believe. — **Think'er**, *n.* — **Think'ing**, *a.* Having the faculty of thought; capable of a regular train of ideas. — *n.* Imagination; cogitation; judgment.

Thin'ly, Thin'ness. See under THIN, *a.*

Third (thĕrd), *a.* Next after the second; being one of three equal parts. — *n.* One of three equal parts; the next after the second; a musical interval of a tone and a semitone; *pl.* a widow's right to the third part of her husband's estate. — **Third'ly**, *adv.* In the third place.

Thirst (thĕrst), *n.* Desire for drink; an eager desire; a longing. — *v. i.* To be painfully in want of drink; to desire intensely. — **Thirst'y** (-ĭ), *a.* [THIRSTIER (-ĭ-ĕr); THIRSTIEST.] Suffering from want of drink; dry; parched. — **Thirst'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Thirst'i-ness**, *n.*

Thir'teen' (thĕr'tēn'), *a.* One more than twelve; ten and three. — *n.* The sum of ten and three; a symbol representing thirteen units (13, or xiii.). — **Thir'teenth'** (-tēnth'), *a.* Next after the twelfth; being one of thirteen equal parts. — *n.* One of thirteen equal parts; the next after the twelfth; the musical interval comprising an octave and a sixth.

Thir'ty (thĕr'tĭ), *a.* Three times ten. — *n.* The sum of three times ten; a symbol representing thirty units (30, or xxx.). — **Thir'ti-eth** (-tĭ-ĕth), *a.* Next after the twenty-ninth; being one of thirty equal parts. — *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by thirty; one of thirty equal parts.

This (thĭs), *pron.; pl.* THESE (thēz). A pronoun, denoting something near in place or time, or just mentioned, or about to be mentioned.

This'tle (thĭs's'l), *n.* A prickly plant of several genera. — **This'tly** (thĭs'lĭ), *a.* Overgrown with thistles.

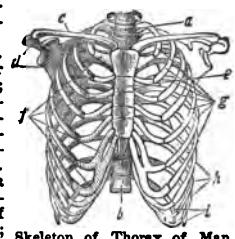
Thistle.

Thith'er (thĭth'ĕr), *adv.* To that place, point, end, or result. — **Thith'er-ward** (-wĕrd), *adv.* Toward that place.

Thole (thōl), *n.* A pin in the gunwale of a boat, to keep the oar in place.

Thong (thŏng), *n.* A leather strap for securing anything.

Tho'rax (thō'răks), *n.* The trunk between neck and abdomen; the chest. — **Tho-rac'ic** (-răs'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the thorax or breast.


Skeleton of Thorax of Man. *a* First Dorsal Vertebra; *b* Twelfth Dorsal Vertebra; *c* Clavicle; *d* Scapula; *e* Sternum, or Breastbone; *f* Sternal Cartilages; *g* Sternal Ribs; *h i* Asternal Ribs; *i* Floating Ribs.

Thorn (thôrn), *n.* A prickly tree or shrub; a spine; a prickle; anything troublesome; care; annoyance. — **Thorn'y** (-ĭ), *a.* [THORNIER (-ĭ-ĕr); THORNIEST.] Full of thorns; sharp; pricking; vexatious; harassing.

Thor'ough (thŭr'ō), *a.* Passing through or to the end; complete; perfect. — **Thor'ough-ly**, *adv.* — **Thor'ough-bred'** (-brĕd'), *a.* Bred from the best blood, as horses; well-bred; completely bred or accomplished. — **Thor'ough-fare'** (-fâr'), *n.* A passage from one street or opening to another; a frequented street. — **Thor'ough-go'ing** (-gō'ĭng), *a.* Going through, or to the end or bottom; very thorough; complete. — **Thor'ough-paced'** (-pāst'), *a.* Perfect in what is undertaken; complete; going all lengths.

Thor'ough-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* A medicinal American plant found in wet grounds; boneset.

Those (thōz), *pron., pl.* of THAT.

Thou (thou), *pron.* [*Sing. nom.* THOU; *poss.* THY (thī) or THINE (thīn); *obj.* THEE (thē); *pl. nom.* YOU (yōō); *poss.* YOUR (yōōr) or YOURS (yōōrz); *obj.* YOU.] The pronoun denoting the person addressed.

Though (thō), *adv. & conj.* Granting; admitting; notwithstanding; however.

Thought (thąt), *imp. & p. p.* of THINK. — *n.* A thinking; reflection; meditation; an opinion; a judgment; a fancy; purpose; intention. — **Thought'ful**, *a.* Full of thought; favorable to meditation; considerate; deliberate; careful; wary; reflective; discreet. — **Thought'less**, *a.* Without thought; careless.

Thou'sand (thou'zand), *a. & n.* Ten hundred; very many, indefinitely; a symbol representing one thousand units (1000, M. or CIↃ.). — **Thou'sandth** (-zandth), *a.* Next in order after nine hundred and ninety-nine; being one of a thousand equal parts. — *n.* One of a thousand equal parts.

Thrall (thrał), *n.* A slave; bondage; servitude. — *v. t.* To enslave. — **Thrall'dom** (-dŭm), *n.* Condition of a thrall; slavery.

Thrash (thrăsh), *v. t. & i.* [THRASHED (thrăsht); THRASHING.] To beat (grain); to beat soundly; to drub; to toss violently. — **Thrash'er**, *n.* One who thrashes (grain); the fox shark or sea fox.

1/80 Thrasher Shark.

Thread (thrĕd), *n.* A very small twist of flax, wool, cotton, silk, etc.; a filament; a line; the prominent spiral part of a screw or nut. — *v. t.* To pass a thread through; to pass or pierce through (a narrow way or channel). — **Thread'bare'** (-bâr'), *a.* Worn to the naked thread; worn out; trite; hackneyed.

Threat (thrĕt), *n.* Declared intention to inflict punishment or pain; menace; denunciation. — **Threat'en** (thrĕt'n), *v. t. & i.* [THREATENED (-'nd); THREATENING.] To menace. — **Threat'en-ing**, *a.* Indicating a threat or something impending; imminent; menacing.

Three (thrē), *a.* Two and one. — *n.* The sum of two and one; a symbol representing three units (3, or iii.). — **Three'-cor'nered** (-kôr'nĕrd), *a.* Having three corners or angles. — **Three'fold'** (-fōld'), *a.* Consisting of three; thrice repeated. — **Three'pence** (thrĭp'ĕns), *n.* A small silver coin worth three pennies. — **Three'penny** (thrĭp'ĕn-nў), *a.* Worth three pence; poor; mean. — **Three'-ply'** (-plī'), *a.* Consisting of three distinct webs inwrought in weaving, as cloth or carpeting. — **Three'-score'** (-skôr'), *a.* Thrice twenty; sixty.

Thren'o-dy (thrĕn'ō-dў), *n.* A song of lamentation; a dirge.

Thresh (thrĕsh), *v. t.* To thrash. — **Thresh'er**, *n.*

Thresh'old (thrĕsh'ōld), *n.* The doorsill; the entrance; the point of beginning; outset.

Threw, *imp.* of THROW.

Thrice (thris), *adv.* Three times; emphatically; very.

Thrid (thrĭd), *v. t.* [THRIDDED; THRIDDING.] To slide through (a narrow passage); to pass (a thread) through the eye of a needle; to thread.

Thrift (thrĭft), *n.* A thriving condition; good husbandry; economical management; frugality; vigorous growth; prosperity; gain; profit; the seapink, a garden plant. — **Thrift'y** (-ў), *a.* Given to thrift; thriving; frugal; sparing; saving; careful. — **Thrift'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Thrift'i-ness**, *n.* — **Thrift'less**, *a.* Not thrifty; profuse; extravagant; not thriving.

Thrift.

Thrill (thrĭl), *n.* A drill; a warbling; a trill; a thrilling sensation. — *v. t.* To perforate; to bore; to drill. — *v. i.* To feel a sharp, shivering sensation, running through the body.

Thrive (thrīv), *v. i.* [THRIVED (thrīvd); *p. p.* THRIVEN (thrĭv'n); *p. pr.* THRIVING.] To prosper by industry, economy, and good management; to grow vigorously; to flourish. — **Thriv'er**, *n.*

Throat (thrōt), *n.* The front of the neck, with its cavities; anything long and deep.

Throb (thrŏb), *v. i.* [THROBBED (thrŏbd); THROBBING.] To beat strongly, as the heart or pulse; to palpitate. — *n.* A beat, or strong pulsation.

Throe (thrō), *n.* Extreme pain; pang; anguish.

Throne (thrōn), *n.* A chair of state; a royal seat; sovereign power and dignity. — *v. t.* [THRONED (thrōnd); THRONING.] To enthrone; to exalt.

Throng (thrŏng), *n.* A multitude of people; a crowd. — *v. t. & i.* [THRONGED (thrŏngd); THRONGING.] To crowd together; to press.

Throt'tle (thrŏt't'l), *n.* The windpipe. — *v. t. & i.* [THROTTLED (-t'ld); THROTTLING (-tlĭng).] To choke; to strangle.

Through (thrōō), *prep.* From end to end of; within; by means of; to the end or conclusion. — *adv.* From one end to the other; from beginning to end; to the ultimate purpose. — **Through-out'** (thrōō-out'), *prep.* Wholly or quite through. — *adv.* In every part.

Throw (thrō), *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* THREW (thrų); *p. p.* THROWN (thrōn); *p. pr.* THROWING.] To fling or cast; to project; to send; to wind or twist. — *n.* A hurling or flinging; a cast of dice; the distance a missile is thrown. — **Throw'er**, *n.* — **Throw'ster** (-stẽr), *n.* One who throws, twists, or winds, silk.

Thrum (thrŭm), *n.* An end of weavers' threads; a tuft; coarse yarn. — *v. t.* [THRUMMED (thrŭmd); THRUMMING.] To furnish with thrums; to insert tufts in.

Thrum (thrŭm), *v. i. & t.* To play (an instrument) rudely or monotonously with the fingers.

Thrush (thrŭsh), *n.* A small, migratory singing bird, of various species.

Thrush (thrŭsh), *n.* An inflammatory and suppurating affection in the feet of the horse and other animals; frush; small ulcers in the mouth, throat, etc.

Thrust (thrŭst), *v. t. & i.* [THRUST; THRUSTING.] To push forcibly; to drive; to force; to impel; to squeeze; to intrude. — *n.* A violent push or driving; attack; assault; horizontal, outward pressure, as of an arch against its abutments.

Thud (thŭd), *n.* A stroke or blow, causing a dull, hollow sound.

Thug (thŭg), *n.* One of a Hindoo religious sect of robbers and assassins.

Thumb (thŭm), *n.* The short, thick finger of the hand. — *v. t.* [THUMBED (thŭmd); THUMBING.] To handle awkwardly; to soil or wear with thumb or fingers. — **Thumb screw.** A screw having a flattened head, to be turned by the thumb and forefinger. — **Thumb stall.** A kind of thimble, for protecting the thumb.

Thump (thŭmp), *n.* The sudden fall of a heavy weight; the sound made by the fall of a heavy body. — *v. t. & i.* [THUMPED (thŭmt); THUMPING.] To beat with something thick or heavy, or so as to cause a dull sound. — **Thump'er**, *n.*

Thun'der (thŭn'dẽr), *n.* The sound following lightning; a loud noise; a startling threat. — *v. i.* [THUNDERED (-dẽrd); THUNDERING.] To sound or roar, as an explosion of electricity. — **Thun'der-er**, *n.* — **Thun'der-bolt'** (-bōlt'), *n.* A shaft of lightning; ecclesiastical denunciation; fulmination. — **Thun'der-clap'** (-klăp'), *n.* A burst of thunder; sudden report of an explosion of electricity. — **Thun'der-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Making a noise like thunder; sonorous. — **Thun'der-show'er** (-shou'ẽr), **Thun'der-storm'** (-stôrm'), *n.* A storm or shower accompanied with lightning and thunder. — **Thun'der-struck'** (-strŭk'), *a.* Astonished; amazed; struck dumb by something surprising.

Thurs'day (thûrz'dā), *n.* The fifth day of the week, following Wednesday and before Friday.

Thus (thŭs), *adv.* In this or that manner; to this degree or extent; so.

Thwack (thwăk), *v. t.* [THWACKED (thwăkt); THWACKING.] To strike with something flat or heavy; to bang; to thrash; to thump. — *n.* A heavy blow; a thump.

Thwart (thwąrt), *a.* Across something else; transverse. — *v. t.* [THWARTED; THWARTING.] To move across or counter to; to cross; to oppose; to frustrate or defeat. — *n.* The seat of a boat on which rowers sit, placed athwart the boat.

Thy (thī), *pron.*, *possessive* of THEE. Of or belonging to thee.

Thyme (tīm), *n.* An aromatic plant. — **Thym'y** (tīm'ў), *a.* Abounding in thyme; fragrant.

Thy-self' (thī-sĕlf'), *pron.* An emphasized form of THOU.

Ti-a'ra (tĭ-ā'rȧ), *n.* A headdress or diadem; the pope's triple crown.

‖**Tib'i-a** (tĭb'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] The shin bone; the larger of the two bones forming the second segment of the leg. — **Tib'i-al** (-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to the tibia, or to a pipe or flute.

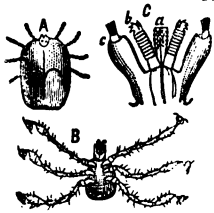
Tiara.

Tic (tĭk), *n.* A local convulsive motion of certain muscles; twitching. — ‖**Tic douloureux** (dōō-lōō-rōō'). Neuralgia in the face.

Tick (tĭk), *n.* Credit; trust. — *v. i.* [TICKED (tĭkt); TICKING.] To go on credit; to trust.

Tick (tĭk), *n.* A little insect that infests sheep, dogs, cows, etc.

Tick (tĭk), *n.* The cover or case of a bed; a kind of cloth, woven in stripes of different colors, used in making such cases. — **Tick'ing**, *n.* A closely-woven cloth for bedticks.



American Moose Tick. *A* Full-grown Tick, nat. size. *B* Six-legged Young, enlarged. *C* Mouth Parts of young, much enlarged; *a* Proboscis; *b* Mandible; *c* Palpus.

Tick (tĭk), *v. i.* [TICKED (tĭkt); TICKING.] To make a small noise, as a watch or clock; to beat; to click. — *n.* The distinct, quick beat of a watch, clock, etc.; a mark to distinguish something; a check.

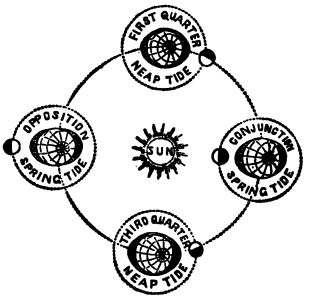
Tick'et (tĭk'ĕt), *n.* A small piece of paper serving as a notice, certificate, or token, — used to give admission to a place of assembly, or a public conveyance, or as a label, certificate, etc. — *v. t.* [TICKETED; TICKETING.] To distinguish by a ticket; to put a ticket on (goods, etc.).

Tic'kle (tĭk'k'l), *v. t.* [TICKLED (-k'ld); TICKLING (-klĭng).] To touch lightly, so as to cause a thrilling sensation, which commonly causes laughter; to please by slight gratification. — **Tic'klish** (-klĭsh), *a.* Sensible to slight touches; easily tickled; liable to fall at a touch; insecure; nice; critical.

Tid'al (tīd'*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to tides; periodically rising and falling, or flowing and ebbing.

Tid'bit' (tĭd'bĭt'), *n.* A delicate piece of anything eatable. [Written also *titbit*.]

Tide (tīd), *n.* Time; season; the alternate rising



Tides.

and falling of the waters of the ocean; stream; current; tendency or direction of causes or events; course. — *v. t.* To drive with the tide or stream. — *v. i.* To pour a tide or flood.

Ti'di-ly, Ti'di-ness. See under TIDY, *a.*

Ti'dings (tī'dĭngz), *n. pl.* News; information; intelligence.

Ti'dy (tī'dў), *a.* [TIDIER (-dĭ-ẽr), TIDIEST.] Arranged in good order; neat. — *n.* A cover for the back of a chair, sofa, etc. — *v. t.* To put in order; to set right. — **Ti'di-ly**, *adv.* — **Ti'di-ness**, *n.*

Tie (tī), *v. t.* [TIED (tīd); TYING (tī'ĭng).] To fasten; to bind; to equal in a contest. — *n.* A knot; a bond; an obligation; an equality in numbers, as of votes, a score in a game, etc. — **Ti'er** (tī'ẽr), *n.* One that ties; a child's apron or pinafore.

Tier (tēr), *n.* A rank; one of two or more rows placed one above another.

Tierce (tērs), *n.* A cask or measure holding 42 wine gallons; in card playing, a sequence of three cards of the same suit; a particular thrust in fencing.

Tiff (tĭf), *n.* A small draught of liquor; a fit of peevishness.

Tif'fa-ny (tĭf'fȧ-nў), *n.* A kind of very thin silk.

Ti'ger (tī'gẽr), *n.* An Asiatic beast of prey of

Bengal Tiger.

the cat kind. — **American tiger.** The panther. — **Tiger cat.** A small carnivorous animal resembling the tiger; the ocelot. — **Ti'gress** (-grĕs), *n.* A female tiger. — **Ti'grish** (-grĭsh), *a.* Like a tiger; ferocious. — **Tiger lily.** A lily having spotted flowers.

Tight (tīt), *a.* Firmly held together; compact; close; parsimonious. — **Tight'en** (tīt'n), *v. t.* [Tightened (-'nd); Tightening.] To draw tighter; to make more close.

Ti'gress, Ti'grish. See under Tiger, *n.*

Tike (tīk), *n.* A countryman or clown; a cur.

Til'bu-ry (tĭl'bĕr-ȳ), *n.* A kind of gig without a top.

Tile (tīl), *n.* A thin piece of slate or baked clay, for covering roofs or floors, for drains, etc.; a hat. — *v. t.* [Tiled; Tiling.] To cover with tiles. — **Til'er** (tīl'ĕr), *n.* One who lays tiles; a docrkeeper at a lodge of freemasons.

Till (tĭl), *n.* A money box in a shop; a drawer.

Till (tĭl), *prep.* To the time of; until.

Till (tĭl), *v. t.* [Tilled (tĭld); Tilling.] To plow and dress (land); to cultivate. — **Till'er,** *n.* — **Till'a-ble,** *a.* Capable of being tilled; arable. — **Till'age** (-āj), *n.* The operation or art of tilling; cultivation; farming; agriculture.

Till'er (tĭl'ĕr), *n.* The lever used to turn a rudder.

Till'er (tĭl'ĕr), *n.* A shoot from the root or trunk of a plant. — *v. i.* [Tillered (tĭl'ĕrd); Tillering.] To put forth shoots from the root of the original stalk. [Sometimes written *tillow.*]

Tilt (tĭlt), *n.* A covering overhead; a tent; an awning. — *v. t.* To cover with a tilt.

Tilt (tĭlt), *v. t.* To raise one end of (a cask, etc.); to thrust, as a lance; to hammer with a tilt hammer, or tilt. — *v. i.* To thrust with a lance or rapier; to lean or fall to one side. — *n.* A thrust; a tournament; a leaning to one side; a tilt hammer. — **Tilt'er,** *n.* — **Tilt hammer.** A heavy hammer for working iron, etc., which is tilted or lifted by projections on a revolving wheel; a trip hammer.

Tilt Hammer. *a* Helve; *b* Pivot of Helve; *c* Hammer Head; *d* Anvil; *f* Shaft carrying Collar *e* with Cams for lifting the Hammer Head; *g* Prop to hold up the Hammer when not in use.

Tilth (tĭlth), *n.* State of being tilled; culture.

Tim'ber (tĭm'bĕr), *n.* Wood fit for building, for tools, utensils, fences, ships, etc.; the trunk of a tree; material for any structure; wooded land. — *v. t.* [Timbered (-bĕrd); Timbering.] To furnish with timber.

Tim'brel (tĭm'brĕl), *n.* A kind of drum.

Time (tim), *n.* A particular period or part of duration; a proper season; an opportunity; an age or period; the duration of life; hours and days at one's disposal; allotted period; designated hour; in music, the measure of sounds; tone. — *v. t.* [Timed (timd); Timing.] To adapt to the occasion; to ascertain the time or rate of. — *v. i.* To keep or beat time; to proceed in time. — **Time'ly,** *a.* [Timelier (-lĭ-ĕr); Timeliest.] Being in good time; sufficiently early; seasonable. — *adv.* Early; soon. — **Time'li-ness,** *n.* — **Time'keep'er** (-kēp'ĕr), **Time'piece'** (-pēs'), *n.* A clock, watch, or other chronometer. — **Time'serv'er** (-sĕrv'ĕr), *n.* One who complies with prevailing customs or opinions. — **Time'serv'ing,** *a.* Obsequiously compliant; temporizing. — **Time'-ta'ble,** *n.* A list of the times at which several things are to take place.

Tim'id (tĭm'ĭd), *a.* Wanting in courage to meet danger; afraid; cowardly; shrinking; retiring. — **Ti-mid'i-ty** (tĭ-mĭd'ĭ-tȳ), **Tim'id-ness,** *n.* — **Tim'id-ly,** *adv.*

Tim'or-ous (tĭm'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Timid; manifesting fear; full of scruples. — **Tim'or-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Tim'or-ous-ness,** *n.*

Tim'o-thy (tĭm'ō-thȳ), *n.*, **Timothy grass.** A kind of fodder grass.

Tin (tĭn), *n.* A white, soft metal, very malleable; thin plates of iron covered with tin; money [*Cant*]. — *v. t.* [Tinned (tĭnd); Tinning.] To cover with tin or tinned iron. — **Tin foil.** Tin reduced to a thin leaf. — **Tin'ner, Tin'man** (-măn), *n.* One who works or deals in tinware. — **Tin'ny** (-nȳ), *a.* Pertaining to, like, or abounding in, tin.

Tin'cal (tĭn'kăl), *n.* Crude borax.

Tinct (tĭnkt), *n.* Stain; color; tinge; tincture. — **Tinc'ture** (tĭnk'tūr), *n.* A shade of color; a spirituous solution of a substance; a slight taste or quality added to anything. — *v. t.* [Tinctured (-tūrd); Tincturing.] To tinge; to color; to dye; to imbue the mind of.

Tin'der (tĭn'dĕr), *n.* Something very inflammable, for kindling fire from a spark. — **Tinder box.** A box to hold tinder.

Tine (tīn), *n.* The tooth of a fork; a prong.

Ting (tĭng), *n.* A sharp sound, as of a bell. — *v. i.* To tinkle.

Tinge (tĭnj), *v. t.* [Tinged (tĭnjd); Tinging (tĭnj'ĭng).] To imbue or impregnate with something foreign; to color slightly; to dye; to stain; to tincture. — *n.* A slight infusion of some color, taste, etc.; a dye.

Tin'gle (tĭn'g'l), *v. i.* [Tingled (-gl'd); Tingling (-gl'ĭng).] To feel a thrilling sensation or sharp, pricking pain.

Tink'er (tĭnk'ĕr), *n.* A mender of metal kettles, pans, etc. — *v. i.* To mend or solder (metal wares). — *v. i.* To busy one's self in small mechanical work.

Tin'kle (tĭn'k'l), *v. i. & t.* [Tinkled (-k'ld); Tinkling (-klĭng).] To clink; to make sharp, quick sounds. — *n.* A small, sharp sound.

Tin'man, Tin'ner, Tin'ny. See under Tin, *n.*

Tin'sel (tĭn'sĕl), *n.* A shining material, more gaudy than valuable; ornamental lace. — *v. t.* [Tinseled (-sĕld) or Tinselled; Tinseling or Tinselling.] To deck out with cheap but showy ornaments.

Tint (tĭnt), *n.* A slight coloring; a feeble dye. — *v. t.* To tinge.

Ti'ny (tī'nȳ), *a.* [Tinier (tī'nĭ-ĕr); Tiniest.] Very small; little; puny.

Tip (tĭp), *n.* The end; the point; a bit of private information [*Colloq.*]; a small fee or gratuity [*Colloq.*]. — *v. t.* [Tipped (tĭpt); Tipping.] To form a point upon; to cover the tip or end of; to bestow a gift upon; to lower one end of; to throw upon the end.

Tip'pet (tĭp'pĕt), *n.* A muffler, or warm covering for the neck.

Tip'ple (tĭp'p'l), *v. i. & t.* [Tippled (-p'ld); Tippling (-plĭng).] To drink (strong liquors) habitually. — *n.* Liquor tippled; drink. — **Tip'pler** (-plĕr), *n.*

Tip'staff' (tĭp'stăf'), *n.*; *pl.* Tipstaves (-stāvz) *or* -stăvz). A constable.

Tip'sy (tĭp'sȳ), *a.* Affected with strong drink; fuddled. — **Tip'si-ly,** *adv.* — **Tip'si-ness,** *n.*

Tip'toe' (tĭp'tō'), *n.* The end of the toe.

Tip'-top' (tĭp'tŏp'), *n.* The highest or utmost degree. — *a.* Very excellent. [*Colloq.*]

Ti-rade' (tĭ-rād'), *n.* A strain of censure; invective; violent declamation.

Tire (tīr), *n.* A row or rank; a headdress; attire; apparel; an iron hoop, binding the fellies of a wheel.

Tire (tīr), *v. t.* [Tired (tīrd); Tiring.] To exhaust the strength of, by toil or labor; to weary; to fatigue; to harass. — *v. i.* To become weary; to have one's strength or patience exhausted. — **Tired'ness**, *n.* State of being wearied; weariness. — **Tire'some** (-sŭm), *a.* Fitted to tire; fatiguing; tedious. — **Tire'some-ly**, *adv.* — **Tire'some-ness**, *n.*

Tis'sue (tĭsh'ū), *n.* Cloth interwoven with gold, silver, or figured colors; a layer of matter composing an animal or vegetable body; a connected series. — **Tissue paper.** Very thin, gauzelike paper.

Tit (tĭt), *n.* A small horse; a small bird; a titmouse, or tomtit. — **Tit for tat.** An equivalent.

Tit'bit' (tĭt'bĭt'), *n.* A tidbit.

Tith'a-ble (tīth'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Subject to payment of tithes. — **Tithe** (tīth), *n.* A tenth part; a small proportion. — *v. t.* [Tithed (tīthd); Tithing.] To tax to the amount of a tenth. — **Tith'ing**, *n.* A levying or taking tithe.

Tit'il-late (tĭt'ĭl-lāt), *v. t.* To tickle. — **Tit'il-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A tickling; a pleasurable sensation.

Tit'lark' (tĭt'lärk'), *n.* A small bird of the lark kind; a pipit.

Ti'tle (tī't'l), *n.* An inscription; right; an appellation of honor; a denomination. — *v. t.* [Titled (-t'ld); Titling.] To call by a title; to entitle. — **Ti'tle-page'** (-pāj'), *n.* The page of a book which contains its title.

Blue Titmouse.

Tit'mouse' (tĭt'mous'), *n.; pl.* Titmice. A small perching bird of many species; the tit or tomtit.

Tit'ter (tĭt'ẽr), *v. i.* [Tittered (-ẽrd); Tittering.] To laugh with the tongue against the upper teeth; to giggle. — *n.* A restrained laugh.

Tit'tle (tĭt't'l), *n.* A small particle; a dot; a jot; an iota. — **Tit'tle-tat'tle** (-tăt't'l), *n.* Idle, trifling talk; empty prattle; gossip.

Tit'u-lar (tĭt'ū-lẽr), *a.* Existing in title or name only; nominal. — **Tit'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **Tit'u-lar-y** (-lă-rў), *a.* Consisting in a title; titular. — *n.* One invested with a title to an office.

To (tōō *when emphasized or alone;* tŏŏ, *obscure or unemphasized*), *prep.* Indicating approach and arrival, also motion or tendency; — opposed to *from*.

Top of Toboggan Slide.

Toad (tōd), *n.* A reptile shaped like the frog but avoiding water, and useful in gardens by feeding on noxious insects. — **Toad'eat'er** (-ēt'ẽr), *n.* A fawning parasite; a mean sycophant. — **Toad'stool'** (-stōōl'), *n.* A poisonous fungus, resembling a mushroom. — **Toad'y** (-ў), *n.* A toad-eater. — *v. t.* & *i.* [Toadied (-Id); Toadying.] To flatter meanly; to fawn.

Toast (tōst), *v. t.* To dry and scorch (bread, cheese, etc.) by the heat of a fire; to drink to the health of, or in honor of. — *n.* Bread dried and scorched; a name or sentiment honored by drinking. — **Toast'er**, *n.*

To-bac'co (tŏ-băk'kō), *n.* An American plant used for smoking and chewing, and in snuff. — **To-bac'co-nist** (-nĭst), *n.* A dealer in tobacco.

To-bog'gan (tŏ-bŏg'-gan), *n.* A Canadian sled, made of a board turned up at the end, for coasting down hill, or to be drawn over the snow by dogs. — *v. i.* To ride on a toboggan. [Written also *tarbogin.*]

Toc'sin (tŏk'sĭn), *n.* An alarm bell.

Tod (tŏd), *n.* A quantity of wool (28 pounds).

To-day' (tŏŏ-dā'), *n.* The present day. — *adv.* On this day.

Tod'dle (tŏd'd'l), *v. i.* [Toddled (-d'ld); Toddling.] To walk with short steps, as a child. — **Tod'dler**, *n.*

Tod'dy (tŏd'dў), *n.* A mixture of spirit and water sweetened.

To-do' (tŏŏ-dōō'), *n.* Bustle; stir; commotion; ado. [*Colloq.*]

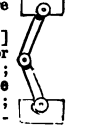
Toe (tō), *n.* One of the extremities of the foot. — *v. t.* [Toed (tōd); Toeing.] To touch with the toes; to come fully up to.

To'ga (tō'gȧ), *n.; pl.* E. Togas (-gȧz), L. Togæ (-jē). The loose outer garment of the ancient Romans.

To-geth'er (tŏŏ-gĕth'ẽr), *adv.* In the same place or time; contemporaneously; unitedly; into junction.

Tog'ger-y (tŏg'gẽr-ў), *n.* Clothes; garments; finery. [*Colloq.*]

Tog'gle (tŏg'g'l), *n.* A pin for securing a rope, bolt, etc.; a button. — **Toggle joint.** An elbow or knee joint, formed by two connected bars, which exert great outward pressure when brought into a straight line.



Toggle Joint.

Toil (toil), *v. i.* [Toiled (toild); Toiling.] To labor; to work hard. — *n.* Labor with pain and fatigue; drudgery; task; travail. — **Toil'er**, *n.* — **Toil'some** (-sŭm), *a.* Attended with toil or pain; laborious; wearisome. — **Toil'some-ness**, *n.*

Toil (toil), *n.* A net or snare for taking prey.

Toi'let (toi'lĕt), *n.* A dressing table; dress.

To-kay' (tō-kā'), *n.* A wine made at Tokay, in Hungary.

To'ken (tō'k'n), *n.* Something intended to represent something else; a sign; among printers, ten quires of paper.

Told, *imp. & p. p.* of TELL.

Tole (tōl), *v. t.* [TOLED (tōld); TOLING.] To allure by bait.

Tol'er-a-ble (tŏl'ĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being endured; supportable; sufferable; not contemptible; passable. — **Tol'er-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **Tol'er-a-bly,** *adv.* — **Tol'er-ance** (-ans), *n.* Endurance of offensive persons or opinions; toleration. — **Tol'er-ant** (-ant), *a.* Inclined to tolerate; forbearing; indulgent. — **Tol'er-ate** (-āt), *v. t.* To allow to be or to be done by not hindering; to suffer. — **Tol'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A tolerating; sufferance; freedom from bigotry, esp. in matters of religion.

Toll (tōl), *n.* A tax paid for some privilege, as of passing over a bridge or on a highway; a miller's share of the grain, taken in compensation for grinding; tax; impost. — **Toll'er, Toll gatherer, Toll'man,** *n.* One who receives or collects toll. — **Toll bridge.** A bridge where toll is paid for passing it. — **Toll'gate** (-gāt), *n.* A gate on a road where passers pay toll.

Toll (tōl), *v. t. & i.* [TOLLED (tōld); TOLLING.] To ring (a bell) with slow, measured strokes. — **Toll'er,** *n.*

Tom'a-hawk (tŏm'ȧ-hąk), *n.* A North American Indian's war hatchet. — *v. t.* [TOMAHAWKED (-hąkt); TOMAHAWKING.] To cut or kill with a tomahawk.

Tomahawk.

To-ma'to (tō-mā'tō *or* tō-mä'tō), *n.* A plant and its fruit, eaten either raw or cooked.

Tomb (tōōm), *n.* A pit for burying the dead; a grave; a vault. — *v. t.* [TOMBED (tōōmd); TOMBING.] To bury; to inter. — **Tomb'less** (-lĕs), *a.* Destitute of a tomb. — **Tomb'stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* A stone over a grave, to preserve the memory of the deceased.

Tom'boy' (tŏm'boi'), *n.* A romping girl.

Tom'cat' (tŏm'kăt'), *n.* A male cat.

Tom'cod' (tŏm'kŏd'), *n.* A small food fish abundant on the American coast soon after frost commences; the frost fish.

Tome (tōm), *n.* A ponderous volume; a book.

Tom-fool'er-y (tŏm-fōōl'ĕr-ȳ), *n.* Foolish trifling.

To-mor'row (tŏō-mŏr'rō), *n.* The day after the present. — *adv.* On the morrow.

Tom'tit' (tŏm'tĭt' *or* tŏm'tĭt'), *n.* A little bird; the titmouse.

‖Ton (tŏn), *n.* [F.] The prevailing fashion or mode; vogue.

Ton (tŭn), *n.* The weight of 2,000 or 2,240 pounds; a weight or space (about forty cubic feet) by which the burden of a ship is estimated.

Tone (tōn), *n.* Sound, or the character or quality of a sound; inflection or modulation of the voice; a whining or affected speech; musical pitch of a sound, or interval between contiguous sounds; healthy state of the body, or of mind; temper; mood; character; spirit; drift. — *v. t.* [TONED; TONING.] To utter with an affected tone; to tune. — **To tone down.** To give a lower tone or sound to; to diminish the striking characteristics of; to soften. — **Tone'less** (-lĕs), *a.* Having no tone; unmusical.

Tongs (tŏngz), *n. pl.* A two-legged instrument, for handling fire or heated metals.

Tongue (tŭng), *n.* The organ of taste and speech; discourse; a language; anything resembling an animal's tongue; as, the *tongue* of a buckle; a *tongue* of land, etc. — *v. t.* [TONGUED (tŭngd); TONGUING.] To modulate with the tongue (notes, in playing the flute, etc.); to join by means of a tongue and groove. — **To hold the tongue.** To be silent. — **Tongued** (tŭngd), *a.* Having a tongue. — **Tongue'less** (tŭng'lĕs), *a.* Having no tongue; speechless; mute. — **Tongue'-tied'** (-tīd'), *a.* Unable to speak freely.

Ton'ic (tŏn'ĭk), *a.* Relating to tones or sounds; increasing tension, strength, or the tone of the animal system. — *n.* A medicine that increases strength and gives vigor to the system.

To-night' (tŏō-nīt'), *n.* The present night, or night after the present day. — *adv.* On this night.

Ton'nage (tŭn'nĕj), *n.* The weight of goods or cubical content of a ship in tons; a duty on ships, estimated per ton.

Ton'sil (tŏn'sĭl), *n.* One of two glands in the throat.

Ton-so'ri-al (tŏn-sō'rĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to a barber, or to shaving. — **Ton'sure** (-shur), *n.* A clipping the hair, or shaving the crown of the head; the crown which Roman Catholic priests wear as a mark of their order.

Ton-tine' (tŏn-tēn'), *n.* An annuity or survivorship.

Too (tōō), *adv.* Over; more than enough; also; in addition; likewise.

Took, *imp.* of TAKE.

Tool (tōōl), *n.* An instrument to facilitate mechanical operations; an implement; a hireling or emissary. — *v. t.* [TOOLED (tōōld); TOOLING.] To shape or finish with a tool. — **Tool'ing,** *n.* Workmanship performed with a tool.

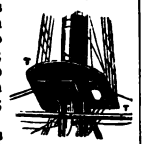
Toot (tōōt), *v. t.* To make a sound by contact of tongue and teeth; to sound a horn. — *v. t.* To blow; to sound. — **Toot'er,** *n.*

Tooth (tōōth), *n.; pl.* **TEETH** (tēth). One of the small bones attached to the jaws for chewing food; a projection; a tine; a prong. — *v. t.* [TOOTHED (tōōtht); TOOTHING.] To furnish with teeth; to indent; to cut into teeth. — **Tooth'ache'** (-āk'), *n.* Pain in the teeth. —

Permanent Teeth of the Right Side of the Upper and Under Jaw of Man. *a a* Incisors; *b* Canines; *c c* Bicuspids; *d d d* Molars; *e* Crown; *f* Neck; *g* Fang or Root.

Tooth'less (tōōth'lĕs), *a.* Having no teeth. — **Tooth'pick'** (-pĭk'), *n.* An instrument for cleaning the teeth. — **Tooth'some** (-sŭm), *a.* Grateful to the taste; palatable.

Top (tŏp), *n.* The highest part of anything; the platform at the head of a ship's lower mast; toy made to spin on its point. — *v. i.* [Topped (tŏpt); Topping.] To rise aloft; to predominate; to rise above others. — *v. t.* To cover on the top; to cap; to rise above; to surpass; to crop.



tt Top.

To'paz (tō'păz), *n.* A precious stone, generally yellowish and pellucid.

Tope (tōp), *v. i.* [Toped (tōpt); Toping.] To drink hard or to excess. — **To'per**, *n.* A drunkard; a sot.

Top'-heav'y (tŏp'hĕv'ў), *a.* Having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower.

To'phet (tō'fĕt), *n.* Hell.

Top'ic (tŏp'ĭk), *n.* A subject of discourse, argument, etc.; a matter treated of; a point; a head. — **Top'ic, Top'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to a place; local. — **Top'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Top'knot' (tŏp'nŏt'), *n.* A crest of feathers on the head of a bird; a knot or bow worn on the head by women.

Top'mast (tŏp'măst), *n.* The mast next above the lower mast.

Top'most' (tŏp'mōst'), *a.* Highest; uppermost.

To-pog'ra-phy (tō-pŏg'rȧ-fў), *n.* The description of a particular place, city, tract of land, etc.; the exact delineation of any place or region. — **To-pog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* One skilled in topography. — **Top'o-graph'ic** (tŏp'ō-grăf'ĭk), **Top'o-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to topography. — **Top'o-graph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Top'ping (tŏp'pĭng), *a.* Rising above; surpassing; proud.

Top'ple (tŏp'p'l), *v. i.* [Toppled (-p'ld); Toppling (-plĭng).] To fall forward; to pitch or tumble down.

Top'sail' (tŏp'săl'; tŏp's'l, *among seamen*), *n.* A sail extended across the topmast.

Top'sy-tur'vy (tŏp'sў-tûr'vў), *adv.* In an inverted posture; with the top or head downward; upside down.

Torch (tôrch), *n.* A light formed of a combustible substance; a flambeau. — **Torch'bear'er** (-bâr'ẽr), *n.* One who carries a torch. — **Torch'light'** (-līt'), *n.* The light of a torch.

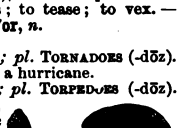
Tore, *imp.* of Tear.

Tor'ment (tôr'mĕnt), *n.* Extreme pain; anguish. — **Tor-ment'** (tôr-mĕnt'), *v. t.* To put to extreme pain; to distress; to tease; to vex. — **Tor-ment'er, Tor-ment'or**, *n.*

Torn, *p. p.* of Tear.

Tor-na'do (tôr-nā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* Tornadoes (-dōz). A violent gust of wind; a hurricane.

Tor-pe'do (tôr-pē'dō), *n.*; *pl.* Torpedoes (-dōz). A fish of the ray kind, which can give electric shocks; an apparatus for blowing up ships, etc.; a small pellet exploded by concussion.



Torpedo.

Tor'pid (tôr'pĭd), *a.* Without motion, or the power of exertion and feeling; numb; sluggish; inactive. — **Tor-pid'i-ty** (-pĭd'ĭ-tў), **Tor'pid-ness, Tor'pi-tude** (-pĭ-tūd), *n.* — **Tor'por** (tôr'pẽr), *n.* The state of being torpid; inactivity; stupidity.

Tor're-fac'tion (tôr're-făk'shŭn), *n.* A torrefying. — **Tor're-fy** (-fī), *v. t.* [Torrefied (-fīd); Torrefying.] To dry by a fire; to parch; to roast or scorch (metallic ores).

Tor'rent (tôr'rent), *n.* A violent stream; a strong current.

Tor'rid (tôr'rĭd), *a.* Parched; dried with heat; burning or parching. — **Torrid zone.** That belt of the earth between the tropics, where heat is always great.

Tor'sion (tôr'shŭn), *n.* A turning or twisting; the force with which a thread, wire, etc., untwists.

Tor'so (tôr'sō), *n.*; *pl.* E. Torsos (-sōz); It. Torsi (-sē). The trunk of a statue, mutilated of head and limbs.

Tort (tôrt), *n.* Wrong; injury done. — **Tor'tious** (tôr'shŭs), *a.* Injurious; done wrongfully.

Tor'toise (tôr'tĭs *or* -tŭs), *n.* A reptile incased in two leathery or scaly shields, and having horny jaws in place of teeth.

Tortoise.

Tor'tu-ous (tôr'tū-ŭs), *a.* Bent in different directions; twisted; wrong; deceitful.

Tor'ture (tôr'tûr), *n.* Extreme pain; anguish; agony; torment. — *v. t.* [Tortured (-tûrd); Torturing.] To put to torture; to pain extremely. — **Tor'tur-er**, *n.*

To'ry (tō'rў), *n.*; *pl.* Tories (-rĭz). One of the conservative party, as opposed to the whig or progressive party. — *a.* Pertaining to the tories. — **To'ry-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles of the tories.

Toss (tŏs), *v. t.* [Tossed (less properly Tost); Tossing.] To throw with the hand; to throw upward or with a jerk. — *v. i.* To roll and tumble; to be in commotion. — *n.* A tossing.

Tot (tŏt), *n.* Anything small.

To'tal (tō'tȧl), *a.* Full; complete; entire; integral; not divided. — *n.* The whole; the whole amount. — **To-tal'i-ty** (tō-tăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The whole sum, quantity, or amount. — **To'tal-ly**, *adv.*

Tote (tōt), *v. t.* To carry or bear. [*Colloq., Southern U. S.*]

Tot'ter (tŏt'tẽr), *v. i.* [Tottered (-tẽrd); Tottering.] To shake so as to threaten a fall; to reel; to lean.

Tou'can (tōō'kăn), *n.* A tropical American fruit-eating bird, having a very large bill.

Toucan.

Touch (tŭch), *v. t.* [Touched (tŭcht); Touching.] To come in contact with; to reach to; to attain; to feel; to affect or move; to afflict or distress. — *v. i.* To be in contact; to treat

anything slightly in discourse. — *n.* A touching; contact; the sense of feeling or common sensation; a small quantity; a little; test; proof. — **Touch'back'** (-băk') *n.* The touching a football down by a player behind his own line, when it was last impelled by an opponent. — **Touch'down'** (-doun') *n.* The touching a football down behind the enemy's goal. — **Safety touchdown.** The touching to the ground, behind one's own goal line, a ball last impelled by one of his own side. — **Touch'hole'** (-hōl') *n.* The vent of a cannon, etc., by which fire is communicated to the powder. — **Touch'ing,** *a.* Affecting; moving; pathetic. — *prep.* Concerning; relating to; with respect to. — **Touch'-me-not'** (-mē-nŏt') *n.* A plant which bursts when handled, and ejects its seeds; the squirting cucumber. — **Touch'stone'** (-stōn') *n.* A compact siliceous schist, which indicates the purity of gold and silver by the streak impressed on the stone; a test or criterion. — **Touch'wood'** (-wŏŏd') *n.* Decayed wood, used like a match for taking fire from a spark. — **Touch'y,** *a.* Peevish; irritable; irascible. — **Touch'i-ness,** *n.*

Tough (tŭf) *a.* [TOUGHER; TOUGHEST.] Flexible but not brittle; not easily broken; firm; tenacious; stiff; rigid; violent. — *n.* A rowdy. [*Colloq.*] — **Tough'ness,** *n.* — **Tough'en** (tŭf'n) *v. t.* [TOUGHENED (-'nd); TOUGHENING.] To grow tough or tougher. — *v. t.* To make tough.

Tou-pee' (tōō-pē') **Tou-pet'** (tōō-pā') *n.* A small wig.

Tour (tōōr) *n.* A going round; a journey; an excursion. — *v. i.* [TOURED (tōōrd); TOURING.] To make a tour. — **Tour'ist** (-ĭst) *n.* One who makes a tour; a traveler for pleasure.

Tour'na-ment (tōōr'nȧ-*ment or* tûr'-) *n.* A mock fight or martial contest between horsemen. — **Tour'ney** (-nĭ) *n.* A tournament. — *v. i.* To engage in a tournament; to tilt.

Tour'ni-quet (tōōr'nĭ-kĕt *or* tûr'-) *n.* [F.] A surgical bandage tightened with a screw, to check the flow of blood.

‖**Tour-nure'** (tōōr-nụr') *n.* [F.] Turn; contour; figure; a bustle.

Touse (touz) *v. t. & i.* To pull; to haul; to tear. — **Tous'er,** *n.*

Tou'sle (tou'z'l) *v. t.* To put into disorder; to tumble; to touse. [*Colloq.*]

‖**Tout'-en-sem'ble** (tōō'tän'sän'bl') *n.* [F., all together.] The general effect of a work as a whole.

Tow (tō) *v. t.* [TOWED (tōd); TOWING.] To drag (a vessel) through the water by a rope. — *n.* A towing; a vessel or group of vessels towed. — **Tow'age** (-ĕj) *n.* A towing; price paid for towing. — **Tow'boat'** *n.* A boat which is towed; a steamer for towing other vessels. — **Tow'line'** (-līn') **Tow'rope'** (-rōp') *n.* A rope for towing a vessel. — **Tow'path'** (-păth') *n.* A path, beside a canal, for the beasts that tow boats.

Tow (tō) *n.* The coarse and broken part of flax or hemp.

To'ward (tō'ẽrd) **To'wards** (tō'ẽrdz) *prep.* In the direction of; with respect to; regarding; nearly; about. — *adv.* Near; at hand; in a state of preparation. — **To'ward** (-wẽrd) *a.* Ready to do or learn; not froward; apt. — **To'ward-ness,** *n.* — **To'ward-ly** (-lĭ) *a.* Toward; docile; tractable. — **To'ward-li-ness,** *n.*

Tow'boat' *n.* See under TOW, *v. t.*

Tow'el (tou'ĕl) *n.* A cloth for wiping the hands, and for other purposes; a napkin.

Tow'er (tou'ẽr) *n.* A lofty edifice; a citadel; a fortress. — *v. i.* [TOWERED (-ẽrd); TOWERING.] To be lofty or very high; to soar; to mount. — **Tow'er-ing,** *a.* Very high; extreme; surpassing.

Tower.

Tow'line' **Tow'path'** See under TOW, *v. t.*

Town (toun) *n.* A collection of houses larger than a village; the inhabitants of a town; a township; a metropolis or its inhabitants. — **Town'ship,** *n.* The district or territory of a town. — **Towns'man** (tounz'*man*) *n.; pl.* TOWNSMEN (-*men*). A resident of a town; one of the same town with another. — **Town talk.** The common talk or gossip of a place; the subject of common conversation.

Tox'i-col'o-gy (tŏks'ĭ-kŏl'ō-jĭ) *n.* The science of poisons, their effects, antidotes, etc. — **Tox'i-co-log'ic-al** (-kō-lŏj'ĭ-k*al*) *a.* Pertaining to toxicology.

Toy (toi) *n.* A plaything for children; a trifle; folly; sport. — *v. i.* [TOYED (toid); TOYING.] To dally amorously; to trifle; to wanton. — **Toy'er,** *n.* — **Toy'man** (-*man*) *n.; pl.* TOYMEN. One who deals in toys.

Trace (trās) *n.* A mark; a footprint; a track; a token; one of the two straps, etc., attaching a horse to a vehicle. — *v. t.* [TRACED (trāst); TRACING.] To delineate with marks; to copy (a drawing) by following the lines and marking them on a sheet superimposed; to follow the trace or track of. — **Trace'a-ble,** *a.* Capable of being traced. — **Tra'cer-y** (trā'sẽr-ĭ) *n.* Ornamental carving in architecture.

Tra'che-a (trā'kē-ȧ, *L.* trȧ-kē'ȧ) *n.; pl.* TRACHEÆ (-ē). The windpipe.

Track (trăk) *n.* A mark left by something passing, or by the foot; a trace; a vestige; a road; a path; a way; the line of rails of a railroad. — *v. t.* [TRACKED (trăkt); TRACKING.] To follow by traces; to tow (a vessel). — **Track'age** (-ĕj) *n.* A towing (a boat). — **Track'less,** *a.* Having no track; untrodden.

Tract (trăkt) *n.* Something drawn out or extended; a region (of land or water) of indefinite extent; a written discourse; a short treatise on practical religion.

Tract'a-ble (trăkt'ȧ-b'l) *a.* Easily led or managed; docile; practicable; feasible. — **Tract'a-ble-ness, Tract'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ) *n.*

Tract'ile (trăkt'ĭl) *a.* Capable of being drawn out in length; ductile. — **Trac-til'i-ty** (trăk-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ) *n.*

Trac'tion (trăk'shŭn) *n.* A drawing. — **Tract'ive** (trăkt'ĭv) *a.* Drawing; pulling; attracting.

Trade (trād) *n.* Exchange of commodities by barter; commerce; traffic; a business which one has learned and carries on; mechanical

employment; men of the same occupation; *pl.* the trade winds. — *v. i. & t.* To barter, or to buy and sell; to traffic; to bargain. — **Trad'er** (trād'ĕr), *n.* — **Trade'mark'** (trād'märk'), *n.* A distinguishing mark used by a manufacturer on his goods; a label. — **Trades'man** (trādz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* TRADESMEN. One who trades; a shopkeeper; a mechanic or artificer. — **Trades union, Trade union.** A combination among workmen for maintaining their wages, hours of labor, customs, etc. — **Trade wind.** A periodical wind in or near the torrid zone, very serviceable to navigators, and hence to trade.

Tra-di'tion (trȧ-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A delivering into the hands of another; the oral delivery of opinions and customs, from father to son; knowledge transmitted without written memorials. — **Tra-di'tion-al** (-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, tradition. — **Tra-di'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Tra-di'tion-a-ry** (-ȧ-rȳ), *a.* Traditional.

Tra-duce' (trȧ-dūs'), *v. t.* [TRADUCED (-dūst'); TRADUCING.] To represent as blamable; to misrepresent; to calumniate; to defame; to depreciate; to slander. — **Tra-du'cer** (-dū'sẽr), *n.*

Tra-duc'tion (trȧ-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* Derivation; propagation; a transferring; transportation.

Traf'fic (trăf'fĭk), *n.* Commerce; dealing; trade; movement of goods and passengers on railroads, vessels, etc. — *v. i. & t.* [TRAFFICKED (-fĭkt); TRAFFICKING.] To buy and sell; to barter; to trade. — **Traf'fick-er**, *n.*

Trag'a-canth (trăg'ȧ-kănth), *n.* The gum of several plants, used medicinally, in confectionery, as a substitute for gum arabic, etc.

Tra-ge'di-an (trȧ-jē'dĭ-*an*), *n.* An actor or a writer of tragedy. — ‖**Tra-gé'dienne'** (trȧ-zhā'-dyĕn'; *E.* trȧ-jē'dĭ-ĕn'), *n.* A woman who plays in tragedy.

Trag'o-dy (trăj'ĕ-dȳ), *n.*; *pl.* TRAGEDIES (-dĭz). A dramatic representation of some signal action by illustrious persons, generally resulting fatally; a fatal and mournful event; a loss of life by violence. — **Trag'ic** (-ĭk), **Trag'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to tragedy; fatal to life; calamitous; mournful; expressive of sorrow. — **Trag'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Trag'ic-al-ness**, *n.* — **Trag'i-com'e-dy** (-kŏm'ĕ-dȳ), *n.* A composition which unites tragedy and comedy. — **Trag'i-com'ic** (-ĭk), **Trag'i-com'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to tragi-comedy.

Trail (trāl), *v. t. & i.* [TRAILED (trāld); TRAILING.] To drag along the ground; to draw out. — *n.* Scent left on the ground by an animal; anything drawn to length; a train.

Train (trān), *v. t.* [TRAINED (trānd); TRAINING.] To draw along; to trail; to entice; to teach and form by practice; to exercise; to discipline; to direct or form (plants) by growth, lopping, or pruning. — *n.* A thing drawn along; that which is in the hinder part or rear; a number of followers; a retinue; a series; regular method; process; a line of gunpowder, to fire a charge; a connected line of cars on a railroad; the trailing part of a long garment. — **Train'er**, *n.* — **Train'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being trained. — **Train'bear'er** (-bâr'ẽr), *n.* An attendant who bears up the train of a garment.

Train' oil' (trān' oil'). Oil boiled from the blubber or fat of whales.

Trait (trāt), *n.* A stroke; a marked feature or peculiarity.

Trai'tor (trā'tẽr), *n.* One who violates his allegiance; one guilty of treason; a betrayer. — **Trai'tor-ess** (-ĕs), **Trai'tress** (-trĕs), *n.* A woman who betrays. — **Trai'tor-ous** (-tẽr-ŭs), *a.* Guilty of treason; treacherous; perfidious; disloyal. — **Trai'tor-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Trai'tor-ous-ness**, *n.*

Tra-ject' (trȧ-jĕkt'), *v. t.* To throw or cast through. — **Tra-jec'tion** (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* A trajecting; a throwing or casting through or across; emission. — **Tra-ject'o-ry** (-jĕk'tŏ-rȳ), *n.* The curve which a moving body describes in space.

Tram (trăm), *n.* A coal wagon used in English mines; a rail or track of a tramroad. — **Tram'-road'** (-rōd'), **Tram'way'** (-wā'), *n.* A road for easy transit of trains or wagons, by smooth blocks of stone, beams of wood, or plates or rails of iron.

Tram'mel (trăm'mĕl), *n.* A shackle; a hook; an impediment to progress or freedom. — *v. t.* [TRAMMELED (-mĕld) or TRAMMELLED; TRAMMELING or TRAMMELLING.] To confine; to hamper; to shackle. — **Tram'mel-er**, *n.*

Tra-mon'tane (trȧ-mŏn'tān *or* trăm'ŏn-tān), *a.* Lying or being beyond the mountain; foreign; barbarous.

Tramp (trămp), *v. t. & i.* [TRAMPED (trămt); TRAMPING.] To tread; to travel. — *n.* The sound of the foot in walking or marching; a foot journey; a foot traveler; a vagrant.

Tram'ple (trăm'p'l), *v. i.* [TRAMPLED (-p'ld); TRAMPLING (-plĭng).] To tread under foot; to prostrate by treading. — **Tram'pler**, *n.*

Trance (trăns), *n.* A state of insensibility; ecstasy; catalepsy.

Tran'quil (trăn'kwĭl), *a.* Quiet; calm; undisturbed. — **Tran'quil-ly**, *adv.* — **Tran'quil-ness, Tran-quil'li-ty** (trăn-kwĭl'lĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Tran'quil-ize** (-ĭz), **Tran'quil-lize**, *v. t.* [TRANQUILIZED (-ĭzd) or TRANQUILLIZED; TRANQUILIZING (-ĭ'zĭng) or TRANQUILLIZING.] To render tranquil; to quiet; to compose; to soothe; to pacify. — **Tran'quil-i'zer, Tran'quil-li'zẽr**, *n.*

Trans-act' (trăns-ăkt'), *v. t.* To do; to perform; to manage. — **Trans-act'or** (-ẽr), *n.* — **Trans-ac'tion** (-ăk'shŭn), *n.* A doing or performing; thing done; an affair; an action; a process.

Trans-al'pine (trăns-ăl'pĭn *or* -pīn), *a.* Lying beyond the Alps (in regard to Rome, that is, north or west of the Alps): — opposed to *cisalpine.*

Trans'at-lan'tic (trănz'ăt-lăn'tĭk), *a.* Being beyond the Atlantic.

Tran-scend' (trăn-sĕnd') *v. t.* To rise above; to surmount; to go beyond; to surpass; to excel; to exceed. — **Tran-scend'ent** (-ent), *a.* Very excellent; surpassing others; exceeding the bounds of human knowledge. — **Tran-scend'ent-ly**, *adv.* — **Tran-scend'ent-ness, Tran-scend'-ence** (-ens), **Tran-scend'en-cy** (-en-sȳ), *n.* — **Tran'scen-den'tal** (trăn'sĕn-dĕn'*tal*), *a.* Supereminent; surpassing others; beyond the reach of ordinary experience or knowledge; abstruse; vague; illusive. — **Tran'scen-den'tal-ly**, *adv.* — **Tran'scen-den'tal-ness**, *n.* — **Tran'-scen-den'tal-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* The transcending or going beyond empiricism; a philosophical system which claims universal knowledge; that which is vague and illusive in philosophy. — **Tran'scen-den'tal-ist**, *n.* One who professes transcendentalism.

Tran-scribe' (trăn-skrīb'), *v. t.* [TRANSCRIBED (-skrībd'); TRANSCRIBING.] To write over again; to copy. — **Tran-scrib'er**, *n.* — **Tran'-script** (-skrĭpt), *n.* A thing transcribed; a written copy; an imitation. — **Tran-scrip'tion** (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* A transcribing or copying.

Tran'sept (trăn'sĕpt), *n.* A part of a church cross the body or nave at right angles.

Trans-fer' (trăns-fĕr'), *v. t.* [TRANSFERRED (-fĕrd'); TRANSFERRING.] To convey from one place or person to another; to sell; to alienate. — **Trans'fer** (trăns'fĕr), *n.* A transferring; conveyance; removal. — **Trans-fer'rer** (-fĕr'-rĕr), *n.* — **Trans-fer'a-ble** (-fĕr'ȧ-b'l *or* -fĕr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being transferred; negotiable. — **Trans'fer-ence** (trăns'fĕr-*ens*), **Trans-fer'rence** (trăns-fĕr'*rens or* -fĕr'rens), *n.* A transferring; transfer. — **Trans-fer'ri-ble** (-rĭ-b'l), *a.* Transferable.

Trans-fig'u-ra'tion (trăns-fĭg'ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* A change of form; a feast (August 6) commemorating the changed appearance of our Savior on the mount. — **Trans-fig'ure** (-fĭg'ūr), *v. t.* [TRANSFIGURED (-ūrd); TRANSFIGURING.] To change the appearance of; to transform.

Trans-fix' (trăns-fĭks'), *v. t.* To pierce through.

Trans-form' (trăns-fôrm'), *v. t.* [TRANSFORMED (-fôrmd'); TRANSFORMING.] To change the form of; to metamorphose; to transmute. — **Trans'for-ma'tion** (-fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* A transforming; transfiguration.

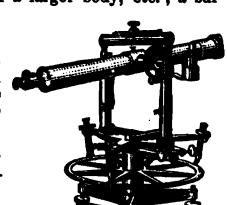
Trans-fuse' (trăns-fūz'), *v. t.* [TRANSFUSED (-fūzd'); TRANSFUSING.] To pour out of one (vessel, etc.) into another. — **Trans-fu'si-ble** (-fū'zĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being transfused. — **Trans-fu'sion** (-zhŭn), *n.* A transfusing.

Trans-gress' (trăns-grĕs'), *v. t.* [TRANSGRESSED (-grĕst'); TRANSGRESSING.] To overpass (a rule); to break or violate (a law). — *v. i.* To sin. — **Trans-gres'sion** (-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A transgressing; a fault; an offense; a crime; misdeed. — **Trans-gress'ive** (trăns-grĕs'ĭv), *a.* Disposed to transgress; faulty. — **Trans-gress'or** (-ẽr), *n.*

Tran-ship', *v. t.* See TRANSSHIP.

Tran'sient (trăn'shent), *a.* Passing; of short duration; momentary; fleeting; evanescent. — **Tran'sient-ly**, *adv.* — **Tran'sient-ness**, *n.*

Trans'it (trăns'ĭt), *n.* A passing; a passage; a line of conveyance; a passage of a heavenly body over a meridian, through the field of a telescope, across the disk of a larger body, etc.; a surveyor's instrument, for measuring angles.



Surveyor's Transit.

Tran-si'tion (trăn-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* A passing from one place or state to another; change. — **Tran-si'tion-al**, *a.* Containing or denoting transition.

Tran'si-tive (trăn'sĭ-tĭv), *a.* Effected by transference; expressing action by an agent upon an object. — **Tran'si-tive-ly**, *adv.* In a transitive manner.

Tran'si-to-ry (trăn'sĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Continuing only for a short time; transient; short-lived. — **Tran'si-to-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **Tran'si-to-ri-ness**, *n.*

Trans-late' (trăns-lāt'), *v. t.* To remove from one place or condition to another; to transform; to render into another language; to interpret. — **Trans-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A translating; a version. — **Trans-lat'or** (-lāt'ẽr), *n.*

Trans-lit'er-ate (trăns-lĭt'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* To express by different (usually simpler) alphabetic characters.

Trans-lu'cent (trăns-lū'sent), *a.* Transmitting light, but not fully transparent; pellucid. — **Trans-lu'cence** (-sens), **Trans-lu'cen-cy** (-sen-sĭ), *n.* Partial transparency.

Trans'ma-rine' (trăns'mȧ-rēn'), *a.* Lying beyond the sea.

Trans'mi-grant (trăns'mĭ-grant), *a.* Migrating. — **Trans'mi-grate** (-grāt), *v. i.* To pass from one country to another for residence; to migrate. — **Trans'mi-gra'tor** (-grā'tẽr), *n.* — **Trans'mi-gra'tion** (-shŭn), *n.* A migrating; the passing of the soul into another body.

Trans-mis'si-ble (trăns-mĭs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being transmitted, or of being passed through any substance. — **Trans-mis'sion** (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A transmitting, or state of being transmitted; a legal right to transmit any inheritance, right, or privilege, to one's heirs or successors. — **Trans-mis'sive** (-mĭs'sĭv), *a.* Capable of being transmitted. — **Trans-mit'** (-mĭt'), *v. t.* [TRANSMITTED; TRANSMITTING.] To pass over or through; to send from one person or place to another. — **Trans-mit'ter**, *n.* — **Trans-mit'ti-ble** (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* Transmissible.

Trans-mut'a-ble (trăns-mūt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being transmuted. — **Trans-mut'a-bly**, *adv.* — **Trans'mu-ta'tion** (trăns'mū-tā'shŭn), *n.* A transmuting; the change or reduction of one geometrical figure or body into an equivalent one of a different form. — **Trans-mute'** (-mūt'), *v. t.* To change from one nature, form, or substance, into another; to transform.

Tran'som (trăn'sŭm), *n.* A cross beam or bar; a lintel. — **Transom window.** A window divided into two parts by a transom.

a a a Transoms.

Trans-par'ent (trăns-pâr'ent), *a.* Transmitting light, so that bodies can be distinctly seen; clear; bright; limpid; lucid. — **Trans-par'ent-ly**, *adv.* — **Trans-par'ent-ness**, *n.* — **Trans-par'en-cy** (-en-sĭ), *n.* Transparentness; anything transparent; a picture on thin cloth, glass, porcelain, etc., shown clearly by natural or artificial light shining through it.

Tran-spic'u-ous (trăn-spĭk'ū-ŭs), *a.* Transparent.

Trans-pierce' (trăns-pērs'), *v. t.* [TRANSPIERCED (-pērst'); TRANSPIERCING.] To pierce through; to penetrate.

Tran-spire' (trăn-spīr'), *v. t.* [TRANSPIRED; TRANSPIRING.] To emit through the skin; to send off in vapor. — *v. i.* To pass off in perspiration or vapor; to become public; to come to pass. — **Tran'spi-ra'tion** (-spĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* A passing through pores.

Trans-plant' (trăns-plănt'), *v. t.* To remove and plant in another place. — **Trans'plan-ta'tion** (-plăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* A transplanting.

Trans-port' (trăns-pōrt'), *v. t.* To convey from one place to another; to remove; to carry (a criminal) into banishment; to delight exceedingly. — **Trans'port** (trăns'pōrt), *n.* Transportation; carriage; a ship for transporting (soldiers, stores, etc., from one place to another, or convicts to their destination); vehement emotion; passion; a convict transported to exile. — **Trans-port'a-ble** (-pōrt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being transported. — **Trans'por-ta'tion** (-pŏr-tā'shŭn), *n.* A transporting; removal; conveyance; banishment. — **Trans-port'er**, *n.*

Trans-pose' (trăns-pōz'), *v. t.* [TRANSPOSED; TRANSPOSING.] To change the place or order of; to substitute one for the other. — **Trans-pos'al** (-*al*), **Trans'po-si'tion** (-pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A transposing.

Trans-ship' (trăns-shĭp'), *v. t.* To transfer from one ship or other conveyance to another.

Tran'sub-stan'ti-ate (trăn'sŭb-stăn'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To change into another substance. — **Tran'-sub-stan'ti-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A change into another substance; the Roman Catholic doctrine that the bread and wine in the eucharist are converted into the body and blood of Christ.

Tran-sude' (trăn-sūd'), *v. i.* To pass through pores, as sweat. — **Tran'su-da'tion** (-sū-dā'shŭn), *n.* A transuding.

Trans-verse' (trăns-vĕrs'), *a.* Lying across, or in a crosswise direction. — *n.* The longer axis of an ellipse. — **Trans-verse'ly**, *adv.* — **Trans-ver'sal** (-vĕr'sal), *a.* Running or lying across. — *n.* A straight or curved line intersecting a geometrical system of other lines.

Trap (trăp), *n.* A snare; a contrivance for catching animals; an ambush; a stratagem; a drain pipe for removing water from sinks, etc., without escape of sewer gas; a wagon or light vehicle [*Colloq.*] — *v. t.* & *i.* [TRAPPED (trăpt); TRAPPING.] To catch (game, foul gases, etc.) in a trap; to insnare. — **Trap'per**, *n.* — **Trap'door'** (-dōr'), *n.* A door, in a floor or roof, which shuts close like a valve. — **Trapdoor spider.** A large spider whose nest is a vertical hole in the ground, closed with a hinged lid, like a trapdoor.

Trapdoor Spider.

Trap (trăp), *n.* A heavy, igneous rock, like basalt, etc.

Trap (trăp), *v. t.* [TRAPPED (trăpt); TRAPPING.] To adorn; to decorate. — **Trap'pings** (-pĭngz), *n. pl.* Decorations; ornaments for horses. — **Traps**, *n. pl.* Small portable articles; goods; things; furniture. [*Colloq.*]

Tra-pan' (trȧ-păn'), *v. t.* [TRAPANNED (-păn'd'); TRAPANNING.] To trap; to entrap; to insnare. — *n.* A snare; a stratagem. — **Tra-pan'ner**, *n.*

Tra-peze' (trȧ-pēz'), *n.* A trapezium; a swinging bar, with suspended rods, for gymnastic performances. — **Tra-pe'zi-um** (-pē'zĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. TRAPEZIUMS (-ŭmz); L. TRAPEZIA (-ȧ). A geometrical plane figure contained under four right lines, of which no two are parallel.

Trap'e-zoid (trăp'ĕ-zoid), *n.* A geometrical plane figure of four sides, two of which are parallel to each other.

Trap'per, *n.* See under TRAP, a snare.

Trap'pings, *n. pl.* See under TRAP, to adorn.

Trash (trăsh), *n.* Anything worthless; stuff good for nothing; loppings of trees, bruised canes, etc. — **Trash'y** (-ĭ), *a.* [TRASHIER (-ĭ-ẽr); TRASHIEST.] Like trash; waste; worthless.

Trav'ail (trăv'ăl), *v. i.* [TRAVAILED (trăv'ăld); TRAVAILING.] To toil; to suffer the pangs of childbirth. — *n.* Severe toil; parturition.

Trav'el (trăv'ĕl), *v. i.* [TRAVELED (-ĕld) or TRAVELLED; TRAVELING or TRAVELLING.] To go on foot; to walk; to pass to a distant place; to journey. — *v. t.* To journey over. — *n.* A traveling; *pl.* an account of occurrences during a journey. — **Trav'el-er**, **Trav'el-ler**, *n.*

Trav'erse (trăv'ẽrs), *a.* Transverse; lying across something else. — *n.* Anything that traverses, crosses, thwarts, or obstructs; a barrier; a legal denial of matter alleged by the opposite party. — *v. t.* [TRAVERSED (-ẽrst); TRAVERSING.] To cross; to thwart; to wander over; to pass over and view; to make formal denial of what the opposite party has alleged in legal proceedings. — **Trav'ers-er**, *n.*

Trav'es-ty (trăv'ĕs-tĭ), *n.* A burlesque of a work; a parody. — *v. t.* [TRAVESTIED (-tĭd); TRAVESTYING.] To translate or parody so as to render ludicrous.

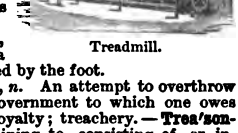
Trawl (trȧl), *n.* A trawl net; a long fishing line, having short lines with baited hooks attached to it. — *v. i.* To take fish with a trawl. — **Trawl'er**, *n.* — **Trawl net.** A drag net for catching fish near the bottom of the water.

Tray (trā), *n.* A small trough; a waiter or salver.

Treach'er-ous (trĕch'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Like a traitor; involving treachery; betraying a trust; faithless; false; insidious; plotting. — **Treach'er-y** (-ĭ), *n.* Violation of allegiance, faith, or confidence; treasonable or perfidious conduct.

Trea'cle (trē'k'l), *n.* Thick sirup produced in refining sugar; molasses.

Tread (trĕd), *v. i.* [*imp.* TROD (trŏd); *p. p.* TRODDEN (-d'n), TROD; *p. pr.* TREADING.] To step; to set the foot; to walk or go. — *v. t.* To walk upon; to trample. — *n.* A treading; manner of stepping; gait; the flat part of a stair on which the foot is set; the part of a car wheel that bears upon a rail. — **Tread'er**, *n.* — **Tread'-mill'** (trĕd'mĭl'), *n.* A mill worked by persons (usually convicts) who tread on steps forming the periphery of a wheel that revolves under their weight; a monotonous round of toil.



Treadmill.

Trea'dle (trĕd''l), *n.* The part of a loom, etc., moved by the foot.

Trea'son (trē'z'n), *n.* An attempt to overthrow or betray the government to which one owes allegiance; disloyalty; treachery. — **Trea'son-a-ble**, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or involving, treason; traitorous; insidious. — **Trea'-son-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Trea'son-a-bly**, *adv.*

Treas'ure (trĕzh'ûr), *n.* Wealth accumulated; a stock of money in reserve; anything very much valued. — *v. t.* [TREASURED (-ûrd); TREASURING.] To collect and lay up for future use; to hoard. — **Treas'ur-er**, *n.* One in charge of a treasure or treasury, or of collected funds. — **Treas'ur-y** (-ỹ), *n.* A place where valuables, esp. public revenues, are kept; the department of a government having charge of the finances.

Treat (trēt), *v. t.* To manage; to use; to deal with; to entertain with food or drink, or other gratification. — *v. i.* To discourse; to handle a subject; to negotiate; to give an entertainment. — *n.* An entertainment; something which affords much pleasure. — **Treat'er**, *n.* — **Trea'tise** (trē'tĭs), *n.* A composition treating of a particular subject; a discourse. — **Treat'ment** (trēt'ment), *n.* Manner in which a subject is treated, or anything is used; behavior; usage; application of remedies. — **Trea'ty** (trē'tỹ), *n.* A treating for adjustment of differences; negotiation; a league or contract between nations or sovereigns.

Tre'ble (trĕb'l), *a.* Threefold; triple; acute or sharp in sound. — *n.* Highest of the four parts in music; soprano. — *v. t.* & *i.* [TREBLED (-'ld); TREBLING.] To make or become thrice as much or threefold. — **Tre'bly** (trĕb'lỹ), *adv.*

Tree (trē), *n.* A plant of the largest class, woody, branched, perennial, and generally having a single stock instead of a cluster; piece of timber, or thing made of timber. — *v. t.* [TREED (trēd); TREEING.] To drive to or up a tree; to fit with, or stretch upon, a tree.

Tree'nail' (trē'nāl'; *commonly* trŭn'nĕl), *n.* A wooden pin, for fastening planks of a ship to the timbers.

Tre'foil' (trē'foil'), *n.* A three-leaved plant of many species, including clover; an architectural ornament of three cusps in a circle, resembling three-leaved clover.

Trefoils.

Trel'lis (trĕl'lĭs), *n.* A frame of lattice-work, for supporting plants, for a screen, etc.

Trem'ble (trĕm'b'l), *v. i.* [TREMBLED (-b'ld); TREMBLING.] To shake or quake; to quiver; to shiver; to totter; to quaver. — *n.* A shaking or quivering. — **Trem'bler**, *n.*

Tre-men'dous (trē-mĕn'dŭs), *a.* Fitted to excite fear or terror; dreadful; frightful; horrible; awful. — **Tre-men'dous-ly**, *adv.* — **Tre-men'dous-ness**, *n.*

Tre'mor (trē'mŏr *or* trĕm'ŏr), *n.* An involuntary trembling; a shivering or shaking; a vibratory motion. — **Trem'u-lous** (trĕm'ū-lŭs), *a.* Shaking; quivering. — **Trem'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **Trem'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

Trench (trĕnch), *v. t.* [TRENCHED (trĕncht); TRENCHING.] To cut or dig (a ditch, a channel, a long hollow in the earth, etc.). — *v. i.* To encroach. — *n.* A long, narrow cut in the earth; a ditch. — **Trench'er**, *n.*

Trench'ant (trĕnch'ant), *a.* Fitted to trench or cut; cutting; sharp; unsparing; severe.

Trench'er (trĕnch'ẽr), *n.* A large wooden plate; the table or pleasures of the table; food. — **Trench'er-man** (-man), *n.*; *pl.* TRENCHER-MEN (-men). A great eater; a gormandizer.

Trend (trĕnd), *v. i.* To have a particular direction; to run; to tend. — *n.* Inclination; tendency; direction.

Tre-pan' (trē-păn'), *n.* A surgeon's cylindrical saw turned like a gimlet. — *v. t.* [TREPANNED (-păn'd'); TREPANNING.] To perforate (the skull), with a trepan, and take out a piece.

Tre-pan' (trē-păn'), *v. t.* To trapan; to insnare. — *n.* A snare; a trapan. — **Tre-pan'ner**, *n.*

Tre-pang' (trē-păng'), *n.* The sea cucumber; sea slug; bêche de mer.

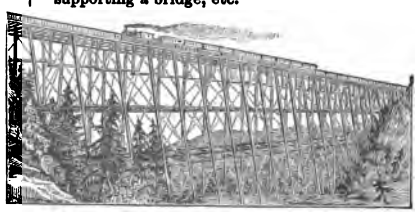
Tre-phine' (trē-fīn' *or* -fēn'), *n.* An instrument for trepanning. — *v. t.* [TREPHINED (-find' *or* -fēnd'); TREPHINING.] To perforate with a trephine; to trepan.

Trep'i-da'tion (trĕp'ĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* An involuntary trembling; tremor; a state of terror; agitation; emotion; fear.

Tres'pass (trĕs'pas), *v. i.* [TRESPASSED (-past); TRESPASSING.] To pass unlawfully upon another's land; to intrude; to injure or annoy another; to violate duty. — *n.* Any injury or transgression; a legal action for injuries accompanied with force. — **Tres'pass-er**, *n.*

Tress (trĕs), *n.* A braid or curl of hair; a ringlet.

Tres'tle (trĕs'l), *n.* A support for anything; a framework of posts or piles and crossbeams, supporting a bridge, etc.



Trestle.

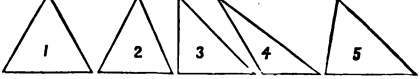
Tret (trĕt), *n.* An allowance to purchasers for waste or refuse matter in commodities.

Trey (trā), *n.* A three at cards or dice.

Tri'ad (trī'ăd), *n.* A union of three.

Tri'al (trī'al), *n.* A trying; a test; an exertion of strength; experiment; anything which tries, afflicts, or tempts; a legal examination in a cause before a competent tribunal.

Tri'an'gle (trī'ăn'g'l), *n.* A geometrical figure bounded by three lines, and containing three angles; a bar of steel in the form of a triangle, and set vibrating by blows from a rod. — **Tri'an'gled** (-g'ld), **Tri-an'gu-lar** (trī-ăn'gū-lẽr), *a.* Having three angles. — **Tri-an'gu-late** (-lāt), *v. t.* To survey by means of a series of measured triangles; to make triangular. — **Tri-an'gu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Measurement by triangles.



Triangles. 1 Equilateral Triangle; 2 Isosceles Triangle; 3 Right-angled Triangle; 4 Obtuse-angled Triangle; 5 Scalene Triangle. 1, 2, and 5, are also Acute-angled Triangles.

Tribe (trīb), *n.* A family or race; a division, class, or distinct portion.

Trib'u-la'tion (trĭb'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* Affliction.

Tri-bu'nal (trī-bū'nal), *n.* A court of justice.

Trib'une (trĭb'ūn), *n.* An ancient Roman magistrate chosen to protect the people from oppression by the patricians or nobles; a bench from which speeches were delivered.

Trib'u-ta-ry (trĭb'ū-tă-rȳ), *a.* Paying tribute to another; subordinate; inferior; yielding supplies; contributing. — *n.* One who pays tribute to another; a stream which pours its waters into a larger stream; an affluent.

Trib'ute (trĭb'ūt), *n.* A tax paid as acknowledgment of submission, or as the price of peace and protection.

Trice (trīs), *v. t.* To tie up by a rope.

Trice (trīs), *n.* A very short time; a moment.

‖Tri-chi'na (trĭ-kī'nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* TRICHINÆ (-nē). A deadly animal parasite in the muscles of animals, and sometimes in man. — **‖Trich'i-ni'a-sis** (trĭk'ĭ-nī'ȧ-sĭs), **‖Trich'i-no'sis** (-nō'sĭs), *n.* The disease caused by trichina in the muscles. — **Trich'i-nous** (trĭk'ĭ-nŭs *or* trĭ-kī'nŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or affected with, trichina.

Trichinæ. The Larval Worm in the encysted state imbedded in the Human Muscle. Much enlarged.

Trick (trĭk), *n.* Artifice or stratagem; a sly or ingenious procedure; a particular habit or manner; a peculiarity; the whole number of cards played in one round of a game, being one card for each player. — *v. t.* [TRICKED (trĭkt); TRICKING.] To deceive; to cheat; to dress; to decorate; to adorn. — *v. i.* To live by fraud. — **Trick'y** (-ȳ), **Trick'ish**, *a.* Given to tricks; knavish. — **Trick'ish-ness**, *n.* — **Trick'ster**, *n.* One given to tricks; a deceiver; a cheat.

Tric'kle (trĭk'k'l), *v. i.* [TRICKLED (-k'ld); TRICKLING.] To flow in a small stream; to run in drops.

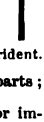
Tri'col'or (trī'kŭl'ẽr), *n.* The French banner of three colors, blue, white, and red. — **Tri'col'ored** (-ẽrd), *a.* Composed of three colors.

‖Tri'cot' (trē'kō'), *n.* Cloth woven from woolen, silk, or cotton, so as to resemble knitted work.

Tri-cus'pid (trī-kŭs'pĭd), *a.* Having three cusps or points.

Tri'cy-cle (trī'sĭ-k'l), *n.* A three-wheeled velocipede.

Tri'dent (trī'dent), *n.* A scepter or spear with three prongs; a three-pronged fish-spear. — *a.* Having three teeth or prongs. — **Tri-den'tate** (trĭ-dĕn'tāt), **Tri-den'tated** (-tā-tĕd), *a.* Trident.



Trident.

Tri-en'ni-al (trī-ĕn'nĭ-al), *a.* Continuing three years; happening once in three years. — **Tri-en'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

Tri'er (trī'ẽr), *n.* One who tries.

Tri'fid (trī'fĭd), *a.* Divided into three parts; three-cleft.

Tri'fle (trī'f'l), *n.* A thing of little value or importance; a dish composed of cake, with syllabub. — *v. i.* [TRIFLED (-f'ld); TRIFLING (-flĭng).] To act or talk with levity. — **Tri'fler**, *n.* — **Tri'fling**, *a.* Trivial; inconsiderable. — *n.* Light conduct; frivolity. — **Tri'fling-ly**, *adv.*

Tri-fo'li-ate (trī-fō'lĭ-āt), **Tri-fo'li-a'ted** (-ā'tĕd), *a.* Having three leaves.

Tri'form (trī'fôrm), *a.* Having a triple form or shape.

Trig (trĭg), *v. t.* To stop (a wheel) by placing something under it; to scotch.

Trig (trĭg), *a.* Spruce; dapper; trim; neat.

Trig'ger (trĭg'gẽr), *n.* A catch to hold a wheel or other mechanism; esp., the catch or lever in a firearm, whose liberation looses the lock for striking fire. — **Trigger fish.** A food fish of the southern coast of the United States, whose rough skin is used as sandpaper for scouring and polishing.

Trigger Fish. 1/12

Tri'glyph (trī'glĭf), *n.* An ornament in the frieze of Doric columns.

Tri'gon (trī'gŏn), *n.* A triangle. — **Trig'o-nal** (trĭg'ō-nal), *a.* Triangular. — **Trig'o-nom'e-try** (-nŏm'ē-trȳ), *n.* Science of triangles, their measurement, etc. — **Trig'o-no-met'ric** (-nō-mĕt'rĭk), **Trig'o-no-met'ric-al** (-rĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, performed by, or according to the rules of, trigonometry. — **Trig'o-no-met'ric-al-ly**, *adv.*

Tri'graph (trī'grȧf), *n.* Three letters combined in one sound or syllable.

Tri-he'dral (trī-hē'dral), *a.* Having three equal sides or faces. — **Tri-he'dron** (-drŏn), *n.* A figure having three equal sides.

Tri-lat'er-al (trī-lăt'ẽr-al), *a.* Having three sides.

Tri-lit'er-al (trī-lĭt'ẽr-al), *a.* Consisting of three letters. — *n.* A word of three letters.

Trill (trĭl), *n.* A shake or quaver of the voice in singing. — *v. t.* & *i.* [TRILLED (trĭld); TRILLING.] To shake; to quaver.

Trill (trĭl), *v. i.* To trickle.

Tril'lion (trĭl'yŭn), *n.* By English notation, the third power of a million, or a unit with 18 ciphers annexed; by French (and American) notation, the fourth power of a thousand, or a unit with 12 ciphers annexed.

Trim (trĭm), *a.* [TRIMMER (-mẽr); TRIMMEST.] Fitly adjusted; in order for service or use; compact; snug; neat. — *v. t.* [TRIMMED (trĭmd); TRIMMING.] To make trim; to adjust; to dress; to decorate; to make ready by cutting or shortening; to clip or lop; to dress (timber); to smooth; to adjust (a ship) by disposing her cargo equally; to balance. — *v. i.* To balance; to fluctuate between parties, seeking to please each. — *n.* Dress; gear; state or condition. — **Trim'ly**, *adv.* — **Trim'ness**, *n.* — **Trim'mer**, *n.* One who trims; a timeserver. — **Trim'ming**, *n.* Act of a trimmer; anything serving to trim, adjust, ornament, etc.; *pl.* ornamental appendages of a garment; concomitants of a dish; a relish.

Trim'e-ter (trĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* A poetical division of verse, consisting of three measures. — **Tri-met'ric-al** (trī-mĕt'rĭ-kal), *a.* Consisting of three poetical measures.

Tri'nal (trī'nal), **Trine** (trīn), *a.* Threefold. — **Trine**, *n.* The distance of 120 degrees, or one third of the zodiac, between planets.

Trin'i-ta'ri-an (trĭn'ĭ-tā'rĭ-*an*), *a.* Pertaining to the Trinity. — *n.* One who believes the doctrine of the Trinity. — **Trin'i-ta'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Doctrine of Trinitarians. — **Trin'i-ty** (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The union of three persons (the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit) in one Godhead.

Trin'ket (trĭn'kĕt), *n.* A small ornament, as a jewel, ring, etc.

Tri-no'mi-al (trī-nō'mĭ-*al*), *n.* A mathematical quantity consisting of three terms.

Tri'o (trī'ō *or* trē'ō), *n.* Three persons acting together; a musical composition for three parts.

Trip (trĭp), *v. i.* [Tripped (trĭpt); Tripping.] To step lightly and quickly; to skip; to stumble; to lose footing; to make a false movement; to err. — *v. t.* To cause to take a false step or to fall; to supplant; to catch; to convict; to loose (an anchor) from the bottom. — *n.* A quick, light step; a brief voyage; an excursion or jaunt; a misstep; a loss of balance; a slight error; a mistake. — **Trip'per**, *n.*

Trip'ar-tite (trĭp'ar-tīt *or* trĭ-pär'tīt), *a.* Divided into three parts; made between three parties.

Tripe (trīp), *n.* The entrails; the large stomach of ruminating animals, prepared for food.

Trip'e-dal (trĭp'ē-*dal*), *a.* Having three feet.

Tri-per'son-al (trī-pĕr'sŭn-*al*), *a.* Consisting of three persons. — **Tri-per'son-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Existence of three persons in one Godhead; trinity.

Tri-pet'al-ous (trī-pĕt'*al*-ŭs), *a.* Having three petals or flower leaves.

Trip' ham'mer (trĭp' hăm'mĕr). A heavy hammer at the end of a beam, raised, tilted, or tripped, by projecting teeth on a revolving shaft; a tilt hammer.

Triph'thong (trĭf'thŏng *or* trĭp'-), *n.* A combination of three vowels in a single syllable or sound, as *ieu* in *adieu*. — **Triph-thon'gal** (-thŏn'*gal*), *a.* Pertaining to a triphthong.

Tri'ple (trĭp''l), *a.* Treble; threefold. — *v. t.* [Tripled (-'ld); Tripling.] To make thrice as much or as many; to treble. — **Trip'let** (-lĕt), *n.* Three of a kind, or three united; three verses rhyming together; three musical notes sung or played in the time of two. — **Trip'li-cate** (-lĭ-kāt), *a.* Made thrice as much; threefold; tripled. — *n.* Anything corresponding to two others of the same kind. — **Trip'li-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A tripling or making threefold. — **Tri-plic'i-ty** (trĭ-plĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Tri'pod (trī'pŏd), *n.* A vessel supported on three feet; a three-legged frame, for supporting a surveyor's instrument, etc.

Trip'o-li (trĭp'ŏ-lĭ), *n.* An earthy substance (originally brought from Tripoli, in Africa), for polishing stones and metals.

Trip'ping (trĭp'pĭng), *n.* Act of one who trips; a light dance. — *a.* Quick; nimble. — **Trip'ping-ly**, *adv.*

Tri'reme (trī'rēm), *n.* A galley with three ranks of oars on a side.

Tri-sect' (trĭ-sĕkt'), *v. t.* To cut into three equal parts. — **Tri-sec'tion** (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* The division (of an angle, etc.) into three equal parts.

Tris'yl-lab'ic (trĭs'sĭl-lăb'ĭk), **Tris'yl-lab'ic-al** (-lăb'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to a trisyllable; having three syllables. — **Tri-syl'la-ble** (trĭs-sĭl'lă-b'l *or* trĭs'sĭl'-), *n.* A word of three syllables.

Trite (trīt), *a.* Worn out; used until so common as to have lost its interest; hackneyed. — **Trite'ly**, *adv.* — **Trite'ness**, *n.*

Tri'the-ism (trī'thē-ĭz'm), *n.* Belief that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three distinct Gods. — **Tri'the-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* A believer in tritheism. — **Tri'the-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), **Tri'the-is'tic-al** (-tĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to tritheism.

Trit'u-ra-ble (trĭt'ū-rā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being triturated. — **Trit'u-rate** (-rāt), *v. t.* To rub, bruise, or thrash; to rub or grind to fine powder. — **Trit'u-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* A triturating.

Tri'umph (trī'ŭmf), *n.* A display in honor of a decisive victory; exultation for success; victory. — *v. i.* [Triumphed (-ŭmft); Triumphing.] To celebrate victory; to exult in an advantage gained; to meet with success; to prevail. — **Tri'umph-er**, *n.* — **Tri-um'phal** (trĭ-ŭm'*fal*), *a.* Pertaining to, indicating, or in honor of, a triumph. — **Tri-um'phant** (-*fant*), *a.* Rejoicing for victory; celebrating victory; victorious. — **Tri-um'phant-ly**, *adv.*

Tri-um'vir (trĭ-ŭm'vẽr), *n.*; *pl.* L. Triumviri (-vĭ-rī), E. Triumvirs (-vẽrz). One of three men united in office. — **Tri-um'vi-rate** (-vĭ-rāt), *n.* Government by three in coalition; an association of three in office or authority.

Tri'une (trī'ūn), *a.* Being three in one. — **Tri-u'ni-ty** (trĭ-ū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being triune; trinity.

Triv'et (trĭv'ĕt), *n.* A three-legged stool, table, etc.; a trevet.

Triv'i-al (trĭv'ĭ-*al*), *a.* Of little worth or importance; inconsiderable; trifling. — **Triv'i-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Triv'i-al-ness**, *n.* — **Triv'i-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Trivialness; anything trivial; a trifle.

Tri'week'ly (trī'wēk'lĭ), *a.* Performed or happening three times a week. — *n.* A publication issued thrice a week.

Tro'car (trō'kär), *n.* A surgical instrument for tapping, as in dropsy.

Tro-cha'ic (trō-kā'ĭk), *n.* A trochaic verse or measure. — **Tro-cha'ic**, **Tro-cha'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, trochees. — **Tro'chee** (trō'kē), *n.* A poetic foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short, or the first accented and the second unaccented.

Tro'che (trō'kē), *n.* A preparation of medicine in a cake, to be dissolved in the mouth, and slowly swallowed, as a demulcent; a tablet; a lozenge.

Trod, **Trod'den**. See Tread.

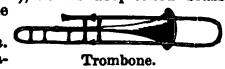
Trog'lo-dyte (trŏg'lŏ-dīt), *n.* A dweller in a subterranean cave.

Troll (trōl), *v. t.* [Trolled (trōld); Trolling.] To roll; to turn; to sing in successive sounds or loudly and freely; to fish for; to allure. — *v. i.* To roll; to run about; to fish with a reel.

Troll (trōl), *n.* A goblin, in Scandinavian mythology, inhabiting caves, hills, etc.

Trol'lop (trŏl'lŭp), *n.* A woman loosely dressed; a slattern; a slut.

Trom'bone (trŏm'bōn), *n.* A deep-toned brass instrument of the trumpet kind.



Trombone.

Tromp (trŏmp), *n.* A blowing apparatus, used in furnaces.

Troop (trōop), *n.* A collection of people; a com-

pany; a multitude; *pl.* soldiers collectively; an army; small body of cavalry. — *v. i.* [TROOPED (trōōpt); TROOPING.] To move in numbers; to gather in crowds; to go forward in haste. — **Troop'er** (trōōp'ẽr), *n.* A horse soldier.

Trope (trōp), *n.* Use of a word or expression in a figurative sense.

Tro'phy (trō'fy), *n.* A memorial of victory.

Trop'ic (trŏp'ĭk), *n.* One of the two small circles which the sun just reaches at its greatest declination north or south; *pl.* the regions lying between the tropics. — **Trop'ic, Trop'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or being within, the tropics; very hot.

Trot (trŏt), *v. i.* & *t.* [TROTTED; TROTTING.] To move in the gait called a *trot;* to walk or move fast; to run. — *n.* The pace of a horse, faster than a walk, when he lifts one fore foot and the opposite hind foot at the same time. — **Trot'ter,** *n.* A beast that trots; the foot of an animal, esp. of a sheep.

Troth (trŏth), *n.* Belief; fidelity; veracity.

Trou'ble (trŭb'l), *v. t.* [TROUBLED (-ld); TROUBLING.] To put into confused motion; to agitate; to disturb; to distress; to annoy; to molest. — *n.* Affliction; perplexity; annoyance; calamity; misfortune; adversity; embarrassment; misery. — **Trou'bler,** *n.* — **Trou'ble-some** (-sŭm), *a.* Giving trouble, disturbance, or inconvenience; vexatious; disgusting; irksome; burdensome; wearisome; importunate. — **Trou'ble-some-ly,** *adv.* — **Trou'ble-some-ness,** *n.* — **Trou'blous** (-lŭs), *a.* Full of trouble or commotion; tumultuous; full of affliction.

Trough (trŏf), *n.* A long, hollow vessel, channel, receptacle, or depression.

Trounce (trouns), *v. t.* [TROUNCED (trounst); TROUNCING.] To punish or beat severely.

‖**Troupe** (trōōp), *n.* [F.] A troop; a company of performers in a play or opera.

Trou'sers (trou'zẽrz), *n. pl.* A man's loose garment extending from waist to knee or ankle; pantaloons.

‖**Trous-seau'** (trōō-sō'), *n.* [F.] A bride's outfit.

Trout (trout), *n.* A fresh-water food fish variegated with spots.

Tro'ver (trō'vẽr), *n.* A legal action to recover goods found and not delivered to the owner on demand.

Trow (trō), *v. i.* To believe; to trust. [*Obs.*]

Trow'el (trou'ẽl), *n.* A mason's tool for spreading and dressing mortar, breaking bricks, etc.; a gardener's tool for digging, resembling a mason's trowel.

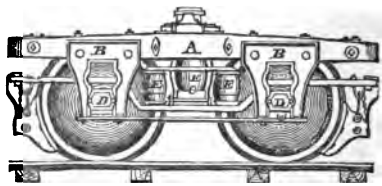
Troy (troi), *n.*, **Troy weight** (wāt). The weight of 12 ounces to the pound, by which gold, silver, jewels, etc., are weighed.

Tru'an-cy (trŭ'an-sy), *n.* A playing, or being, truant. — **Tru'ant** (-ant), *a.* Wandering from business; shirking duty. — *n.* One who stays away from duty; an idler; a shirk; a pupil who stays away from school without leave.

Truce (trŭs), *n.* A temporary cessation of hostilities, for negotiation; an armistice; a short quiet. — **Flag of truce.** A white flag shown by a combatant, whereupon hostilities are suspended.

Truck (trŭk), *v. i.* & *t.* [TRUCKED (trŭkt); TRUCKING.] To exchange (commodities); to barter; to deal. — *n.* Exchange; barter; vegetables and garden stuff; small commodities. — **Truck'age** (-ăj), *n.* A bartering; exchange. — **Truck'er, Truck'man,** *n.* A dealer in truck.

Truck (trŭk), *n.* A small solid wheel; a low cart, or a swiveling frame with wheels, springs, etc., under one end of a locomotive or car. —



Side View of Railway Truck.

A Truck Frame; *B* Axle Guard; *C* Swing Beam; *D* Axle Box; *E* Rubber Springs.

Truck'er, Truck'man, *n.* One who conveys goods on a truck. — **Truck'age** (-ăj), *n.* Charge for conveyance on a truck.

Truc'kle (trŭk'k'l), *n.* A small wheel or caster. — *v. i.* To yield obsequiously to another; to submit; to cringe. — **Truc'kle-bed'** (-bĕd'), *n.* A bed on wheels, that may be pushed under another; a trundle-bed.

Tru'cu-lence (trų'kū-lens), **Tru'cu-len-cy** (-lensy), *n.* Quality of being truculent; ferocity. — **Tru'cu-lent** (-lent), *a.* Fierce; savage; destructive; ruthless. — **Tru'cu-lent-ly,** *adv.*

Trudge (trŭj), *v. i.* [TRUDGED (trŭjd); TRUDGING.] To go on foot; to jog along.

True (trų), *a.* Conformable to fact, to the actual state of things, or to a rule or pattern; exact; faithful to friends, to promises, etc.; loyal; genuine; real. — **Tru'ly,** *adv.* — **True'ness,** *n.*

Truf'fle (trų'f'l *or* trŭf'f'l), *n.* An eatable mushroom, growing underground.

Tru'ism (trų'ĭz'm), *n.* An undoubted or self-evident truth.

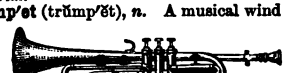
Tru'ly, *adv.* See under TRUE, *a.*

Trump (trŭmp), *n.* A wind instrument of music; a trumpet. — *v. t.* [TRUMPED (trŭmt); TRUMPING.] To trick or impose upon; to fabricate (a charge or accusation), — with *up.*

Trump (trŭmp), *n.* One of the suit of cards which takes any card of another suit. — *v. t.* & *i.* To play, or take with, a trump.

Trump'er-y (trŭmp'ẽr-y), *n.* Something which deceives by false show or pretenses; worthless but showy matter; rubbish. — *a.* Worthless; trivial.

Trump'et (trŭmp'ĕt), *n.* A musical wind instru-



Modern Trumpet with Pistons.

ment. — *v. t.* [TRUMPETED; TRUMPETING.] To publish by sound of trumpet; to proclaim loudly. — **Trump'et-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Trun'cate (trŭn'kāt), *v. t.* To cut off; to lop; to maim. — *a.* Appearing as if cut off at the tip. — **Trun'ca-ted** (-kā-tĕd), *a.* Cut off; cut short; maimed. — **Truncated cone** *or* **pyramid.**

A cone or pyramid whose vertex is cut off by a plane parallel to its base. — **Trun-ca'tion** (trŭn-kā'shŭn *or* trŭn-), *n.* A truncating or cutting off.

Trun'cheon (trŭn'shŭn *or* -chŭn), *n.* A short staff; a baton, or staff of command.

Trun'dle (trŭn'd'l), *n.* A little wheel. — *v. t. & i.* [TRUNDLED (-d'ld); TRUNDLING.] To roll or move, as on little wheels or as a hoop. — **Trun'dle-bed'** (-bĕd'), *n.* A low bed on little wheels, that can be pushed under a higher bed; a truckle-bed.

Trunk (trŭnk), *n.* The stem or body of a tree; the body of an animal; the main body of anything; the snout or proboscis of an elephant; a chest for clothes, etc.; a portmanteau.

Trun'nel (trŭn'nĕl), *n.* A wooden pin or plug; a treenail.

Trun'nion (trŭn'yŭn), *n.* A knob on each side of a cannon, to support it.

Truss (trŭs), *n.* A bundle (of hay, straw, etc.); a bandage or apparatus for ruptures; a framework in building for sustaining weight, and transmitting pressure vertically. — *v. t.* To bind close; to skewer (a fowl for cooking).

Trust (trŭst), *n.* Reliance on the integrity, justice, or other sound principle of another; credit; belief; faith; hope. — *v. t.* To place confidence in; to rely on; to believe; to credit; to venture confidently. — *v. i.* To confide; to be credulous or confident; to sell upon a promise to pay. — **Trust'er**, *n.* — **Trus-tee'** (trŭs-tē'), *n.* One to whom property is legally committed in trust. — **Trust'ful** (trŭst'fụl), *n.* Full of trust; trusting; confiding. — **Trust'-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Trust'ful-ness**, *n.* — **Trust'y** (-ỹ), *a.* [TRUSTIER (-ĭ-ẽr); TRUSTIEST.] Fit to be trusted; trustworthy; not liable to fail; strong; firm. — **Trust'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Trust'i-ness**, *n.* — **Trust'wor'thy** (-wûr'thỹ), *a.* Worthy of trust or confidence; trusty. — **Trust'-wor'thi-ness**, *n.*

Truth (trụth), *n.* The quality of being true; conformity to fact or to rule; fidelity; veracity; honesty; virtue; reality; a verified fact; an established principle. — **Truth'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Full of truth; veracious; reliable. — **Truth'-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Truth'ful-ness**, *n.*

Try (trī), *v. t. & i.* [TRIED (trīd); TRYING.] To endeavor; to attempt; to test. — **Try'ing**, *a.* Adapted to try, or put to severe trial; severe.

Tset'se (tĕt'sē), **Tzet'ze, Tset'ze**, *n.* A venomous African fly, whose bite is poisonous or fatal to horses and cattle.

Tub (tŭb), *n.* An open wooden vessel used for various purposes; the contents of a tub. — *v. t.* [TUBBED (tŭbd); TUBBING.] To plant or set in a tub. — *v. i.* To bathe.

Tube (tūb), *n.* A hollow cylinder; a pipe; a conduit. — *v. t.* [TUBED (tūbd); TUBING.] To furnish with tubes.

Tu'ber (tū'bẽr), *n.* A fleshy, rounded stem or root. — **Tu'ber-cle** (-k'l), *n.* A small mass of diseased matter; esp., the deposit accompanying scrofula or phthisis. — **Tu-ber'cu-lar** (tū-bẽr'kū-lẽr), *a.* Having, or affected with, tubercles. — **Tu'ber-ous** (tū'bẽr-ŭs), *a.* Covered with knobby prominences; consisting of, or containing, tubers. — **Tu'ber-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* State of being tuberous; a prominence on a bone, to which muscles and ligaments are attached.

Tube'rose' (tūb'rōz' *or* tū'bẽr-ōz'), *n.* A plant with a tuberous root and fragrant flowers.

Tub'ing (tūb'ĭng), *n.* A making tubes; a series of tubes; a piece of a tube; material for tubes. — **Tu'bu-lar** (tū'bū-lẽr), *a.* Formed like, or consisting of, a tube or pipe; fistular. — **Tubu-**

Britannia Tubular Bridge.

lar bridge. A bridge formed like a hollow trunk or tube, and made of iron plates riveted together. — **Tu'bu-late** (-bū-lāt), **Tu'bu-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Tubular; having a tube. — **Tu'-bule** (tū'būl), *n.* A little tube. — **Tu'bu-lous** (-bū-lŭs), *a.* Resembling a tube; hollow; containing small tubes.

Tuck (tŭk), *n.* A horizontal fold in a garment. — *v. t.* [TUCKED (tŭkt); TUCKING.] To press in or together; to fold under. — **Tuck'er**, *n.* One that tucks; a part of a dress covering the breast.

Tues'day (tūz'dā), *n.* The third day of the week; the day following Monday.

Tu'fa (tū'fá *or* tōō'fá), **Tuff** (tŭf), *n.* A soft or porous stone.

Tuft (tŭft), *n.* A bunch of grass, hair, etc.; a cluster; a clump. — *v. t.* To separate into, or adorn with, tufts. — **Tuf'ty** (-ỹ), *a.* Abounding with, or growing in, tufts or clusters.

Tug (tŭg), *v. t. & i.* [TUGGED (tŭgd); TUGGING.] To pull or draw strongly; to drag; to struggle. — *n.* A strong pull; a steam vessel to tow ships; a trace of a harness. — **Tug'ger**, *n.*

Tu-i'tion (tū-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Superintending care; guardianship; teaching; instruction; money paid for instruction. — **Tu-i'tion-a-ry** (-ā-rỹ), *a.* Pertaining to tuition.

Tu'lip (tū'lĭp), *n.* A bulbous plant or its flower.

Tulle (tụl), *n.* A French silk open work or lace.

Tum'ble (tŭm'b'l), *v. i.* [TUMBLED (-b'ld); TUMBLING.] To roll about by turning; to roll down; to be precipitated. — *v. t.* To turn over; to roll or move in a rough or unceremonious manner; to disturb; to rumple. — *n.* A tumbling or rolling over; a fall. — **Tum'bler**, *n.* One who tumbles; the part of a lock which detains the bolt in its place; a drinking glass; a kind of pigeon which tumbles or turns over in flight.

Tulip.

Tum'brel (tŭm'brĕl), **Tum'bril** (-brĭl), *n.* A cucking stool; a rough cart; a kind of basket.

Tu'mid (tū'mĭd), *a.* Swelled or distended; protuberant; pompous; bombastic; turgid. — **Tu'me-fac'tion** (tū'mĕ-făk'shŭn), *n.* A tumefying; a tumor; a swelling. — **Tu'me-fy** (-fī), *v. t.* & *i.* [TUMEFIED (-fīd); TUMEFYING.] To swell. — **Tu-mid'i-ty** (tū-mĭd'ĭ-tȳ), **Tu'mid-ness**, *n.* — **Tu'mor** (tū'mĕr), *n.* A morbid swelling, or growth, on the body.

Tu'mu-lar (tū'mū-lẽr), **Tu'mu-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* Consisting in a heap or hillock.

Tu'mult (tū'mŭlt), *n.* Commotion, disturbance, or agitation of a multitude; uproar; high excitement; hurly-burly; hubbub; brawl; riot. — **Tu-mul'tu-a-ry** (tū-mŭl'tū-ā-rȳ), *a.* Producing tumult; disorderly; riotous; confused. — **Tu-mul'tu-a-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.* — **Tu-mul'tu-a-ri-ness**, *n.* — **Tu-mul'tu-ous** (-tŭs), *a.* Full of tumult; agitated; disturbed; turbulent; violent; boisterous; lawless; riotous. — **Tu-mul'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Tu-mul'tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

‖**Tu'mu-lus** (tū'mū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* TUMULI (-lī). [L.] A hillock, esp. one raised over a grave.

Tun (tŭn), *n.* A large cask; a measure for liquids, that for wine containing 4 hogsheads, or 252 gallons. — *v. t.* [TUNNED (tŭnd); TUNNING.] To put into tuns or casks.

Tune (tūn), *n.* A series of musical tones for voice or instrument; a melody; an air; harmony; concord. — *v. t.* [TUNED; TUNING.] To put into a proper state; to harmonize. — *v. i.* To form accordant musical sounds. — **Tun'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being tuned; musical; tuneful. — **Tune'ful**, *a.* Harmonious; musical. — **Tune'less**, *a.* Without tune.

Tung'sten (tŭng'stĕn), *n.* A brittle metal, nearly as hard as steel, and fused with difficulty.

Tu'nic (tū'nĭk), *n.* An ancient under-garment for both sexes; a membrane; an integument. — **Tu'ni-cle** (-nĭ-k'l), *n.* A natural covering; an ecclesiastical robe.

Tun'nage, *n.* See TONNAGE.

Tun'nel (tŭn'nĕl), *n.* A vessel, broad at one end, and having a tube at the other, for conveying liquor into casks, bottles, etc.; a flue for smoke; an artificial passage underground for railroads, in mines, etc. — *v. t.* [TUNNELED (-nĕld) or TUNNELLED; TUNNELING or TUNNELLING.] To form into, or like, a tunnel; to open a passage through (a mountain) or under (a river, etc.).

Tun'ny (tŭn'nȳ), *n.* A large food fish of the Mackerel family.

Tur'ban (tûr'ban), *n.* An Oriental headdress.

Tur'bid (tûr'bĭd), *a.* Having the lees or sediment disturbed; foul; muddy; thick.

Tur'bi-nate (tûr'bĭ-nāt), **Tur'bi-na'ted** (-nā'tĕd), *a.* Shaped like a top; spiral; twisted. — **Tur'bine** (-bĭn), *n.* A horizontal water wheel, turned by pressure of falling water against its curved floats.

Tur'bot (tûr'bŭt), *n.* A salt-water food fish, of round, flat form.

Tur'bu-lence (tûr'bū-lens), *n.* State of being turbulent; tumult; insubordination; rioting. — **Tur'bu-lent** (-lent), *a.* In commotion; tumultuous; riotous; seditious; refractory. — **Tur'bu-lent-ly**, *adv.*

Tu-reen' (tū-rēn'), *n.* A large, deep vessel for soup, etc.

Turf (tûrf), *n.* The upper stratum of earth filled with roots; sod; peat; the race course; horse racing. — *v. t.* [TURFED (tûrft); TURFING.] To cover with turf or sod. — **Turf'y** (-ȳ), *a.* [TURFIER (-ĭ-ẽr); TURFIEST.] Abounding with, covered with, or like, turf; pertaining to the race ground; sporting. — **Turf'i-ness**, *n.*

Common Cock Turkey.

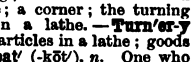
Tur-ges'cence (tûr-jĕs'sens), **Tur-ges'cen-cy** (-sen-sȳ), *n.* A swelling, or being turgid; pompousness; bombast. — **Tur-ges'cent** (-sent), *a.* Swelling; growing big. — **Tur'gid** (tûr'jĭd), *a.* Distended unnaturally; swelled; bloated; tumid; pompous; bombastic. — **Tur-gid'i-ty** (tûr-jĭd'ĭ-tȳ), **Tur'gid-ness**, *n.*

Tur'key (tûr'kȳ), *n.* A large American domestic fowl, valued for food. — **Turkey buzzard.** An American vulture, somewhat resembling the turkey. — **Turkey red.** A brilliant red imparted by madder to cottons, calicoes, etc.; cloth thus dyed.

Tur'mer-ic (tûr'mĕr-ĭk), *n.* An East Indian plant; also, its root, used for dyeing and as a medicine.

Tur'moil (tûr'moil; *sometimes* tûr-moil'), *n.* Harassing labor; trouble; tumult.

Turn (tûrn), *v. t.* & *i.* [TURNED (tûrnd); TURNING.] To move or go round; to revolve; to change; to make or become acid. — *n.* A turning; a revolution; a change; a vicissitude; a bend; purpose; convenience. — **Turn'er**, *n.* — **Turn'ing**, *a.* Winding; devious. — *n.* A turn or winding; a flexure; a corner; the turning or shaping articles in a lathe. — **Turn'er-y** (-ẽr-ȳ), *n.* A shaping articles in a lathe; goods thus made. — **Turn'coat'** (-kōt'), *n.* One who changes his side or his principles; a renegade; a deserter. — **Turn'-buc'kle** (-bŭk'k'l), *n.* A metallic loop, with a screw thread at one end and a swivel at the other, for tightening a rod, stay, etc. — **Turn plate.** A turntable.



Turn-buckle.

Tur'nip (tûr'nĭp), *n.* A plant of the cabbage kind, having an edible, solid, bulbous root.

Turn'key' (tûrn'kē'), *n.*; *pl.* TURNKEYS (-kēz'). One in charge of the keys of a prison.

Turn'-out' (tûrn'out'), *n.*; *pl.* TURN-OUTS (-outs'). A coming forth; a side track on a railroad; a shunt; an equipage; a strike of laborers, etc.

Turn'o'ver (tûrn'ō'vẽr), *n.* A turning over; a kind of pie. — *a.* Capable of being turned over.

Turn'pike' (tûrn'pīk'), *n.* A tollgate; a turnpike road. — *v. t.* [TURNPIKED (-pīkt'); TURNPIKING.] To form (a road) in the manner of a turnpike road. — **Turnpike road.** A road on which turnpikes or tollgates are established by law.

Turn'spit' (tûrn'spĭt'), *n.* One who turns a spit, or is engaged in some menial office; a variety of dog formerly employed to turn a spit.

Turn'stile' (tûrn'stīl'), *n.* A revolving frame in a footpath; a turnpike; an arrangement for registering the number of persons passing through a gateway.

Turnstile.

Turn'ta'ble (tûrn'tā'b'l), *n.* A revolving platform, for turning cars, locomotives, etc., in a different direction.

‖**Turn've-rein'** (tōōrn'fe-rīn'), *n.* An association of gymnasts and athletes.

Tur'pen-tine (tûr'pĕn-tīn), *n.* A resinous substance obtained from various trees.

Tur'pi-tude (tûr'pĭ-tūd), *n.* Inherent baseness; vileness of character.

Tur-quoise' (tûr-koiz' *or* -kēz'), **Tur-quois'**, *n.* A bluish-green precious stone.

Tur'ret (tûr'rĕt), *n.* A small spire or tower. — **Tur'ret-ed**, *a.* Formed like, or having, turrets.

Tur'tle (tûr't'l), *n.* A bird of the Pigeon family; a turtledove. — **Tur'tle-dove'** (-dŭv'), *n.* A kind of pigeon.

Tur'tle (tûr't'l), *n.* A tortoise; esp., the large sea tortoise. — **Tur'tler** (-tlĕr), *n.* One who catches turtles.

Turtle.

Tus'can (tŭs'kan), *a.* Pertaining to Tuscany, in Italy, or to a certain ancient and simple order of architecture.

Tush (tŭsh), *interj.* Pshaw! — an exclamation of rebuke or contempt.

Tusk (tŭsk), *n.* A long, pointed tooth of certain rapacious animals. — **Tusked** (tŭskt), *a.* Having tusks.

Tus'sle (tŭs's'l), *n.* A struggle; a conflict; a scuffle. — *v. i.* To struggle or wrestle.

Tut (tŭt), *interj.* Be still; — an exclamation for checking or rebuking.

Tu'te-lage (tū'tē-lĭj), *n.* Guardianship; protection; guidance; care. — **Tu'te-lar** (tū'tē-lĕr), **Tu'te-la-ry** (-lē-rў), *a.* Guardian; protecting.

Tu'tor (tū'tĕr), *n.* One who protects, or has the care of, another; a teacher; a college instructor of lower rank than a professor. — *v. t.* [TUTORED (-tĕrd); TUTORING.] To teach; to instruct; to treat with authority or severity. — **Tu'tor-age** (-āj), *n.* Office of a tutor; guardianship. — **Tu'tor-ess**, *n.* A female tutor; a governess. — **Tu-to'ri-al** (tū-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Belonging to, or exercised by, a tutor.

Twad'dle (twŏd'd'l), *v. i.* To talk in a weak and silly manner; to prate. — *n.* Silly talk; senseless verbiage; gabble. — **Twad'dler** (-dlĕr), *n.*

Twain (twān), *a.* & *n.* Two; — nearly obsolete.

Twang (twăng), *v. t.* & *t.* [TWANGED (twăngd); TWANGING.] To sound like a stretched string, suddenly pulled. — *n.* A harsh, quick sound, like that of a vibrating string; a nasal sound of the voice.

Twat'tle (twŏt't'l), *v. i.* To prate; to twaddle.

Tweak (twēk), *v. t.* To pinch and pull with a sudden jerk and twist; to twitch. — *n.* A sharp pinch or jerk; distress.

Tweed (twēd), *n.* A twilled stuff used for summer clothing.

Twee'dle (twē'd'l), *v. t.* To handle lightly; to coax; to allure.

Twee'zers (twē'zĕrz), *n. pl.* Small pincers to pluck out hairs, etc.

Twelfth (twĕlfth), *a.* The second after the tenth; next succeeding the eleventh; — the ordinal of twelve; being one of twelve parts into which a thing is divided. — *n.* One of twelve equal parts; a musical interval comprising an octave and a fifth. — **Twelve** (twĕlv), *a.* One more than eleven; twice six; a dozen. — *n.* The sum of ten and two; a symbol representing twelve units, as 12, or xii. — **Twelve'month** (-mŭnth), *n.* A year, which consists of twelve calendar months.

Twen'ti-eth (twĕn'tĭ-ĕth), *a.* Next in order after the nineteenth; — the ordinal of twenty; being one of twenty parts into which a thing is divided. — *n.* One of twenty equal parts; a musical interval comprising two octaves and a sixth. — **Twon'ty** (-tў), *a.* One more than nineteen; twice ten. — *n.* The number next following nineteen; twice ten; a symbol representing twenty units, as 20, or xx.

Twice (twīs), *adv.* Two times; doubly; in twofold quantity.

Twid'dle (twĭd'd'l), *v. t.* To touch lightly, or play with; to twirl with the fingers.

Twi'fal'low (twĭ'făl'lō), *v. t.* [TWIFALLOWED (-lōd); TWIFALLOWING.] To plow a second time (land that is fallowed).

Twig (twĭg), *n.* A small shoot of a tree or other plant.

Twig (twĭg), *v. t.* & *i.* [TWIGGED (twĭgd); TWIGGING.] To understand; to see; to observe slyly. [*Colloq.*]

Twi'light' (twī'līt'), *n.* The faint light between daylight and dark; an uncertain view. — *a.* Imperfectly illuminated; done by twilight.

Twill (twĭl), *v. t.* [TWILLED (twĭld); TWILLING.] To weave (cloth) so as to produce diagonal ribs in the surface. — *n.* An appearance of ribs; a fabric woven with a twill.

Twin (twĭn), *n.* One of two produced at a birth. — *a.* Being one of two born at a birth, or one of a pair much alike.

Twine (twīn), *v. t.* & *i.* [TWINED (twīnd); TWINING.] To twist together; to wind; to embrace. — *n.* Strong twisted thread; a cord; a string.

Twinge (twĭnj), *v. t.* [TWINGED (twĭnjd); TWINGING.] To pull with a twitch; to pinch; to tweak; to torment with sharp pains. — *v. i.* To have a sudden, sharp, local pain. — *n.* A pinch; a momentary, darting, local pain.

Twin'kle (twĭn'k'l), *v. i.* [TWINKLED (-k'ld); TWINKLING.] To open and shut the eye rapidly; to blink; to wink; to sparkle. — *n.* A wink; the time of a wink; a twinkling. — **Twin'kling**, *n.* A wink; a sparkling; the time of a wink; a moment; an instant.

Twirl (twĕrl), *v. t.* & *i.* [TWIRLED (twĕrld); TWIRLING.] To whirl round; to turn rapidly. — *n.* A rapid circular motion; a whirling.

Twist (twĭst), *v. t.* & *i.* To contort; to pervert; to wind; to weave; to insinuate. — *n.* A contortion; a bending; a thing formed by twisting or uniting the parts. — **Twist'er**, *n.*

Twit (twĭt), *v. t.* [TWITTED; TWITTING.] To reproach with a fault, defect, misfortune, etc.; to upbraid; to taunt.

Twitch (twĭch), *v. t.* [TWITCHED (twĭcht); TWITCHING.] To pull with a sudden jerk; to snatch. — *n.* A short, quick pull or jerk.

Twit'ter (twĭt'ẽr), *v. i.* [TWITTERED (-ẽrd); TWITTERING.] To make a succession of small, intermitted noises; to titter; to giggle. — *n.* A small noise, like that of a singing bird; a slight agitation of the nerves; a titter; a giggle.

Two (tōō), *a.* One and one. — *n.* The sum of one and one; a symbol representing two units, as 2, or ii. — **In two.** Asunder; into two parts; in halves. — **Two'-edged'** (tōō'ĕjd'), *a.* Having two edges, or edges on both sides. — **Two'fold'** (-fōld'), *a.* Double; duplicate. — *adv.* In a double degree; doubly. — **Two'-hand'ed** (-hănd'ĕd), *a.* Having two hands; used with both hands. — **Two'pence** (tŭp'ĕns *or* tōō'pĕns *or* tŭp'ens), *n.* A small coin worth two pennies; a trifle. — **Two'pen-ny** (tŭp'ĕn-nĭ *or* tōō'pĕn-nĭ), *a.* Worth twopence; insignificant.

Tyke (tīk), *n.* A dog, or a contemptible fellow; a cur; a tike.

Tym'bal (tĭm'bal), *n.* A kettle-drum.

Metal Type.

Tym'pan (tĭm'pan), *n.* In architecture, a panel or tympanum; in printing presses, a frame to hold the sheets of paper to be impressed. — **Tym'pa-num** (-pă-nŭm), *n.* The drum of the ear; in architecture, the face of a pediment, die of a pedestal, or panel of a door.

Type (tīp), *n.* The mark or impression of something; a stamp; kind; sort; the representative of a species or group; a token; a sign; a printer's raised letter, figure, etc., cast in metal or cut in wood; types collectively. — **Type'set'ter** (-sĕt'tẽr), *n.* One that sets type for printing; a compositor; a machine for setting type. — **Type'writ'er** (-rit'ẽr), *n.* An instrument for writing by means of type; one who uses such an instrument.

☞ The types which compose an ordinary book font consist of Roman CAPITALS, SMALL CAPITALS, and lower-case letters, and *Italic CAPITALS* and *lower-case* letters, with accompanying figures, points, and reference marks, — in all about two hundred characters. Besides the ordinary Roman and *Italic*, the most important varieties of face are

Old English.	Black Letter.
Old Style.	French Elzevir.
Boldface.	**Antique.**
Clarendon.	Gothic.
Typewriter.	*Script.*

☞ The following alphabets show the different sizes of type up to great primer.

Brilliant	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Diamond	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Pearl	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Agate	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Nonpareil	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Minion	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Brevier	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxy
Bourgeois	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvw
Long primer	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuv
Small pica	abcdefghijklmnopqrst
Pica	abcdefghijklmnopqr
English	abcdefghijklmno
Columbian	abcdefghijklm
Great primer	abcdefghijkl

Ty'phoid (tī'foid), *a.* Like, or pertaining to, typhus. — *n.* A fever resembling typhus.

Ty-phoon' (tī-fōōn'), *n.* A violent tornado or hurricane in the Chinese seas.

Ty'phus (tī'fŭs), *n.* A fever attended with great prostration and cerebral disorder.

Typ'ic (tĭp'ĭk), **Typ'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of the nature of a type; emblematic; figurative. — **Typ'i-fy** (-ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [TYPIFIED (-fīd); TYPIFYING.] To represent by an image, or resemblance.

Ty-pog'ra-pher (tĭ-pŏg'rȧ-fẽr *or* tĭ-), *n.* A printer. — **Ty-pog'ra-phy** (-fĭ), *n.* The art or operation of printing. — **Ty'po-graph'ic** (tī'pō-grăf'-ĭk *or* tĭp'ō-), **Ty'po-graph'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to typography or printing. — **Ty'po-graph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ty-ran'nic (tĭ-răn'nĭk), **Ty-ran'nic-al** (-nĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to a tyrant; imperious; despotic; arbitrary. — **Ty-ran'nic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Ty-ran'ni-cide** (-nĭ-sīd), *n.* The killing a tyrant; one who kills a tyrant. — **Tyr'an-nize** (tĭr'an-nīz), *v. i.* [TYRANNIZED (-nīzd); TYRANNIZING.] To act the tyrant. — *v. t.* To oppress. — **Tyr'an-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* Tyrannical; despotic. — **Tyr'an-ny** (-nĭ), *n.* Government or authority of a tyrant; cruel government or discipline; severity; rigor. — **Ty'rant** (tī'rant), *n.* An absolute ruler, unrestrained by law or constitution; a monarch or master who uses power to oppress his subjects; a despot; an oppressor.

Ty'ro (tī'rō), *n.; pl.* TYROS (-rōz). A beginner in learning; one imperfectly acquainted with a subject.

Tzar, *n.*, **Tza-ri'na**, *n.* Same as CZAR, CZARINA.

U.

U-biq'ui-ty (ū-bĭk'wĭ-tĭ), *n.* Existence everywhere; omnipresence. — **U-biq'ui-ta-ry** (-tȧ-rĭ), **U-biq'ui-tous** (-tŭs), *a.* Existing everywhere.

Ud'der (ŭd'dẽr), *n.* The milk bag and dugs of a cow, etc.

U-dom'e-ter (ū-dŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* A rain gauge.

Ug'ly (ŭg'lĭ), *a.* [UGLIER (-lĭ-ẽr); UGLIEST.] Offensive to the sight. Also [*Colloq.*], disagreeable; ill-natured; crossgrained. — **Ug'li-ness**, *n.*

Uh'lan (ū'lăn; *G.* ōō'län), *n.* One of a body of light cavalry in Eastern Europe; a lancer.

U-kase' (ū-kās'), *n.* A Russian edict.

Ul'cer (ŭl'sẽr), *n.* A running sore. — **Ul'cer-ate** (-āt), *v. i.* To become ulcerous. — *v. t.* To affect with ulcers. — **Ul'cer-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A forming into ulcers; an ulcer. — **Ul'cer-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Like an ulcer; affected with ulcers. — **Ul'cer-ous-ness**, *n.*

Ul'lage (ŭl'lăj), *n.* What a cask lacks of being full.

Ul'na (ŭl'ná), *n.* The larger bone of the forearm. — **Ul'nar** (-nẽr), *a.* Pertaining to the ulna.

Ul'ster (ŭl'stẽr), *n.* A long, loose overcoat, for men or women.

Ul-te'ri-or (ŭl-tē'rĭ-ẽr), *a.* Situated beyond; further; more distant; succeeding.

Ul'ti-mate (ŭl'tĭ-mȧt), *a.* Furthest; most remote; last; extreme; conclusive. — **Ul'ti-mate-ly**, *adv.* — ‖**Ul'ti-ma'tum** (-mā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* ULTIMATA (-tȧ); E. ULTIMATUMS (-tŭmz). A final proposition; last offer or terms. — ‖**Ul'ti-mo** (ŭl'tĭ-mō), *n.* The last month preceding the present; — contr. to *ult.*

Ul'tra (ŭl'trȧ), *a.* Radical; extreme. — *n.* An advocate of extreme measures. — **Ul'tra-ism** (-Iz'ĭm), *n.* Radicalism.

Ul'tra-ma-rine' (ŭl'trȧ-mȧ-rēn'), *a.* Situated beyond the sea; foreign.

Ul'tra-ma-rine' (ŭl'trȧ-mȧ-rēn'), *n.* A blue pigment.

Ul'tra-mon'tane (ŭl'trȧ-mŏn'tān), *a.* Being beyond the mountains, or Alps; esteeming the pope's authority very highly; ultra-papal. — *n.* One of the ultra-papal party in the Church of Rome.

Ul'tra-mun'dane (ŭl'trȧ-mŭn'dān), *a.* Being beyond the world.

Umbel.

Um'bel (ŭm'bĕl), *n.* A collection of small flowers in a head; a cluster. — **Um'bel-late** (-lȧt), **Um'bel-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Bearing umbels; umbel-like. — **Um'bel-lif'er-ous** (-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Producing umbels.

Um'ber (ŭm'bẽr), *n.* A brownish ore of iron, used as a pigment; an African stork or heron. — *a.* Like or pertaining to umber; olive-brown; dark. — *v. t.* To shade; to darken.

Umber.

‖**Um-bil'i-cus** (ŭm-bĭl'ĭ-kŭs), *n.* [L.] The navel. — **Um-bil'ic** (-ĭk), **Um-bil'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the navel.

Um'bles (ŭm'b'lz), *n. pl.* The entrails of a deer.

Um'brage (ŭm'brȧj), *n.* Shade; shadow; jealousy; offense; resentment. — **Um-bra'geous** (-brā'jŭs), *a.* Shady; shaded; affording shade; obscure.

Um-brel'la (ŭm-brĕl'lȧ), *n.* A portable shade or screen from sun, rain, or snow.

‖**Um'laut** (ōōm'lout), *n.* Modification of a vowel sound, through the influence of the vowel in the succeeding syllable: as G. *mann* (= E. *man*), pl. *maenner* (= E. *men*). In German the umlauted vowels are written either *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, or *ae*, *oe*, *ue*.

Um'pire (ŭm'pīr), *n.* A third person, appointed to decide a controversy or question between parties; an arbitrator; a referee. — **Um'pi-rage** (ŭm'pĭ-rȧj *or* -pīr-ăj), *n.* Decision of an umpire; arbitrament. — **Um'pire-ship**, *n.* Office or authority of an umpire.

Un-. A negative prefix which may be attached to almost any adjective, or participle used adjectively, also to many nouns and verbs. Its force is to denote the absence of the quality designated by the simple word (as, *unalterable*, *unbearable*, *ungrammatical*, etc.), or the reverse of that quality (as, *unable*, *undone*, *uneasy*). Words thus formed are not given in this dictionary, except when they have acquired something more than a merely negative meaning.

Un-a'ble (ŭn-ā'b'l), *a.* Not able; not having ability or power; impotent.

Un'a-bridged' (ŭn'ȧ-brĭjd'), *a.* Not abridged or shortened; full; complete; entire; whole.

Un'ac-cept'a-ble (ŭn'ăk-sĕpt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not acceptable; displeasing; offensive.

Un'ac-count'a-ble (ŭn'ăk-kount'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not accountable or responsible; not to be accounted for; inexplicable; strange. — **Un'ac-count'a-bly**, *adv.*

Un'ad-vis'a-ble (ŭn'ăd-vīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not advisable; inexpedient; contrary to wisdom. — **Un'-ad-vised'** (-vīzd'), *a.* Not advised; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate. — **Un'ad-vis'ed-ly** (-vīz'-ĕd-lỹ), *adv.* — **Un'ad-vis'ed-ness**, *n.*

Un'af-fect'ed (ŭn'ăf-fĕkt'ĕd), *a.* Not affected or moved; not artificial or formal; plain; simple; natural. — **Un'af-fect'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Un'af-fect'ed-ness**, *n.*

Un'al-loyed' (ŭn'ăl-loid'), *a.* Not alloyed; unmixed; pure.

Un-a'mi-a-ble (ŭn-ā'mĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not amiable; ill-natured.

U-nan'i-mous (ū-năn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* Of one mind; agreeing in opinion; harmonious; with the agreement of all. — **U'na-nim'i-ty** (ū'nȧ-nĭm'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* — **U-nan'i-mous-ly**, *adv.*

Un-an'swer-a-ble (ŭn-ăn'sẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not answerable; not capable of refutation. — **Un-an'swer-a-bly**, *adv.*

Un-apt' (ŭn-ăpt'), *a.* Not apt; inapt; dull; unsuitable. — **Un-apt'ly**, *adv.*

Un'as-sum'ing (ŭn'ȧs-sūm'ĭng), *a.* Not assuming; humble; modest.

Unau.

U-nau' (ū-nȧ'), *n.* The South American two-toed sloth.

Un'a-void'a-ble (ŭn'ȧ-void'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not avoidable; necessary; inevitable. — **Un'a-void'-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Un'a-void'a-bly**, *adv.*

Un/a-ware' (ŭn/ȧ-wâr'), *a.* Not aware; without thought; inattentive. — **Un/a-ware', Un/a-wares'** (-wârz'), *adv.* Without previous design or preparation; suddenly; unexpectedly.

Un-bal'anced (ŭn-băl'anst), *a.* Not balanced; not brought to an equality of debt and credit; unsteady; unsound; not sane.

Un-bar' (ŭn-bär'), *v. t.* To remove bars from; to unfasten; to open.

Un/be-com'ing (ŭn/bē-kŭm'ĭng), *a.* Not becoming; improper; unsuitable; indecent.

Un/be-lief' (ŭn/bē-lēf'), *n.* The withholding of belief; incredulity; disbelief of divine revelation; skepticism; infidelity. — **Un/be-liev'er** (-lēv'ẽr), *n.* One who does not believe; an incredulous person; an infidel; a skeptic. — **Un/be-liev'ing**, *a.* Not believing; incredulous.

Un-bend' (ŭn-bĕnd'), *v. t. & i.* [UNBENT (-bĕnt'); UNBENDING.] To relax or slacken.

Un-bi'as (ŭn-bī'as), *v. t.* [UNBIASED (-ast); UNBIASING.] To free from bias or prejudice.

Un-bind' (ŭn-bīnd'), *v. t.* [UNBOUND (-bound'); UNBINDING.] To remove a band from; to loose.

Un-blem'ished (ŭn-blĕm'ĭsht), *a.* Not blemished; free from reproach or deformity; pure.

Un-bolt' (ŭn-bōlt'), *v. t.* To remove a bolt from; to unfasten.

Un-born' (ŭn-bôrn'), *a.* Not born; still to appear; future.

Un-bos'om (ŭn-bŏŏz'ŭm), *v. t.* To disclose freely; to reveal.

Un-bound'ed (ŭn-bound'ĕd), *a.* Having no bound or limit; unlimited; infinite; unrestrained.

Un-bri'dled (ŭn-brī'd'ld), *p. a.* Loosed from the bridle; unrestrained; violent.

Un-bur'den (ŭn-bûr'd'n), *v. t.* To relieve from a burden; to throw off (a burden); to unload.

Un-called'-for' (ŭn-kȧld'fôr'), *a.* Not called for; not required or needed; gratuitous; wanton.

Un-cer'tain (ŭn-sẽr'tĭn), *a.* Not certain; not positively known; not to be depended upon; not sure; precarious; doubtful; dubious; insecure. — **Un-cer'tain-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-cer'tain-ty** (-tў), *n.* Doubtfulness; dubiousness; contingency.

Un-chain' (ŭn-chān'), *v. t.* To free from chains or slavery.

Un-change'a-ble (ŭn-chānj'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not subject to change; immutable; constant; steadfast. — **Un-change'a-bly**, *adv.*

Un-char'i-ta-ble (ŭn-chăr'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Not charitable; severe in judging; harsh; censorious.

Un-chaste' (ŭn-chāst'), *a.* Not chaste; not pure; lewd. — **Un-chas'ti-ty** (-chăs'tĭ-tў), *n.*

Un-chris'tian (ŭn-krĭs'chan), *a.* Not Christian; infidel; unbecoming a Christian.

Un-church' (ŭn-chûrch'), *v. t.* To expel from a church.

Un'cial (ŭn'shal), *a.* Relating to large letters found in ancient manuscripts. — *n.* An uncial letter.

Un-civ'il (ŭn-sĭv'ĭl), *a.* Not civil or civilized; not courteous; impolite; unmannered. — **Un-civ'il-ized** (-izd), *a.* Not civilized; rude; barbarous. — **Un-civ'il-ly**, *adv.*

Un-clasp' (ŭn-klăsp'), *v. t.* To loose (what is fastened with a clasp).

Un'cle (ŭng'k'l), *a.* The brother of one's father or mother; a pawnbroker [*Colloq.*].

Un-clean' (ŭn-klēn'), *a.* Not clean; foul; dirty; impure; sinful. — **Un-clean'ness**, *n.*

Un-close' (ŭn-klōz'), *v. t.* To open; to disclose.

Un-com'fort-a-ble (ŭn-kŭm'fẽrt-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not comfortable; affording uneasiness; gloomy. — **Un-com'fort-a-bly**, *adv.*

Un-com'mon (ŭn-kŏm'mŭn), *a.* Not common; remarkable; rare; scarce; unusual. — **Un-com'mon-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-com'mon-ness**, *n.*

Un-com'pro-mi'sing (ŭn-kŏm'prŏ-mī'zĭng), *a.* Not admitting of compromise; not agreeing to terms; making no concession; obstinate; unyielding; inflexible.

Un'con-cern' (ŭn'kŏn-sẽrn'), *a.* Want of concern; absence of anxiety; indifference. — **Un'-con-cerned'** (-sẽrnd'), *a.* Not concerned; not anxious; carelessly secure. — **Un'con-cern'ed-ly** (-sẽrn'ĕd-ly), *adv.*

Un'con-di'tion-al (ŭn'kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn-*al*), *a.* Not conditional or limited; absolute; unreserved. — **Un'con-di'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

Un-con'scion-a-ble (ŭn-kŏn'shŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not conformed to reason; unreasonable; inordinate; vast. — **Un-con'scion-a-bly**, *adv.*

Un-con'scious (ŭn-kŏn'shŭs), *a.* Not conscious; not an object of perception; imperceptible. — **Un-con'scious-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-con'scious-ness**, *n.*

Un-con'sti-tu'tion-al (ŭn-kŏn'stĭ-tū'shŭn-*al*), *a.* Not constitutional; contrary to the constitution. — **Un-con'sti-tu'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

Un'con-trol'la-ble (ŭn'kŏn-trōl'lȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be controlled; ungovernable. — **Un'con-trol'la-bly**, *adv.*

Un'con-vert'ed (ŭn'kŏn-vẽrt'ĕd), *a.* Not converted; not persuaded of the truth of the Christian religion; unregenerate; sinful; impenitent.

Un-couth' (ŭn-kōōth'), *a.* Having awkward manners; unseemly; boorish; clumsy. — **Un-couth'-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-couth'ness**, *n.*

Un-cov'er (ŭn-kŭv'ẽr), *v. t.* To take the cover from; to lay open; to bare the head of. — *v. i.* To take off the hat.

Unc'tion (ŭnk'shŭn), *n.* An anointing; an unguent; an ointment; fervor. — **Unc'tu-ous** (ŭnk'tū-ŭs), *a.* Fat; oily; greasy; bland.

Un-daunt'ed (ŭn-dânt'ĕd), *a.* Not daunted; fearless; brave; intrepid.

Un-dec'a-gon (ŭn-dĕk'ȧ-gŏn), *n.* A geometrical figure of eleven sides and eleven angles.

Un'de-ceive' (ŭn'dē-sēv'), *v. t.* To free from deception or mistake.

Un'de-ni'a-ble (ŭn'dē-nī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not deniable; obvious. — **Un'de-ni'a-bly**, *adv.*

Un'der (ŭn'dẽr), *prep.* Lower than; beneath; below. — *adv.* In a lower or subordinate condition; in subjection. — *a.* Lower in rank or degree; subject; subordinate.

Un'der-bid' (ŭn'dẽr-bĭd'), *v. t.* To bid or offer less than.

Un'der-brush' (ŭn'dẽr-brŭsh'), *n.* Shrubs and small trees in a wood; undergrowth.

Un'der-clothes' (ŭn'dẽr-klōthz' *or* -klōz'), *n. pl.* Clothes worn under others.

Un'der-cur'rent (ŭn'dẽr-kŭr'*rent*), *n.* A current below the surface.

Un'der-de' (ŭn'dẽr-dē'), *v. i. & t.* To do less than is requisite; to cook insufficiently.

Un'der-drain' (ŭn'dẽr-drān'), *n.* A drain below ground, to carry off water from the soil above. — **Un'der-drain'** (ŭn'dẽr-drān'), *v. t.* To drain by a covered channel below the surface.

Un'der-go' (ŭn'dẽr-gō'), *v. t.* [*imp.* UNDERWENT

(-wĕnt′); *p. p.* UNDERGONE (-gŏn′); *p. pr.* UNDERGOING.] To be subjected to; to bear; to sustain.

Un′der-grad′u-ate (ŭn′dĕr-grăd′ū-ăt), *n.* A student of a college, who has not taken his first degree.

Un′der-ground′ (ŭn′dĕr-ground′), *a.* Being below the surface of the ground; secret; clandestine. — *adv.* Beneath the earth's surface.

Un′der-growth′ (ŭn′dĕr-grōth′), *n.* Shrubs growing among large trees; underbrush.

Un′der-hand′ (ŭn′dĕr-hănd′), *adv.* By secret means; clandestinely; by fraud. — *a.* Secret; clandestine. — **Un′der-hand′ed**, *a.* Underhand.

Un′der-lay′ (ŭn′dĕr-lā′), *v. t.* To lay beneath; to support by something laid under. — **Un′der-lay′** (ŭn′dĕr-lā′), *n.* The inclination, of a vein or lode in a mine, from the vertical; a thickness of paper, etc., put under a cut or stereotype plate to secure a proper impression in printing.

Un′der-lease′ (ŭn′dĕr-lēs′), *n.* A lease granted by a tenant or lessee.

Un′der-let′ (ŭn′dĕr-lĕt′), *v. t.* To let below the value; to lease at second hand; to let under a lease.

Un′der-lie′ (ŭn′dĕr-lī′), *v. t.* To lie under; to form the foundation of; to support. — *v. i.* To lie below or under.

Un′der-line′ (ŭn′dĕr-līn′), *v. t.* To mark a line below (words); to underscore.

Un′der-ling (ŭn′dĕr-lĭng), *n.* An inferior.

Un′der-mine′ (ŭn′dĕr-mīn′), *v. t.* To excavate the earth beneath; to sap; to ruin in an underhand way. — **Un′der-min′er**, *n.*

Un′der-most′ (ŭn′dĕr-mōst′), *a.* Lowest in place, rank, state, or condition.

Un′der-neath′ (ŭn′dĕr-nēth′ *or* -nēth′), *adv.* & *prep.* Beneath; below; in a lower place.

Un′der-pay′ (ŭn′dĕr-pā′), *v. t.* To pay too little.

Un′der-pin′ (ŭn′dĕr-pĭn′), *v. t.* To lay stones under (sills) on which a building is to rest; to support. — **Un′der-pin′ning**, *n.* Foundation.

Un′der-rate′ (ŭn′dĕr-rāt′), *v. t.* To rate too low; to undervalue.

Un′der-run′ (ŭn′dĕr-rŭn′), *v. t.* To run under; to pass along and under (a cable) to take it in or to examine its condition.

Un′der-score′ (ŭn′dĕr-skōr′), *v. t.* To draw a mark or line under.

Un′der-sell′ (ŭn′dĕr-sĕl′), *v. t.* To sell (the same articles) cheaper than (another).

Un′der-shot′ (ŭn′dĕr-shŏt′), *a.* Moved by water passing beneath; — said of a water wheel, and opposed to *overshot;* having the lower incisor teeth projecting beyond the upper ones, as in the bulldog.

Undershot Wheel.

Un′der-sign′ (ŭn′ dĕr-sīn′), *v. t.* To write one's name at the foot or end of (a letter, legal instrument, etc.).

Un′der-sized′ (ŭn′dĕr-sīzd′), *a.* Of a size less than is common; dwarf.

Un′der-stand′ (ŭn′dĕr-stănd′), *v. t.* [UNDERSTOOD (-stŏŏd′); UNDERSTANDING.] To apprehend; to know; to hold or suppose to mean; to imply. — *v. i.* To be informed; to learn. — **Un′der-stand′ing**, *n.* Knowledge; perception; agreement; explanation; belief; sense; reason.

Un′der-state′ (ŭn′dĕr-stāt′), *v. t.* To state or represent less strongly than the truth will bear.

Un′der-stood′, *imp.* & *p. p.* of UNDERSTAND.

Un′der-strap′per (ŭn′dĕr-străp′pĕr), *n.* An inferior agent.

Un′der-take′ (ŭn′dĕr-tāk′), *v. t.* [*imp.* UNDERTOOK (-tŏŏk′); *p. p.* UNDERTAKEN (-tāk′n); *p. pr.* UNDERTAKING.] To take upon one's self; to engage in; to attempt. — **Un′der-tak′er** (-tāk′ĕr), *n.* One who undertakes; one who manages funerals. — **Un′der-tak′ing**, *n.* That which is undertaken; an enterprise; attempt.

Un′der-ten′ant (ŭn′dĕr-tĕn′ant), *n.* The tenant of a tenant.

Un′der-tone′ (ŭn′dĕr-tōn′), *n.* A low or subordinate tone or utterance.

Un′der-took′, *imp.* of UNDERTAKE.

Un′der-tow′ (ŭn′dĕr-tō′), *n.* A current of water below, in a different direction from that on the surface.

Un′der-val′ue (ŭn′dĕr-văl′ū), *v. t.* To value or estimate below the real worth; to despise.

Un′der-went′, *imp.* of UNDERGO.

Un′der-wood′ (ŭn′dĕr-wŏŏd′), *n.* Small trees that grow among large trees; coppice.

Un′der-work′ (ŭn′dĕr-wûrk′), *v. t.* [UNDERWORKED (-wûrkt′) or UNDERWROUGHT (-rąt′); UNDERWORKING.] To do like work at a less price than.

Un′der-write′ (ŭn′dĕr-rīt′), *v. t.* [*imp.* UNDERWROTE (-rōt′); *p. p.* UNDERWRITTEN (-rĭt′t'n); *p. pr.* UNDERWRITING.] To write under something else; to subscribe; to insure. — **Un′der-writ′er** (-rīt′ĕr), *n.* An insurer.

Un′de-sign′ing (ŭn′dē-zīn′ĭng), *a.* Sincere; upright; artless.

Un-dine′ (ŭn-dēn′), *n.* A fabled water nymph.

Un-do′ (ŭn-dōō′), *v. t.* [*imp.* UNDID (-dĭd′); *p. p.* UNDONE (-dŭn′); *p. pr.* UNDOING.] To reverse (what has been done); to annul; to loose; to unfasten; to bring to poverty; to ruin. — **Un-do′er**, *n.* — **Un-do′ing**, *n.* Reversal; ruin.

Un-doubt′ed (ŭn-dout′ĕd), *a.* Not doubted; not called in question; indisputable. — **Un-doubt′ed-ly**, *adv.*

Un-dress′ (ŭn-drĕs′), *v. t.* To divest of clothes; to deprive of ornaments; to disrobe. — **Un′-dress** (ŭn′drĕs), *n.* A loose, negligent dress; the habitual dress of officers and soldiers when not in full uniform.

Un-due′ (ŭn-dū′), *a.* Not due; not yet owing; excessive; immoderate; inordinate. — **Un-du′-ly**, *adv.*

Un′du-late (ŭn′dŭ-lāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To move backward and forward, or up and down, as waves; to vibrate; to wave. — **Un′du-la′ted** (-lā′tĕd), *a.* Like waves; having a wavelike color or surface. — **Un′ du-la′tion** (-lā′-shŭn), *n.* A waving motion or vibration. — **Un′-du-la-to-ry** (-lā-tō-rў), *a.* Moving like waves; vibratory.

Undulated Shell.

Un-earth′ (ŭn-ĕrth′), *v. t.* To drive or draw from the earth; to uncover; to bring to light; to disclose; to expose.

Un-earth′ly (ŭn-ĕrth′lў), *a.* Not terrestrial; supernatural; preternatural.

Un-eas′y (ŭn-ēz′ў), *a.* Not easy; restless; dis-

Un/a-ware' (ŭn/ȧ-wā
thought; inattent
wares' (-wārz'), *a*
or preparation; su
Un-bal'anced (ŭn-bă
not brought to an
unsteady; unsoun
Un-bar' (ŭn-bär'), *v.*
unfasten; to open.
Un'be-com'ing (ŭn'
ing; improper; un
Un'be-lief' (ŭn'bē-lē
belief; incredulity
tion; skepticism;
(-lēv'ẽr), *n.* One
credulous person;
be-liev'ing, *a.* N
Un-bend' (ŭn-bĕnd'
UNBENDING.] To
Un-bi'as (ŭn-bī'as),
BIASING.] To free
Un-bind' (ŭn-bīnd'),
UNBINDING.] To
Un-blem'ished (ŭn
ished; free from
Un-bolt' (ŭn-bōlt'),
to unfasten.
Un-born' (ŭn-bôrn'
pear; future.
Un-bos'om (ŭn-bo͝oz'
to reveal.
Un-bound'ed (ŭn-bo
or limit; unlimite
Un-bri'dled (ŭn-bri'
bridle; unrestrai
Un-bur'den (ŭn-bûr
burden; to throw
Un-called'-for' (ŭn
not required or n
Un-cer'tain (ŭn-sẽr
positively known
not sure; precar
secure. — **Un-cer'**
ty (-tȳ), *n.* Dou
tingency.
Un-chain' (ŭn-chān'
or slavery.
Un-change'a-ble (
ject to change;
fast. — **Un-chang**
Un-char'i-ta-ble (ŭ
itable; severe in j
Un-chaste' (ŭn-chā
lewd. — **Un-chas'**
Un-chris'tian (ŭn-
infidel; unbecom
Un-church' (ŭn-chû
church.
Un'cial (ŭn'shal), *
found in ancient
letter.
Un-civ'il (ŭn-sĭv'ĭ
not courteous;
civ'i-lized (-līzd
barous. — **Un-civ**
Un-clasp' (ŭn-klăs
fastened with a c
Un'cle (ŭng'k'l), *n.*
or mother; a pa
Un-clean' (ŭn-klēn
impure; sinful. —

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, long;

un-horse' (ŭn-hôrs'), *v. t.* To throw from a horse or saddle; to dismount.

un-hurt' (ŭn-hûrt'), *a.* Not hurt; free from injury; safe and sound.

ni-corn (ū'nĭ-kôrn), *n.* A fabulous animal with one horn.

Unicorn, in British Royal Coat of Arms.

ni-fi-ca'tion (ū'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A uniting with another so as to make one being.

ni-form (ū'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having always the same form, manner, or degree; of the same form with others; consonant; unvarying; even. — *n.* An identical dress worn by members of the same body, military, naval, etc. — **U'ni-form'ly**, *adv.* — **U'ni-form'i-ty** (-fôrm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being uniform; resemblance; agreement; sameness.

un-in'ter-est-ed (ŭn-ĭn'tĕr-ĕst-ĕd), *a.* Not interested; disinterested; having nothing at stake; not having the mind or the passions engaged.

ni-on (ūn'yŭn), *n.* A uniting or joining two or more things into one; agreement; harmony; a combination or coalition of parts or members; a consolidated body. — **Un'ion-ist**, *n.* One who advocates union; a supporter of a federal union, as that of the United States.

-nip'a-rous (ū-nĭp'ă-rŭs), *a.* Producing one at a birth.

'ni-ped (ū'nĭ-pĕd), *a.* Having only one foot.

-nique' (ū-nēk'), *a.* Without a like or equal; unmatched; single.

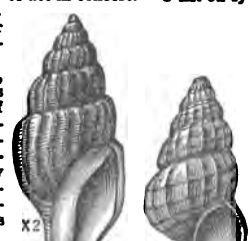
'ni-son (ū'nĭ-sŭn), *n.* Harmony; concord; union; accordance of musical sounds. — **U-nis'o-nance** (ū-nĭs'ō-*nans*), *n.* Accordance of sounds. — **U-nis'o-nant** (-*nant*), **U-nis'o-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* Being in unison.

'nit (ū'nĭt), *n.* A single thing or person; the least whole number; one.

'ni-ta'ri-an (ū'nĭ-tā'rĭ-*an*), *n.* One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, believing that God exists only in one person. — *a.* Pertaining to Unitarians, or to their doctrines. — **U'ni-ta'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Doctrines of Unitarians.

-nite' (ū-nīt'), *v. t.* To put together or join. — *v. i.* To become one; to be consolidated; to grow together; to act in concert. — **U-nit'ed-ly** (-ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* With union or joint efforts. — **U-nit'er**, *n.*

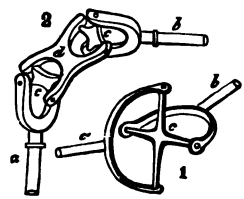
'ni-ty (ū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* UNITIES (-tĭz). State of being one; oneness; agreement; uniformity; any definite quantity, or aggregate, taken as one.



Univalve Shells.

'ni-valve (ū'nĭ-vălv), **U'ni-valved** (-vălvd), *a.* Having one valve only, as a shell or pericarp. — *n.* A shell having but one valve. — **U'ni-val'vu-lar** (-văl'vū-lĕr), *a.* Having one valve only.

U'ni-ver'sal (ū'nĭ-vĕr'*sal*), *a.* Extending to all; unlimited; total; whole. — **Universal coupling, Universal joint.** A contrivance for joining two shafts or parts of a machine endwise, so that one may rotate the other when at an angle with it. — **U'ni-ver'sal-ly**, *adv.* In a universal manner; without exception. — **U'ni-ver'sal'i-ty** (-vĕr-săl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*



Double and Single Universal Joints. (1) *a b* Shafts; *c* Cross. (2) *a b* Shafts; *c c* Crosses; *d* Connecting Link.

U'ni-ver'sal-ism (ū'nĭ-vĕr'*sal*-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine that all men will be saved in the future life. — **U'ni-ver'sal-ist**, *n.* A believer in Universalism.

U'ni-verse (ū'nĭ-vĕrs), *n.* The whole system of created things; the world.

U'ni-ver'si-ty (ū'nĭ-vĕr'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* An institution for teaching all branches of learning, or the four faculties of theology, medicine, law, and the sciences and arts.

Un-just' (ŭn-jŭst'), *a.* Contrary to justice and right; wrongful. — **Un-just'ly**, *adv.*

Un-kind' (ŭn-kīnd'), *a.* Wanting in kindness; cruel; harsh. — **Un-kind'ly**, *adv.* — **Un-kind'ness**, *n.* — **Un-kind'ly**, *a.* Unkind; ungracious; malignant. — **Un-kind'li-ness**, *n.*

Un-knit' (ŭn-nĭt'), *v. t.* To separate (threads that are knit); to open; to loose.

Un-lace' (ŭn-lās'), *v. t.* To loose from lacing or fastening; to loose the dress of.

Un-lade' (ŭn-lād'), *v. t.* To unload; to take out the cargo of; to discharge.

Un-law'ful (ŭn-lą'fŭl), *a.* Not lawful; contrary to law; illegal. — **Un-law'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-law'ful-ness**, *n.*

Un-learn' (ŭn-lĕrn'), *v. t.* To forget (what has been learned or known). — **Un-learn'ed** (-lĕrn'-ĕd), *a.* Not learned; ignorant; not befitting a learned man.

Un-less' (ŭn-lĕs'), *conj.* Except; if not.

Un-like' (ŭn-līk'), *a.* Not like; dissimilar; diverse; having no resemblance. — **Un-like'ly**, *a.* Not likely; improbable; not to be reasonably expected; unpromising. — *adv.* Improbably. — **Un-like'ness**, *n.*

Un-lim'it-ed (ŭn-lĭm'ĭt-ĕd), *a.* Not limited; boundless; indefinite; not restrained.

Un-load' (ŭn-lōd'), *v. t.* To take the load from; to disburden.

Un-lock' (ŭn-lŏk'), *v. t.* To unfasten (what is locked); to open.

Un-loose' (ŭn-lōōs'), *v. t.* To make loose. — *v. i.* To fall in pieces; to lose connection or union. — **Un-loos'en** (-'n), *v. t.* To unloose.

Un-love'ly (ŭn-lŭv'lĭ), *a.* Not lovely; disagreeable; displeasing. — **Un-love'li-ness**, *n.*

Un-luck'y (ŭn-lŭk'ĭ), *a.* Not lucky; unfortunate; inauspicious. — **Un-luck'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-luck'i-ness**, *n.*

Un-make' (ŭn-māk'), *v. t.* To destroy the form and qualities of.

Un-man' (ŭn-măn'), *v. t.* To deprive of virility, courage, or fortitude; to dishearten.

Un-man'ly (ŭn-măn'lȳ), *a.* Unsuitable to a man; effeminate; ignoble; base; cowardly.

Un-man'ner-ly (ŭn-măn'nĕr-lȳ), *a.* Not having good manners; ill-bred; rude.

Un-mask' (ŭn-măsk'), *v. t.* To strip of a mask or of disguise; to expose.

Un-mean'ing (ŭn-mēn'ĭng), *a.* Not meaning; destitute of meaning or signification; not indicating intelligence.

Un-mer'ci-ful (ŭn-mĕr'sĭ-fụl), *a.* Not merciful; cruel; unconscionable; exorbitant. — **Un-mer'ci-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-mer'ci-ful-ness**, *n.*

Un'mis-tak'a-ble (ŭn'mĭs-tāk'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being mistaken or misunderstood; clear.

Un-moor' (ŭn-mo͝or'), *v. t.* To cause to ride with a single anchor, after having been moored by two or more cables; to loose from anchorage.

Un-nat'u-ral (ŭn-năt'ū-rȧl), *a.* Not natural; contrary to the laws of nature or to the natural feelings. — **Un-nat'u-ral-ly**, *adv.*

Un-nec'es-sa-ry (ŭn-nĕs'ĕs-sȧ-rȳ), *a.* Not necessary; useless; needless. — **Un-nec'es-sa-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-nec'es-sa-ri-ness**, *n.*

Un-neigh'bor-ly (ŭn-nā'bĕr-lȳ), *a.* Not befitting a neighbor; unfriendly; unkind.

Un-nerve' (ŭn-nĕrv'), *v. t.* To deprive of nerve or strength; to weaken; to enfeeble.

Un-num'bered (ŭn-nŭm'bĕrd), *a.* Not numbered; not possible to be numbered; innumerable; countless.

Un-pack' (ŭn-păk'), *v. t.* To open (things packed).

Un-pal'a-ta-ble (ŭn-păl'ȧ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Not palatable; offensive; nauseous.

Un-par'al-leled (ŭn-păr'ȧl-lĕld), *a.* Having no parallel or equal; unequaled; unmatched.

Un-par'lia-men'ta-ry (ŭn-pär'lĭ-mĕn'tȧ-rȳ), *a.* Contrary to the usages of Parliament or to the rules of legislative bodies.

Un-pin' (ŭn-pĭn'), *v. t.* To unfasten (what is held together by pins).

Un-pleas'ant (ŭn-plĕz'ant), *a.* Not pleasant; displeasing. — **Un-pleas'ant-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-pleas'ant-ness**, *n.*

Un-pop'u-lar (ŭn-pŏp'ū-lẽr), *a.* Not popular; disliked by the people and community. — **Un-pop'u-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Un-prec'e-dent-ed (ŭn-prĕs'ĕ-dent-ĕd), *a.* Having no precedent or example; novel; new. — **Un-prec'e-dent-ed-ly**, *adv.*

Un-prej'u-diced (ŭn-prĕj'ū-dĭst), *a.* Not prejudiced; free from bias; impartial.

Un'pre-tend'ing (ŭn'prē-tĕnd'ĭng), *a.* Not pretending; making no pretense; modest. — **Un'pre-tend'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Un-prin'ci-pled (ŭn-prĭn'sĭ-p'ld), *a.* Not having settled principles; without virtue; profligate.

Un'pro-duc'tive (ŭn'prō-dŭk'tĭv), *a.* Not productive; barren; not making profitable returns for labor or for capital; not producing any effect.

Un-prof'it-a-ble (ŭn-prŏf'ĭt-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not profitable; bringing no profit, gain, or advantage; useless. — **Un-prof'it-a-bly**, *adv.*

Un-prom'is-ing (ŭn-prŏm'ĭs-ĭng), *a.* Not promising; not affording prospect of success, excellence, profit, etc.

Un-qual'i-fied (ŭn-kwŏl'ĭ-fīd), *a.* Not qualified or fit; not restricted by conditions or exceptions; absolute; unconditional.

Un-ques'tion-a-ble (ŭn-kwĕs'chŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be questioned or doubted; indubitable; certain. — **Un-ques'tion-a-bly**, *adv.*

Un-qui'et (ŭn-kwī'ĕt), *a.* Not quiet or tranquil; restless; uneasy; disturbed. — **Un-qui'et-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-qui'et-ness**, *n.*

Un-rav'el (ŭn-răv''l), *v. t.* To disentangle; to disengage or separate (threads that are knit); to clear from difficulty; to solve.

Un-ready (ŭn-rĕd'ȳ), *a.* Not ready or prepared; not prompt or quick; slow; clumsy. — **Un-read'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-read'i-ness**, *n.*

Un-re'al (ŭn-rē'ȧl), *a.* Not real; unsubstantial; having appearance only.

Un-rea'son-a-ble (ŭn-rē'z'n-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Exceeding the bounds of reason; exorbitant; inordinate. — **Un-rea'son-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Un-rea'son-a-bly**, *adv.*

Un're-li'a-ble (ŭn'rē-lī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not reliable; not trustworthy.

Un're-mit'ting (ŭn'rē-mĭt'tĭng), *a.* Not abating; continued; persevering.

Un're-served' (ŭn'rē-zẽrvd'), *a.* Not reserved; not limited or restrained; not withheld in part; full; entire; open; frank. — **Un're-serv'ed-ly** (-zẽrv'ĕd-lȳ), *adv.*

Un-rest' (ŭn-rĕst'), *n.* Want of rest or repose; unquietness.

Un-rid'dle (ŭn-rĭd'd'l), *v. t.* To read the riddle of; to explain.

Un-right'eous (ŭn-rī'chŭs), *a.* Not righteous; not just; evil; unjust. — **Un-right'eous-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-right'eous-ness**, *n.*

Un-ripe' (ŭn-rīp'), *a.* Not ripe or mature; not yet proper; not completed.

Un-roll' (ŭn-rōl'), *v. t.* To open (what is rolled); to display.

Un-ruf'fled (ŭn-rŭf'f'ld), *a.* Not ruffled; calm; tranquil; quiet.

Un-rul'y (ŭn-rụl'ȳ), *a.* Not submissive to rule; disregarding restraint; ungovernable; refractory.

Un-sad'dle (ŭn-săd'd'l), *v. t.* To take the saddle from; to unhorse.

Un-safe' (ŭn-sāf'), *a.* Not safe; dangerous; hazardous.

Un-say' (ŭn-sā'), *v. t.* To recall (what has been said); to retract; to take back again.

Un-screw' (ŭn-skrụ'), *v. t.* To draw the screws from; to loosen (a screw) by turning it.

Un-scru'pu-lous (ŭn-skrụ'pū-lŭs), *a.* Not scrupulous; unprincipled; ruthless.

Un-seal' (ŭn-sēl'), *v. t.* To break the seal of; to open (what is sealed).

Un-search'a-ble (ŭn-sẽrch'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be searched into; inscrutable; mysterious.

Un-sea'son-a-ble (ŭn-sē'z'n-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not seasonable; not in the proper season or time; ill-timed; late; unfit. — **Un-sea'son-a-bly**, *adv.*

Un-seat' (ŭn-sēt'), *v. t.* To throw from the seat; to deprive of a seat.

Un-sea'wor-thy (ŭn-sē'wûr-thȳ), *a.* Not in a fit state to encounter the perils of a sea voyage.

Un-seem'ly (ŭn-sēm'lȳ), *a.* Not seemly; not fit or becoming; unbecoming. — *adv.* In an unseemly manner; indecently.

Un-seen' (ŭn-sēn'), *a.* Not seen; not discovered; invisible.

Un-set'tle (ŭn-sĕt't'l), *v. t.* To move from a fixed state; to displace; to disorder.

Un-shack'le (ŭn-shăk'k'l), *v. t.* To loose from shackles or bonds; to set free.

Un-sheathe' (ŭn-shēth'), *v. t.* To draw (a sword) from the sheath or scabbard; to make war.

Un-ship' (ŭn-shĭp'), *v. t.* To take out of a ship or vessel; to remove (a part or implement) from the place where it is fixed or fitted.

Un-sight'ly (ŭn-sīt'lĭ), *a.* Not sightly; ugly.

Un-skill'ful (ŭn-skĭl'fŭl), *a.* [Written also *unskilful*.] Not skillful; wanting knowledge and dexterity; awkward; clumsy. — **Un-skill'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-skill'ful-ness**, *n.*

Un-so'cia-ble (ŭn-sō'shā-b'l), *a.* Not sociable; averse to companionship or conversation; solitary; reserved. — **Un-so'cia-bly**, *adv.* — **Un-so'cia-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Un-sound' (ŭn-sound'), *a.* Not sound; deficient; infirm; sickly; not to be trusted; not faithful; wrong; deceitful; questionable. — **Un-sound'ly**, *adv.* — **Un-sound'ness**, *n.*

Un-spar'ing (ŭn-spār'ĭng), *a.* Not sparing; liberal; profuse.

Un-speak'a-ble (ŭn-spēk'ā-b'l), *a.* Not to be uttered or adequately described; unutterable; ineffable. — **Un-speak'a-bly**, *adv.*

Un-spot'ted (ŭn-spŏt'tĕd), *a.* Not spotted; free from spot or moral stain; unblemished; pure.

Un-stead'y (ŭn-stĕd'ĭ), *a.* Not steady; not constant; variable; changeable. — **Un-stead'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-stead'i-ness**, *n.*

Un-stop' (ŭn-stŏp'), *v. t.* To free (a bottle or cask) from a stopple; to open.

Un-string' (ŭn-strĭng'), *v. t.* To deprive of strings; to loosen; to take from a string.

Un'suc-cess'ful (ŭn'sŭk-sĕs'fŭl), *a.* Not successful; not fortunate; meeting with, or resulting in, failure. — **Un'suc-cess'ful-ly**, *adv.*

Un-suit'a-ble (ŭn-sūt'ā-b'l), *a.* Not suitable; unfit; improper. — **Un-suit'a-bly**, *adv.*

Un-tan'gle (ŭn-tăn'g'l), *v. t.* To loose from tangles or intricacy; to disentangle.

Un-think'ing (ŭn-thĭnk'ĭng), *a.* Not thinking; not heedful; thoughtless; inconsiderate. — **Un-think'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Un-tie' (ŭn-tī'), *v. t.* To loosen; to disengage the parts of (a knot); to let loose; to unbind.

Un-til' (ŭn-tĭl'), *prep.* To; till; as far as. — *conj.* As far as; to the point, place, or degree that; up to the time that; till.

Un-time'ly (ŭn-tīm'lĭ), *a.* Not timely; happening before the usual or natural time. — *adv.* Before the natural time; prematurely.

Un'to (ŭn'tōō), *prep.* To.

Un-told' (ŭn-tōld'), *a.* Not told; not revealed; not numbered or counted.

Un-to'ward (ŭn-tō'wĕrd), *a.* Froward; perverse; awkward; troublesome; unmanageable. — **Un-to'ward-ly**, *adv.* Perversely. — *a.* Perverse; untoward. — **Un-to'ward-ness**, *n.*

Un-true' (ŭn-trŏō'), *a.* Not true; false; inconstant; not fulfilling duties; disloyal. — **Un-tru'ly** (-trŏō'lĭ), *adv.* — **Un-truth'** (-trŏōth'), *n.* Contrariety to truth; falsehood; treachery.

Un-twine' (ŭn-twīn'), *v. t.* To untwist; to disentangle.

Un-twist' (ŭn-twĭst'), *v. t. & i.* To separate and open (twisted threads); to disentangle.

Un-u'su-al (ŭn-ū'zhū-*al*), *a.* Not usual; uncommon; rare. — **Un-u'su-al-ly**, *adv.*

Un-ut'ter-a-ble (ŭn-ŭt'tĕr-ā-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being uttered; ineffable; inexpressible. — **Un-ut'ter-a-bly**, *adv.*

Un-var'nished (ŭn-vär'nĭsht), *a.* Not overlaid with varnish; not artificially colored or artfully embellished; plain.

Un-veil' (ŭn-vāl'), *v. t.* To remove a veil from; to uncover; to disclose to view.

Un-war'rant-a-ble (ŭn-wŏr'*rant*-ā-b'l), *a.* Not warrantable or justifiable; illegal; unjust; improper. — **Un-war'rant-a-bly**, *adv.*

Un-wa'ry (ŭn-wā'rĭ), *a.* Not vigilant against danger; unguarded; precipitate. — **Un-wa'ri-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-wa'ri-ness**, *n.*

Un-wea'ried (ŭn-wē'rĭd), *a.* Not wearied; persistent; indefatigable.

Un-weave' (ŭn-wēv'), *v. t.* To unfold; to undo (what has been woven).

Un-well' (ŭn-wĕl'), *a.* Not well; indisposed; ill; ailing.

Un-whole'some (ŭn-hōl'sŭm), *a.* Not wholesome; unfavorable to health; pernicious; injudicious. — **Un-whole'some-ness**, *n.*

Un-wield'y (ŭn-wēld'ĭ), *a.* Not wieldy; unmanageable; bulky; ponderous.

Un-will'ing (ŭn-wĭl'ĭng), *a.* Not willing; loath; reluctant. — **Un-will'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-will'ing-ness**, *n.*

Un-wind' (ŭn-wīnd'), *v. t.* To wind off; to loose (what is wound or convolved); to disentangle. — *v. i.* To become unwound.

Un-wise' (ŭn-wīz'), *a.* Not wise; injudicious; indiscreet; foolish. — **Un-wise'ly**, *adv.*

Un-wit'ting-ly (ŭn-wĭt'tĭng-lĭ), *adv.* Without knowledge or consciousness; ignorantly.

Un-wont'ed (ŭn-wŭnt'ĕd), *a.* Not wonted; unaccustomed; unused; unusual; rare. — **Un-wont'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-wont'ed-ness**, *n.*

Un-wor'thy (ŭn-wûr'thĭ), *a.* Not worthy; not deserving; worthless; discreditable; not becoming or suiting. — **Un-wor'thi-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-wor'thi-ness**, *n.*

Un-wrap' (ŭn-răp'), *v. t.* To open or undo (what is wrapped or folded).

Un-wreathe' (ŭn-rēth'), *v. t.* To untwist or untwine; to undo (anything wreathed).

Un-writ'ten (ŭn-rĭt't'n), *a.* Not written; verbal; containing no writing; blank.

Un-yield'ing (ŭn-yēld'ĭng), *a.* Not yielding; unbending; stiff; firm; obstinate.

Un-yoke' (ŭn-yōk'), *v. t.* To loose or free from a yoke; to disjoin; to disconnect.

Up (ŭp), *adv.* Aloft; on high; above; from a lower to a higher place or position; in an exalted position; completely. — *prep.* From a lower to a higher place; on or along; at a higher situation upon; at the top of. — *n.* The state of being up or above; prosperity.

U'pas (ū'păs), *n.* A tree of Java and neighboring isles, fabled to poison the atmosphere about it.

Up-bear' (ŭp-bâr'), *v. t.* To bear up; to elevate; to sustain.

Up-braid' (ŭp-brād'), *v. t.* To charge with something wrong or disgraceful; to bring reproach on; to chide; to censure; to condemn.

Up-heav'al (ŭp-hēv'al), *n.* An upheaving or lifting up. — **Up-heave'** (-hēv'), *v. t.* To heave or lift up from beneath.

Up-held', *imp. & p. p.* of UPHOLD.

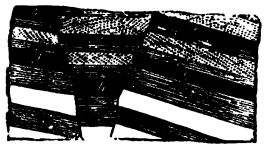
Up'hill' (ŭp'hĭl'), *a.* Ascending; going up; difficult.

Up-hold' (ŭp-hōld'), *v. t.* To hold up; to elevate; to support; to sustain; to keep from falling; to give moral support to; to countenance. — **Up-hold'er**, *n.*

Up-hol'ster (ŭp-hōl'stẽr), *v. t.* To supply with carpets, curtains, etc.; to cover and repair (furniture). — **Up-hol'ster-er**, *n.* — **Up-hol'ster-y** (-ȳ), *n.* The wares or business of an upholsterer.

Up'land (ŭp'lănd), *n.* High land; ground elevated above the meadows, etc. — *a.* High in situation.

Up-lift' (ŭp-lĭft'), *v. t.* To lift or raise aloft; to elevate. — **Up'lift'**, *n.* A raising or upheaval of



Uplift Dislocation in Strata of Rock or Slate.

geological strata, disturbing their regularity, and causing folds, dislocations, etc.

Up'most' (ŭp'mōst'), *a.* Highest; uppermost.

Up-on' (ŭp-ŏn'), *prep.* On.

Up'per (ŭp'pẽr), *a.*; *comp.* of Up. Further up; higher; superior. — *n.* The upper leather of a shoe. — **The upper hand.** The superiority; the advantage. — **Up'per-most'** (-mōst'), *a.*; *superl.* of Up or Upper. Further up; upmost; highest; supreme.

Up'pish (ŭp'pĭsh), *a.* Proud; assuming; putting on airs of superiority.

Up-raise' (ŭp-rāz'), *v. t.* To raise; to lift up.

Up'right (ŭp'rīt), *a.* Erect; perpendicular; honest; just. — *n.* Something standing erect. — **Up'right-ly**, *adv.* — **Up'right-ness**, *n.*

Up-rise' (ŭp-rīz'), *v. i.* To rise up; to get up; to ascend.

Up'roar' (ŭp'rōr'), *n.* Great tumult; disturbance; clamor. — **Up-roar'i-ous** (-ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Making, or accompanied by, uproar or tumult. — **Up-roar'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Up-roar'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

Up-root' (ŭp-rōōt'), *v. t.* To root up; to tear up by the roots; to eradicate.

Up-rouse' (ŭp-rouz'), *v. t.* To rouse from sleep; to awake.

Up-set' (ŭp-sĕt'), *v. t.* To set up; to put upright; to overturn, overthrow, or overset. — **Up'set'**, *n.* An overturn; an overthrow. — *a.* Set up; fixed; determined.

Up'shot' (ŭp'shŏt'), *n.* Final issue; conclusion; end.

Up'side' (ŭp'sīd'), *n.* The upper side; the part uppermost. — **Upside down.** With the upper part undermost; in complete disorder; topsy-turvy.

Up-start' (ŭp-stärt'), *v. i.* To start or spring up suddenly. — **Up'start'** (ŭp'stärt'), *n.* Something that starts up suddenly; one arisen from low life to wealth or honor; a parvenu.

Up'ward (ŭp'wẽrd), *a.* Directed to a higher place. — **Up'ward, Up'wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* In a direction from lower to higher; toward a higher place; above.

U-ra'ni-um (ū-rā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* A rare metal, whose oxides are used in painting on porcelain.

U'ra-nog'ra-phy (ū'rā-nŏg'rā-fȳ), *n.* A description of the heavens and heavenly bodies. — **U'ra-nol'o-gy** (-nŏl'ŏ-jȳ), *n.* Science of the heavens and heavenly bodies.

U'ra-nus (ū'rā-nŭs), *n.* One of the planets, about 1,800,000,000 miles from the sun.

Ur'ban (ûr'băn), *a.* Pertaining to a city.

Ur-bane' (ûr-bān'), *a.* Courteous in manners; polite; courteous. — **Ur-bane'ly**, *adv.* — **Ur-ban'i-ty** (-băn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Ur'chin (ûr'chĭn), *n.* A hedgehog; a child; a pert little fellow.

‖**U-re'ter** (ū-rē'tẽr), *n.* The tube conveying urine from kidney to bladder. — **U-re'thra** (-thrȧ), *n.* The canal by which urine is discharged. — **U-re'thral** (-thrȧl), *a.* Pertaining to the urethra.

Urge (ûrj), *v. t.* [Urged (ûrjd); Urging.] To press; to incite; to impel; to stimulate; to encourage. — **Ur'gent** (ûr'jent), *a.* Urging; pressing; besetting. — **Ur'gent-ly**, *adv.* — **Ur'gen-cy** (-jen-sȳ), *n.*

U'rine (ū'rĭn), *n.* A fluid secreted by the kidneys. — **U'ri-nal** (ū'rĭ-nal), *n.* A vessel for containing urine. — **U'ri-na-ry** (-nȧ-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, urine. — **U'ri-nate** (-nāt), *v. i.* To make water.

Urn (ûrn), *n.* A vessel of various forms; a vase. — *v. t.* To inclose in an urn.

Ur'sa (ûr'sȧ), *n.* [L.] A bear. — **Ur'sa-form** (-sĭ-fôrm), *a.* In the shape of a bear. — **Ur'sine** (-sĭn *or* -sīn), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a bear.

Us (ŭs), *pron. pl.*, objective case of We.

Use (ūs), *n.* An employing anything; application; employment; necessity; usefulness; utility; practice; custom. — **Use** (ūz), *v. t.* [Used (ūzd); Using.] To make use of; to employ; to behave toward; to treat; to practice customarily; to habituate. — *v. i.* To be accustomed. — **Us'er**, *n.* — **Us'a-ble** (ūz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being used. — **Us'age** (-ăj), *n.* A using; mode of using; treatment; habitual use; method. — **Us'ance** (-ans), *n.* The time allowed for payment of a bill of exchange. — **Use'ful** (ūs'fụl), *a.* Having use; profitable; serviceable. — **Use'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Use'ful-ness**, *n.* — **Use'less**, *a.* Having no use; fruitless; worthless. — **Use'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Use'less-ness**, *n.*

Ush'er (ŭsh'ẽr), *n.* One in charge of the door of a court, hall, etc., or employed to introduce strangers, or precede a person of rank; an under teacher in a school. — *v. t.* [Ushered (-ẽrd); Ushering.] To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger.

Us'que-baugh (ŭs'kwē-bą), *n.* Irish or Scotch whiskey.

Us'tion (ŭs'chŭn), *n.* A burning.

U'su-al (ū'zhū-*al*), *a.* In use; customary; ordinary; frequent. — **U'su-al-ly**, *adv.*

U'su-fruct (ū'zū-frŭkt), *n.* The right to use another's property, without impairing the substance. — **U'su-fruc'tu-a-ry** (-frŭk'tū-ā-rȳ), *n.* One having the use of property and reaping the profits of it. — *a.* Pertaining to, or in the nature of, a usufruct.

U'su-rer (ū'zhū-rẽr), *n.* One who practices usury. — **U-su'ri-ous** (ū-zhụ'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Practicing usury; of the nature of usury.

U-surp' (ū-zûrp'), *v. t.* [Usurped (ū-zûrpt'); Usurping.] To seize and hold by force or without right; to assume; to appropriate. — **U-surp'-**

er, *n.* — **U'sur-pa'tion** (ū'zûr-pā'shŭn), *n.* A usurping; a wrongful seizing of the power or property of another.

U'su-ry (ū'zhū-rў), *n.* Exorbitant or illegal interest for the use of money.

U-ten'sil (ū-tĕn'sĭl), *n.* An instrument; an implement; a vessel used in a kitchen, etc.

U'te-rus (ū'tē-rŭs), *n.* [L.] The womb. — **U'ter-ine** (-tĕr-ĭn *or* -īn), *a.* Pertaining to the womb; born of one mother, but by a different father.

U-til'i-ty (ū-tĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Usefulness; benefit; profit; avail; service. — **U-til'i-ta'ri-an**, *a.* Consisting in, or pertaining to, utility or utilitarianism. — *n.* A believer in utilitarianism. — **U-til'i-ta'ri-an-ism**, *n.* The doctrine that all social institutions should seek the greatest happiness of the greatest number; also, the doctrine that virtue is founded in utility.

U'til-ize (ū'tĭl-īz), *v. t.* [UTILIZED (ū'tĭl-īzd); UTILIZING.] To make useful; to turn to use. — **U'til-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A utilizing.

Ut'most' (ŭt'mōst'), *a.* Situated at the furthest point; most distant; extreme; last. — *n.* The most that can be.

U-to'pi-a (ū-tō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* An imaginary island, represented as enjoying perfect politics, laws, etc.; a state of ideal perfection. — **U-to'pi-an** (-ȧn), *a.* Pertaining to Utopia; ideal; fanciful. — **U-to'pi-an-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* Propensity for impracticable reforms; a chimerical scheme.

U'tri-cle (ū'trĭ-k'l), *n.* A little bag, bladder, or cell.

Ut'ter (ŭt'tĕr), *a.* Complete; perfect; total; peremptory; absolute; mere; entire; quite. — **Ut'ter-ly**, *adv.* Fully; totally. — **Ut'ter-most'** (-mōst'), *a.* Extreme; utmost. — *n.* Utmost; extremest thing or degree possible.

Ut'ter (ŭt'tĕr), *v. t.* [UTTERED (-tĕrd); UTTERING.] To put in circulation; to disclose; to publish; to speak. — **Ut'ter-er**, *n.* — **Ut'ter-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being uttered, pronounced, or expressed. — **Ut'ter-ance** (-ȧns), *n.* An uttering; sale; circulation; expression; pronunciation; manner of speaking.

U've-ous (ū'vē-ŭs), *a.* Resembling a grape.

‖**U'vu-la** (ū'vū-lȧ), *n.* The fleshy body suspended from the soft palate.

Ux-o'ri-ous (ŭks-ō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Excessively or submissively fond of one's wife. — **Ux-o'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ux-o'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

V.

Va'cant (vā'kȧnt), *a.* Without contents; empty; unoccupied; void; idle. — **Va'cant-ly**, *adv.* — **Va'can-cy** (-kȧn-sў), *n.* Emptiness; leisure; vacuity; gap; an unoccupied office. — **Va'cate** (-kāt), *v. t.* To make vacant; to annul; to make void. — **Va-ca'tion** (vā-kā'shŭn), *n.* A vacating or making void; an intermission of business or study; a rest; a recess.

Vac'ci-nate (văk'sĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To inoculate with cowpox, by virus from cows. — **Vac'ci-na'tor** (-nā'tĕr), *n.* — **Vac'ci-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A vaccinating. — **Vac'cine** (văk'sĭn *or* -sīn), *a.* Pertaining to cows, or to vaccination.

Vac'il-late (văs'ĭl-lāt), *v. i.* To move one way and the other; to fluctuate; to be unsteady or inconstant; to waver. — **Vac'il-la'tion** (văs'ĭl-lā'shŭn), *n.* A vacillating; inconstancy.

Va-cu'i-ty (vȧ-kū'ĭ-tў), *n.* Emptiness; void; vacuum. — **Vac'u-um** (văk'ū-ŭm), *n.* [L.] Space empty or devoid of all matter or body.

Va'de me'cum (vā'dē mē'kŭm). [L., go with me.] A book or other thing that one keeps always beside him; a manual.

Vag'a-bond (văg'ȧ-bŏnd), *a.* Moving about without any certain direction; wandering. — *n.* One who wanders idly; a vagrant. — **Vag'a-bond'age** (-bŏnd'ĕj), **Vag'a-bond'ism** (-Iz'm), **Vag'a-bond'ry** (-rў), *n.* Idleness.

Va-ga'ry (vȧ-gā'rў), *n.* A wandering of the thoughts; a wild freak; a whim.

Vag'i-nal (văj'ĭ-nal), *a.* Pertaining to a sheath or canal.

Va'grant (vā'grȧnt), *a.* Moving without certain direction; wandering; unsettled. — *n.* An idle wanderer; a sturdy beggar; a vagabond. — **Va'grant-ly**, *adv.* — **Va'gran-cy** (-grȧn-sў), *n.*

Vague (vāg), *a.* [VAGUER; VAGUEST.] Unsettled; unfixed; indefinite; loose; lax. — **Vague'ly**, *adv.* — **Vague'ness**, *n.*

Vail (vāl), *n.* A screen or cover; a veil.

Vail (vāl), *v. t.* To lower in token of inferiority, reverence, submission, or the like.

Vain (vān), *a.* Having no real substance or importance; empty; worthless; delusive; trifling; having a high opinion of one's self; ostentatious. — **Vain'ly**, *adv.* — **Vain'ness**, *n.* — **Vain'glo'ry** (-glō'rў), *n.* Excessive vanity; empty pride; undue elation of mind. — **Vain'glo'ri-ous** (-rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Boastful; vaunting. — **Vain'glo'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Val'ance (văl'ȧns), *n.* Hanging drapery for a bed, window, etc.

Vale (vāl), *n.* A tract of low ground; a valley; a dale.

Val'e-dic'tion (văl'ĕ-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* A bidding farewell; an adieu. — **Val'e-dic'to-ry** (-tō-rў), *a.* Bidding farewell; leave-taking. — *n.* A farewell address. — **Val'e-dic-to'ri-an** (-dĭk-tō'rĭ-ȧn), *n.* One who pronounces a valedictory.

Va-len'ci-ennes' (vȧ-lĕn'sĭ-ĕnz'), *n.* [F.] A lace made at Valenciennes, France.

Val'en-tine (văl'ĕn-tīn), *n.* A sweetheart chosen, or a love-letter sent, on St. Valentine's day. — **St. Valentine's Day.** The 14th of February, sacred to St. Valentine.

Va-le'ri-an (vȧ-lē'rĭ-ȧn), *n.* A plant used in medicine as an antispasmodic.

Val'et (văl'ĕt *or* văl'ā), *n.* A gentleman's body servant.

Val'e-tu'di-na'ri-an (văl'ĕ-tū'dĭ-nā'rĭ-ȧn), *a.* Of infirm health; sickly; weakly. — *n.* A person of weak constitution; one seeking to recover health. — **Val'e-tu'di-na-ry** (-tū'dĭ-nȧ-rў), *a.* & *n.* Valetudinarian.

Val'iant (văl'yȧnt), *a.* Intrepid; heroic; brave. — **Val'iant-ly**, *adv.* — **Val'iant-ness**, *n.*

Val'id (văl'ĭd), *a.* Having strength or force; capable of being justified or supported; efficacious; just; sufficient. — **Val'id-ly**, *adv.* — **Val'id-ness**, **Va-lid'i-ty** (vȧ-lĭd'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Va-lise' (vȧ-lēs'), *n.* A traveling bag; a portmanteau.

Val-la'tion (văl-lā'shŭn), *n.* A rampart or intrenchment.

Val'ley (văl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **Valleys** (-ĭz). A space between ranges of hills or mountains; a vale; a meeting of two slopes in a roof, or the depression thus formed. — **Valley roof.** A roof having valleys.

Valley Roof.

Val'or (văl'ẽr), *n.* Courage; heroism; bravery; prowess. — **Val'or-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Stout; bold; courageous. — **Val'or-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Val'ue (văl'ū), *n.* The property which renders a thing useful; worth; price; rate; importance. — *v. t.* [Valued (-ūd); Valuing.] To estimate the worth of; to rate at a certain price; to rate at a high price; to hold in respect; to regard; to prize. — **Val'u-a-ble**, *a.* Having value or worth; costly; estimable. — *n.* A thing of value; a precious possession. — **Val'u-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A valuing, or estimating the value or worth; appraisement; estimated worth. — **Val'u-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who sets a value on anything; an appraiser. — **Val'ue-less**, *a.* Of no value.

Valve (vălv), *n.* A folding door; a lid or cover to an aperture, opening only one way. — **Valved** (vălvd), *a.* Having valves; composed of valves. — **Valv'ate** (vălv'ăt), *a.* Resembling or serving as a valve; opening by valves. — **Valv'u-lar** (vălv'ū-lẽr), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, valves; opening by means of valves.

Valvular Capsule.

Va-mose' (vȧ-mōs'), *v. i.* To be off; to depart quickly. [*Slang*]

Vamp (vămp), *n.* The upper, or upper leather, of a shoe. — *v. t.* [Vamped (vămt); Vamping.] To provide (a shoe) with new upper leather; to patch; to repair. — **Vamp'er**, *n.*

Vam'pire (văm'pīr), *n.* A demon fabled to suck the blood of persons asleep; one who preys upon others; an extortioner; a tropical bat said to suck human blood.

Head of Vampire.

Van (văn), *n.* The front of an army or front line of a fleet.

Van (văn), *n.* A fan for cleansing grain; a winnowing machine.

Van (văn), *n.* A large covered wagon, for transporting goods, etc.

Van'dal (văn'dal), *n.* One of the barbarians who invaded Rome in the 5th century, destroying monuments of art; one hostile to art and literature; one barbarously ignorant. — **Van'dal, Van-dal'ic** (-dăl'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the Vandals; ferocious; rude. — **Van'dal-ism** (văn'dal-ĭz'm), *n.* Conduct of Vandals; willful or ignorant hostility to arts and literature.

Vane (vān), *n.* A weathercock, or rotating fixture showing which way the wind blows or water flows; the thin web of a feather, on the side of the shaft; a blade of a windmill, propeller, etc.

Van'guard' (văn'gärd'), *n.* The troops in front of an army; the first line.

Va-nil'la (vȧ-nĭl'lȧ), *n.* A tropical American plant; also, a volatile oil and a perfume, extracted from it.

Van'ish (văn'ĭsh), *v. i.* [Vanished (-ĭsht); Vanishing.] To pass out of view; to disappear.

Van'i-ty (văn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being vain; empty pride; ostentation; fruitless desire or effort.

Van'quish (văn'kwĭsh), *v. t.* [Vanquished (-kwĭsht); Vanquishing.] To subdue (an enemy), in battle; to get the better of; to confute.

Van'tage (vän'tăj), *n.* Superiority; advantage.

Vap'id (văp'ĭd), *a.* Having lost life and spirit; insipid; flat; dull. — **Vap'id-ly**, *adv.* — **Vap'id-ness, Va-pid'i-ty** (vȧ-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Va'por (vā'pẽr), *n.* [L.] Any substance in the gaseous or aëriform state; a fume; a gas; anything unsubstantial, fleeting, or transitory. — *v. i.* [Vapored (-pẽrd); Vaporing.] To pass off in fumes; to steam; to evaporate; to vaunt; to brag. — **Va'por-er**, *n.* A boaster. — **Vap'o-ra-ble** (văp'ō-rȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being converted into vapor. — **Vap'o-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **Vap'o-rif'ic** (-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* Forming into vapor; converting into steam. — **Vap'o-rize** (văp'ō-rīz *or* vā'pẽr-īz), *v. t.* To convert into vapor by heat. — *v. i.* To pass off in vapor. — **Va'por-ous** (vā'pẽr-ŭs), *a.* Full of vapors or exhalations; windy; unreal; vain. — **Va'por-y** (-ĭ), *a.* Vaporous; splenetic; peevish.

‖**Va-que'ro** (vȧ-kā'rō), *n.* One in charge of cattle, horses, or mules; a herdsman.

Va'ri-a-ble (vā'rĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Apt to vary or change; mutable; fickle; unsteady; inconstant. — **Va'ri-a-bly**, *adv.* — **Va'ri-a-ble-ness, Va'ri-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **Va'ri-ance** (-ans), *n.* A being variant; change of condition; disagreement; dissension; discord. — **Va'ri-ant** (-ant), *a.* Varying; different; diverse. — *n.* A thing really the same, though differing in form; a different version. — **Va'ri-ate** (-āt), *v. t.* To make different; to vary. — **Va'ri-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A varying; a partial change in the form, position, or qualities of the same thing; amount or rate of change; embellishment and fanciful change of a tune or melody; vicissitude; variety; mutation; diversity.

Var'i-cose' (văr'ĭ-kōs'), *a.* Preternaturally enlarged or dilated; — said of veins.

Va'ri-e-gate (vā'rĭ-ē-gāt), *v. t.* To diversify in appearance; to streak; to checker; to dapple. — **Va'ri-e-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* A variegating or diversifying; diversity of colors.

Va-ri'e-ty (vȧ-rī'ē-tĭ), *n.* The quality of being various; change; diversity; a number or collection of different things; difference; kind.

Va'ri-o-loid (vā'rĭ-ō-loid *or* văr'ĭ-), *a.* Resembling smallpox. — *n.* The smallpox as modified by previous inoculation or vaccination. — **Va-ri'o-lous** (vȧ-rī'ō-lŭs), *a.* Pertaining to the smallpox.

Va'ri-ous (vā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Different; diverse; several; uncertain; variegated; diversified.

Var'let (vär'lĕt), *n.* A servant; a low fellow.

Var'nish (vär'nĭsh), *n.* A resinous liquid, laid on work to give it a gloss; outside show. — *v. t.* [Varnished (-nĭsht); Varnishing.] To lay varnish on; to give a fair external appearance.

Va'ry (vā'rĭ), *v. t. & i.* [Varied (-rĭd); Varying.] To change in aspect; to alter in form, appearance, substance, etc.; to disagree.

Vas'cu-lar (văs'kŭ-lẽr), *a.* Consisting of vessels, or containing them. — **Vas'cu-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Vase (vās *or* văz), *n.* An ornamental urn.

Vas'e-line (văs'ē-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* A yellowish translucent substance, with little odor or taste, obtained from petroleum, and used as an unguent and in the arts.

Vas'sal (văs'sal), *n.* One who holds land of a superior; a dependent; a servant; a slave. — **Vas'sal-age** (-ăj), *n.* State of being a vassal; dependence; slavery.

Vast (vȧst), *a.* Of great extent; very spacious; huge; immense; mighty. — *n.* Boundless space. — **Vast'ly**, *adv.* — **Vast'ness**, *n.* — **Vast'y** (-ў), *a.* Very spacious; vast.

Vas-ta'tion (văs-tā'shŭn), *n.* A laying waste; devastation.

Vat (văt), *n.* A large vessel or cistern.

Vat'i-can (văt'ĭ-kan), *n.* The pope's palace at Rome; the papal power or government. — **Vat'i-can-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* The tenets of the Pope and his followers; ultramontanism.

Vat'i-cide (văt'ĭ-sīd), *n.* The murder, also a murderer, of a prophet.

Va-tic'i-nal (vȧ-tĭs'ĭ-nal), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, prophecy. — **Va-tic'i-nate** (-nāt), *v. t. & i.* To prophesy; to foretell. — **Va-tic'i-na'tor** (-nā'tẽr), *n.* A prophet. — **Va-tic'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Prediction; prophecy.

Vaude'ville (vōd'vĭl), *n.* A lively kind of song; a theatrical piece, containing satirical songs.

Vault (vąlt), *n.* A continued arch, or an arched

Vault.

roof or ceiling; a cell; a cellar; a leap or bound. — *v. t.* To form or to cover with a vault; to arch; to leap *on*. — *v. i.* To leap; to bound; to spring. — *a.* Arched; concave; covered with an arch or vault.

Vaunt (vänt *or* vąnt), *v. i. & t.* To boast; to brag. — *n.* A vain display; boast.

Veal (vēl), *n.* The flesh of a calf killed for the table.

Ve-dette' (vē-dĕt'), *n.* A sentinel, usually on horseback; a vidette.

Veer (vēr), *v. i. & t.* [VEERED (vērd); VEERING.] To change direction; to turn.

Veg'e-ta-ble (vĕj'ē-tȧ-b'l), *n.* A plant; an edible plant; an organic body without sense and voluntary motion. — *a.* Belonging to, comprising, or of the nature of, plants. — **Veg'e-ta'ri-an** (-tā'rĭ-an), *n.* One who holds that vegetables are the only proper food for man. — *a.* Pertaining to vegetarianism. — **Veg'e-ta'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* A living solely on vegetables. — **Veg'e-tate** (-tāt), *v. i.* To grow, as plants; to germinate; to lead a life too low for rational creatures; to do nothing but eat and grow. — **Veg'e-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A vegetating; vegetable growth; plants in general. — **Veg'e-ta'tive** (-tā-tĭv), *a.* Growing like plants; producing growth.

Ve'he-ment (vē'hē-ment), *a.* Acting with great force; mighty; eager; urgent; violent; ardent; hot. — **Ve'he-ment-ly**, *adv.* — **Ve'he-mence** (-mens), **Ve'he-men-cy** (-men-sў), *n.* Impetuosity; violence.

Ve'hi-cle (vē'hĭ-k'l), *n.* A carriage of any kind; a conveyance. — **Ve-hic'u-lar** (vē-hĭk'ū-lẽr), **Ve-hic'u-la-ry** (-lā-rў), *a.* Pertaining to, or serving as, a vehicle.

Veil (vāl), *n.* A screen, usually of thin material, to protect the face; a cover; a disguise; a blind. — *v. t.* [VEILED (vāld); VEILING.] To cover with a veil; to hide; to conceal.

Vein (vān), *n.* A vessel which receives blood from the capillaries, and returns it to the heart; a blood vessel; a small rib of a leaf; a mineral seam or layer; a streak of different color in wood, stone, etc.; a train of thought; a tendency or turn of mind; humor; strain; quality. — *v. t.* To form or mark with veins. — **Veined** (vānd), **Vein'y** (vān'ў), *a.* Full of veins; variegated.

Vel'li-cate (vĕl'lĭ-kāt), *v. t. & i.* To move spasmodically; to twitch. — **Vel'li-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A twitching.

Vel'lum (vĕl'lŭm), *n.* A fine kind of parchment.

Ve-loc'i-pede (vē-lŏs'ĭ-pēd), *n.* A light road carriage propelled by the rider.

Velocipede.

Ve-loc'i-ty (vē-lŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quickness of motion; swiftness; speed; rapidity.

Vel'vet (vĕl'vĕt), *n.* A soft fabric of silk, or silk and cotton mixed, with a thick nap. — **Vel'vet-een'** (-ēn'), *n.* A cotton cloth in imitation of velvet; cotton velvet. — **Vel'vet-y** (-ў), *a.* Made of, or like, velvet; soft; smooth.

Ve'nal (vē'nal), *a.* Pertaining to, or contained in, veins; venous.

Ve'nal (vē'nal), *a.* To be bought; mercenary; hireling. — **Ve-nal'i-ty** (vē-năl'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Ven'a-ry (vĕn'ȧ-rў), *a.* Relating to hunting.

Vend (vĕnd), *v. t.* To sell. — **Vend-ee'** (-ē'), *n.* One to whom a thing is sold. — **Vend'er, Vend'or** (-ẽr), *n.* A seller. — **Vend'i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Salable. — **Vend'i-bly**, *adv.* — **Vend'i-ble-ness, Vend'i-bil'i-ty** (-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* — **Ven-di'tion** (-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A vending; sale. — **Ven-due'** (vĕn-dū'), *n.* A public sale to the highest bidder; an auction.

Ve-neer' (vē-nēr'), *n.* A thin layer of wood, ivory, etc., for overlaying an inferior material. — *v. t.* [VENEERED (-nērd'); VENEERING.] To overlay or plate with veneer. — **Ve-neer'ing**, *n.* Application of veneer; superficial polish.

Ven'er-a-ble (vĕn'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable or worthy of veneration or reverence. — **Ven'er-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Ven'er-a-bly**, *adv.* — **Ven'er-ate** (-āt),

v. t. To regard with respect and reverence; to adore. — **Ven'er-a'tion** (vĕn'ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* A venerating; respect mingled with awe; reverence; dread. — **Ven'er-a'tor** (-ā'tĕr), *n.*

Ve'ne-sec'tion (vē'nē-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* An opening a vein to let blood.

Venge'ance (vĕnj'ans), *n.* Punishment in return for an injury or offense; retribution; revenge. — **Venge'ful** (-ful), *a.* Vindictive; retributive. — **Venge'ful-ly**, *adv.*

Ve'ni-al (vē'nĭ-al), *a.* Excusable; pardonable. — **Ve'ni-al-ness**, **Ve'ni-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.*

Ven'i-son (vĕn'ĭ-z'n *or* vĕn'z'n), *n.* The flesh of deer, hares, etc.

Ven'om (vĕn'ŭm), *n.* Poison; spite; malice. — **Ven'om-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Full of venom; poisonous; malignant; spiteful. — **Ven'om-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ven'om-ous-ness**, *n.*

Ve'nous (vē'nŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or contained in, veins.

Vent (vĕnt), *n.* A small aperture; a passage for air or a fluid to escape; utterance; escape. — *v. t.* To let out; to emit; to utter.

Ven'ti-duct (vĕn'tĭ-dŭkt), *n.* A passage or pipe for ventilating apartments.

Ven'ti-late (vĕn'tĭ-lāt), *v. t.* To fan with wind; to air; to fan; to expose to examination and discussion. — **Ven'ti-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A ventilating; free exposure to air. — **Ven'ti-la'tor** (-lā'tĕr), *n.* A contrivance for expelling foul air, introducing that which is fresh and pure.

Ven'tral (vĕn'tral), *a.* Belonging to the belly.

Ven'tri-cle (vĕn'trĭ-k'l), *n.* A cavity of the animal body, as of the brain, or larynx; esp., one of the two cavities of the heart which communicate with the auricles.

Ven-tril'o-quism (vĕn-trĭl'ō-kwĭz'm), *n.* A speaking so that the voice appears to come from some distant place. — **Ven-tril'o-quist** (-kwĭst), *n.* One who practices ventriloquism. — **Ven-tril'o-quize** (-kwīz), *v. i.* [VENTRILOQUIZED (-kwizd); VENTRILOQUIZING.] To practice ventriloquism. — **Ven-tril'o-quous** (-kwŭs), *a.* Pertaining to ventriloquism.

Ven'ture (vĕn'tŭr), *n.* An undertaking of chance or danger; a contingency; luck; a risk. — *v. i.* [VENTURED (-tŭrd); VENTURING.] To have courage to do or say something; to dare; to run a hazard or risk. — *v. t.* To expose to hazard; to risk. — **Ven'tur-er**, *n.* — **Ven'ture-some** (-sŭm), *a.* Inclined to venture; bold; daring; intrepid. — **Ven'ture-some-ly**, *adv.* — **Ven'tur-ous** (-tŭs), *a.* Venturesome. — **Ven'tur-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Ven'ue (vĕn'ū), *n.* A neighborhood or near place; the place where an action is laid.

Ve'nus (vē'nŭs), *n.* The goddess of female beauty and of love; a planet, the second from the sun.

Ve-ra'cious (vĕ-rā'shŭs), *a.* Observant of truth; truthful. — **Ve-rac'i-ty** (-răs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.*

Ve-ran'da (vĕ-răn'dà), *n.* An open portico or outer gallery.

Verb (vĕrb), *n.* A word which affirms something of some person or thing. — **Ver'bal** (vĕr'bal), *a.* Pertaining to, or expressed in, words; spoken; oral; not written; literal. — **Ver'bal-ly**, *adv.* — **Ver'bal-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Something expressed verbally. — **Ver'bal-ist**, *n.* A critic of words. — ‖**Ver-ba'tim** (-bā'tĭm), *adv.* Word for word; in the same words.

Ver-be'na (vĕr-bē'nà), *n.* A fragrant, flowering plant; vervain.

Ver'ber-a'tion (vĕr'bĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* A beating; an impulse causing sound.

Ver'bi-age (vĕr'bĭ-āj), *n.* Wordiness; superabundance of words; verbosity. — **Ver-bose'** (vĕr-bōs'), *a.* Abounding in words; tedious by a multiplicity of words; prolix; wordy. — **Ver-bos'i-ty** (-bŏs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Quality of being verbose; prolixity.

Ver'dant (vĕr'dant), *a.* Covered with growing plants; green; fresh. — **Ver'dant-ly**, *adv.* — **Ver'dan-cy** (-dan-sỹ), *n.* Quality or condition of being verdant; greenness; inexperience.

‖**Verd'an-tique'** (vĕrd'ăn-tēk'), *n.* [F.] A green incrustation on brass or copper; a mottled green marble.

Ver'dict (vĕr'dĭkt), *n.* The decision of a jury in a case submitted to them; a judgment; opinion pronounced.

Ver'di-gris (vĕr'dĭ-grēs), *n.* The rust of copper, much used as a green pigment.

Ver'di-ter (vĕr'dĭ-tĕr), *n.* A blue-green pigment made by decomposition of nitrate of copper by chalk.

Ver'dure (vĕr'dŭr), *n.* Green; freshness of vegetation. — **Ver'dur-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Covered with verdure.

Verge (vĕrj), *n.* A rod carried as an emblem of authority; the shaft of a column. — **Ver'ger** (vĕr'jĕr), *n.* One who carries a verge or emblem of office; a beadle of a cathedral church.

Verge (vĕrj), *n.* The extreme end of anything; the border; rim; margin; brink. — *v. t.* [VERGED (vĕrjd); VERGING.] To tend downward; to bend; to border upon; to approach.

Ver'i-fy (vĕr'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [VERIFIED (-fīd); VERIFYING.] To prove to be true or correct; to confirm; to authenticate. — **Ver'i-fi'a-ble** (-fī'-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being verified. — **Ver'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A verifying; confirmation; authentication. — **Ver'i-fi'er**, *n.*

Ver'i-ly (vĕr'ĭ-lỹ), *adv.* In truth; in fact; really; truly.

Ver'i-sim'i-lar (vĕr'ĭ-sĭm'ĭ-lĕr), *a.* Having the appearance of truth; likely. — **Ver'i-si-mil'i-tude** (-sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Appearance of truth; probability; likelihood.

Ver'i-ta-ble (vĕr'ĭ-tà-b'l), *a.* Agreeable to truth or to fact; actual; real. — **Ver'i-ta-bly**, *adv.*

Ver'i-ty (vĕr'ĭ-tỹ), *n.*; *pl.* VERITIES (-tĭz). Truth; certainty; reality; a true assertion or tenet.

Ver'juice' (vĕr'jūs'), *n.* The sour juice of crab apples, unripe grapes, etc.; vinegar made from such juice; acidity.

‖**Ver'mes'** (vĕr'mēz), *n. pl.* [L.] Worms. — **Ver'mi-cel'li** (vĕr'mĕ-chĕl'lĭ *or* -sĕl'lĭ), *n.* [It.] A wheat paste, made into a slender, wormlike form. — **Ver-mic'u-lar** (-mĭk'ū-lĕr), *a.* Pertaining to, shaped like, or moving like, a worm; peristaltic. — **Ver-mic'u-late** (-lāt), *v. t.* To inlay in patterns resembling the tracks of worms. — **Ver-mic'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Motion like that of worms. — **Ver-mic'u-lose'** (-lōs'), **Ver-mic'u-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* Containing or resembling worms. — **Ver'mi-form** (vĕr'mĭ-fôrm), *a.* Of the form of a worm. — **Ver'mi-fuge** (-fūj), *n.* A medicine that expels worms from animal bodies.

Ver-mil'ion (vĕr-mĭl'yŭn), *n.* A bright red color or pigment; cochineal.

Ver'min (vĕr'mĭn), *n. sing. & pl.* All kinds of noxious or mischievous animals, as rats, mice, worms, grubs, flies, etc. — **Ver'mi-nate** (-mĭ-nāt), *v. i.* To breed vermin. — **Ver'min-ous** (-mĭn-ŭs), *a.* Tending to breed vermin; infested by vermin.

Ver-mip'a-rous (vĕr-mĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* Producing worms. — **Ver-miv'o-rous** (-mĭv'ŏ-rŭs), *a.* Feeding on worms.

Ver-nac'u-lar (vĕr-năk'ū-lĕr), *a.* Belonging to the country of one's birth; native. — *n.* The vernacular language; one's mother tongue.

Ver'nal (vĕr'*nal*), *a.* Belonging to spring, or to youth, the springtime of life.

Ver'sa-tile (vĕr'sȧ-tĭl), *a.* Turning readily from one thing to another; changeable; fickle. — **Ver'sa-tile-ness, Ver'sa-til'i-ty** (-tĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Verse (vĕrs), *n.* A single line of poetry; metrical language; a short division of any composition, esp. of the chapters in the Bible.

Versed (vĕrst), *a.* Acquainted or familiar; skilled; practiced.

Ver'si-cle (vĕr'sĭ-k'l), *n.* A little verse.

Ver'si-fy (vĕr'sĭ-fī), *v. t.* [VERSIFIED (-fīd); VERSIFYING.] To make verses. — *v. t.* To relate in verse. — **Ver'si-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A versifying; metrical composition. — **Ver'si-fi'er** (-fī'ĕr), *n.*

Ver'sion (vĕr'shŭn), *n.* A translating, or translation; that which is rendered from another language.

Verst (vĕrst), *n.* A Russian measure of length containing 3,500 English feet.

‖**Ver'sus** (vĕr'sŭs), *prep.* [L.] Against.

Vert (vĕrt), *n.* Everything that bears a green leaf within the forest; in heraldry, a green color, represented by parallel lines sloping downward toward the right.

‖**Ver'te-bra** (vĕr'tē-brȧ), *n.; pl.* VERTEBRÆ (-brē). [L.] A joint of the backbone or spine. — **Ver'te-bral** (-*bral*), *a.* Pertaining to the vertebræ; having a backbone. — **Ver'te-brate** (-brāt), *n.* An animal having an internal jointed skeleton. — **Ver'te-brate, Ver'te-bra'ted** (-brā'tĕd), *a.* Having a backbone or vertebral column, containing the spinal marrow.

Ver'tex (vĕr'tĕks), *n.; pl.* E. VERTEXES (-ĕz), L. VERTICES (-tĭ-sēz). Principal or highest point; top; summit; crown; the zenith, or point of the heavens directly overhead; the point in any mathematical figure opposite to the base. — **Ver'ti-cal** (-tĭ-k*al*), *a.* Situated at the vertex or highest point; directly overhead, or perpendicularly above one; upright; plumb. — **Ver'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **Ver'ti-cal-ness**, *n.*

Verticillate Leaves.

Ver-tic'il-late (vĕr-tĭs'ĭl-lāt), **Ver-tic'il-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Arranged in transverse whorls, like rays of a wheel.

Ver'ti-go (vĕr'tĭ-gō; *L.* vĕr-tī'gō), *n.; pl.* E. VERTIGOES (-gōz), L. VERTIGINES (-tĭj'ĭ-nēz). Dizziness or swimming of the head; giddiness. — **Ver-tig'i-nous** (-tĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Turning round; whirling; affected with vertigo; dizzy. — **Ver-tig'i-nous-ly**, *adv.*

Ver'vain (vĕr'vān), *n.* A plant of the verbena kind.

Ver'y (vĕr'ȳ), *a.* True; real; actual. — *adv.* In a high degree; exceedingly; excessively.

Ves'i-cant (vĕs'ĭ-*kant*), *n.* A blistering application. — **Ves'i-cate** (-kāt), *v. t.* To blister. — **Ves'i-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A raising blisters on the skin. — **Ves'i-ca-to-ry** (vĕs'ĭ-kȧ-tŏ-rȳ), *n.* A blistering application or plaster. — *a.* Having power to blister.

Ves'i-cle (vĕs'ĭ-k'l), *n.* A little air bladder; a cyst; a cell. — **Ve-sic'u-lar** (vĕ-sĭk'ū-lĕr), **Ve-sic'u-late** (-lāt), *a.* Bladdery; full of bladders; hollow.

Ves'per (vĕs'pĕr), *n.* The evening star; Hesper; Venus; the evening. — **Ves'pers** (-pĕrz), *n. pl.* The evening service, in the Roman Catholic Church.

Ves'sel (vĕs'sĕl), *n.* A utensil for holding anything; a hollow dish, cask, or tube; a ship, boat, or other structure made to float upon the water, for commerce, war, pleasure, etc.; a tube or canal in which the blood and other fluids are contained or circulated.

Vest (vĕst), *n.* A garment; a waistcoat; dress; robe. — *v. t.* To clothe; to put in possession; to furnish; to endow. — *v. i.* To come or descend; to take effect, as a title or right.

Ves'tal (vĕs'tal), *a.* Pertaining to Vesta, the virgin goddess of fire among the Romans; pure; chaste. — *n.* A virgin consecrated to Vesta.

Vest'ed (vĕst'ĕd), *a.* Not contingent; fixed.

Ves'ti-bule (vĕs'tĭ-būl), *n.* A porch or entrance; an antechamber; a lobby; a hall.

Ves'tige (vĕs'tĭj), *n.* A track or footstep; a trace; a sign; a faint mark of something which is lost or has perished.

Vest'ment (vĕst'*ment*), *n.* A covering or garment; a dress; a robe.

Ves'try (vĕs'trȳ), *n.* A room for sacerdotal vestments and for sacred utensils in a church; a committee who manage parochial affairs. — **Ves'try-man** (-*man*), *n.* A member of a vestry.

Ves'ture (vĕs'tūr), *n.* A garment; dress.

Vetch (vĕch), *n.* A leguminous plant. — **Vetch'y** (vĕch'ȳ), *a.* Consisting of, or abounding with, vetches.

Vet'er-an (vĕt'ĕr-*an*), *a.* Long exercised in anything, esp. in military life. — *n.* One long exercised in any service or art, esp. in war.

Vet'er-i-na-ry (vĕt'ĕr-ĭ-nȧ-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to treatment of diseases of domestic animals. — **Vet'er-i-na'ri-an** (-nā'rĭ-*an*), *n.* One skilled in diseases of cattle or domestic animals.

Ve'to (vē'tō), *n.; pl.* VETOES (-tōz). [L., I forbid.] An authoritative prohibition; the power of the executive branch of a legislative body, as a king, president, governor, etc., to negative a bill passed by the other branches of the legislature; also, the exercise of this power. — *v. t.* [VETOED (-tōd); VETOING.] To withhold assent to (a bill for a law) and thus prevent its enactment.

Vex (vĕks), *v. t.* [VEXED (vĕkst); VEXING.] To anger by little provocations; to irritate; to plague; to disturb; to disquiet. — **Vex'er**, *n.* — **Vex-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A vexing; trouble; disquiet; irritation; chagrin; mortification; distress. — **Vex-a'tious** (-shŭs), *a.* Causing vexation; provoking; irritating; annoying.

Vi'a (vī'ȧ), *adv.* [L., ablative of *via*, way.] By the way of; as, *via* Boston.

Vi'a-ble (vī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of living, as a child born prematurely. — **Vi'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Vi'a-duct (vī'ȧ-dŭkt), *n.* A structure for carrying a railroad, canal, etc., across a valley or river.

Viaduct.

Vi'al (vī'ȧl), *n.* A small bottle; a phial. — *v. t.* [VIALED (-ȧld) or VIALLED; VIALING or VIALLING.] To put into a vial or vials.

Vi'and (vī'ȧnd), *n.* An article of food; victuals; — chiefly in plural.

Vi-at'ic (vī-ăt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a journey or to traveling. — **Vi-at'i-cum** (-ĭ-kŭm), *n.* Provisions for a journey; in the Roman Catholic Church, the communion given to persons in their last moments.

Vi'brate (vī'brāt), *v. i. & t.* To move to and fro; to oscillate; to sound; to quiver. — **Vi-bra'tion** (vī-brā'shŭn), *n.* A vibrating; quick motion to and fro; oscillation. — **Vi'bra-to-ry** (vī'brȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Vibrating; causing to vibrate.

Vic'ar (vĭk'ẽr), *n.* A representative or substitute in office; a clergyman who is incumbent of a benefice. — **Vic'ar-age** (-ăj), *n.* The benefice, or the residence, of a vicar. — **Vi-car'i-al** (vī-kā'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* Pertaining to a vicar. — **Vi-car'i-ate** (-āt), *a.* Having delegated power; vicarious. — *n.* Delegated office or power. — **Vi-car'i-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to a vicar, substitute, or deputy; delegated; acting for another; substituted. — **Vi-car'i-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Vice (vīs), *n.* A fault; a blemish; immoral conduct or habit; crime; wickedness.

Vice (vī'sē). A vise.

Vice (vī'sē). [L., in the place of, instead of.] A prefix denoting one who acts in the place of another, or who is second in position. — **Vice admiral.** A naval officer next in rank to an admiral. — **Vice admiralty.** Office of a vice admiral. — **Vice chancellor.** An officer next in rank to a chancellor. — **Vice president.** An officer next in rank below a president. — **Vice presidency.** The office of a vice president.

Vice-ge'rent (vīs-jē'rent), *n.* An officer deputed to exercise the powers of another; a lieutenant; a vicar. — *a.* Having delegated power. — **Vice-ge'ren-cy** (-ren-sȳ), *n.*

Vice'roy (vīs'roi), *n.* A governor of a kingdom or country who rules as the king's substitute. — **Vice-roy'al-ty** (vīs-roi'ȧl-tȳ), **Vice'roy-ship** (vīs'roi-shĭp), *n.* Dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy. — **Vice'-re'gal** (vīs'rē'gȧl), *a.* Pertaining to a viceroy or viceroyalty.

Vic'i-nage (vĭs'ĭ-nāj), **Vi-cin'i-ty** (vĭ-sĭn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Nearness; the region adjoining or near; neighborhood; proximity. — **Vic'i-nal** (vĭs'ĭ-nȧl), **Vic'ine** (-ĭn), *a.* Near; neighboring.

Vi'cious (vĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Characterized by, or addicted to, vice; corrupt; bad; refractory. — **Vi'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Vi'cious-ness**, *n.*

Vi-cis'si-tude (vĭ-sĭs'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Regular change from one thing to another; alternation; mutation.

Vic'tim (vĭk'tĭm), *n.* A living being sacrificed; one destroyed by, or suffering, grievous injury; a dupe; a gull. — **Vic'tim-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* [VICTIMIZED (-īzd); VICTIMIZING.] To make a victim of.

Vic'tor (vĭk'tẽr), *n.* One who conquers in war or defeats an enemy; a winner; a gainer. — *a.* Gaining victory; victorious. — **Vic'to-ry** (-tẽ-rȳ), *n.* The defeat of an enemy or antagonist; conquest; triumph. — **Vic-to'ri-ous** (-tō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to victory or a victor; triumphant; successful. — **Vic-to'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Vic-to'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Vic-to'ri-a (vĭk-tō'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* A large flowering aquatic plant; a low four-wheeled carriage, with a calash top.

Victoria.

Vict'ual (vĭt'l), *n.* Provision of food; food prepared for eating; sustenance; — usually in *pl.* — *v. t.* [VICTUALED (-'ld) or VICTUALLED; VICTUALING or VICTUALLING.] To supply with provisions or food. — **Vict'ual-er** (vĭt'l-ẽr), **Vict'ual-ler**, *n.* One who furnishes victuals or keeps a house of entertainment.

‖Vi-cu'ña (vē-kōōn'yȧ), **‖Vi-cu'gna**, *n.* A South American animal, resembling the llama, but smaller.

Vicuña.

‖Vi'de (vī'dē), *v. imperat.* [L., imperat. of *videre*, to see.] See; — used to direct the attention to something. — **‖Vi-del'i-cet** (vĭ-dĕl'ĭ-sĕt), *adv.* [L., contr. from *videre licet*, one may or can see.] To wit; namely; — abbr. to *viz.*

Vie (vī), *v. i.* [VIED (vīd); VYING (vī'ĭng).] To strive for superiority; to contend.

View (vū), *n.* A seeing or beholding; survey; examination; scene; display; object; aim; purpose; design. — *v. t.* [VIEWED (vūd); VIEWING.] To look at attentively; to inspect; to examine; to consider. — **View'er** (vū'ẽr), *n.*

Vi-ges'i-mal (vĭ-jĕs'ĭ-mȧl), *n.* Twentieth; divided into, or consisting of, twenty parts.

Vig'il (vĭj'ĭl), *n.* Watch; sleeplessness; a waking for religious exercises; a religious service on the evening preceding a holiday. — **Vig'i-lant** (-ĭ-lant), *a.* Attentive to discover and avoid danger; watchful; circumspect. — **Vig'i-lant-ly**, *adv.* — **Vig'i-lance** (-lans), *n.* Watchfulness.

‖Vi-gnette' (vĭn-yĕt' *or* vĭn'yĕt), *n.* A running ornament in architecture or in ancient manuscripts; in modern books, a wood cut, engraving, etc., not inclosed within a border; a small photographic likeness.

Vig'or (vĭg'ẽr), *n.* Active strength of body; force of mind; energy; efficacy. — **Vig'or-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Possessing vigor; powerful; strong. — **Vig'or-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Vig'or-ous-ness**, *n.*

Vile (vīl), *a.* Low; despicable; base or impure; mean; bad. — **Vile'ly**, *adv.* — **Vile'ness**, *n.*

Vil'i-fy (vĭl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [VILIFIED (-fīd); VILIFYING.] To slander; to defame; to revile; to traduce. — **Vil'i-fi-ca'tion** (-ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A vilifying. — **Vil'i-fi'er**, *n.*

Vil'la (vĭl'lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* VILLAS (-lȧz). A country seat; a country residence.

Vil'lage (vĭl'lĭj), *n.* A small inhabited place; a hamlet. — **Vil'la-ger** (-lȧ-jẽr), *n.* An inhabitant of a village.

Vil'lain (vĭl'lĭn), *n.* A feudal tenant of the lowest class; a bondman; a vile, wicked person; a scoundrel; a knave. — **Vil'lain-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Wicked; base; vile; infamous. — **Vil'lain-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Vil'lain-ous-ness**, *n.* — **Vil'lain-y** (-ĭ), *n.* Extreme depravity; atrocious wickedness; a deed of deep depravity. — **Vil'lan-age** (-lan-ĭj), *n.* State of a villain; feudal servitude. [Usually written *villenage*.]

‖**Vil'li** (vĭl'ī), *n.* *pl.* Minute elevations on animal membranes; fine hairs on plants. — **Vil-lose'** (vĭl-lōs'), **Vil'lous** (vĭl'lŭs), *a.* Covered with fine hairs, or woolly substance; nappy; downy.

Villous Membrane.

Vim'i-nal (vĭm'ĭ-nal), **Vi-min'e-ous** (vĭ-mĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or producing, twigs.

Vi-na'ceous (vĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* Belonging to wine or grapes.

Vin'ai-grette' (vĭn'ā-grĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *vinaigre* vinegar.] A smelling bottle for aromatic vinegar, smelling salts, etc.

Vin'ci-ble (vĭn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being overcome or subdued; conquerable. — **Vin'ci-ble-ness, Vin'ci-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

‖**Vin'cu-lum** (vĭn'kŭ-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. VINCULA (-lȧ), E. VINCULUMS (-lŭmz). A bond of union; in algebra, etc., a mark connecting the several members of a compound quantity over which it is placed.

Vin-de'mi-al (vĭn-dē'mĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to a vintage.

Vin'di-cate (vĭn'dĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To defend with success; to prove to be just or valid; to maintain (a law, or a cause) by overthrowing enemies; to justify. — **Vin'di-ca'tor**, *n.* — **Vin'di-ca-ble** (-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being vindicated. — **Vin'di-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A vindicating; defense. — **Vin'di-ca-tive** (vĭn'dĭ-kȧ-tĭv), **Vin'di-ca-to-ry** (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to vindicate; justificatory; avenging; punitory.

Vin-dic'tive (vĭn-dĭk'tĭv), *a.* Given to revenge; revengeful. — **Vin-dic'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Vin-dic'tive-ness**, *n.*

Vine (vīn), *n.* A climbing plant that produces grapes; a trailing plant; a creeper. — **Vine'-dress'er**, *n.* One who cultivates vines. — **Vine fretter.** An insect that injures vines; an aphis.

Vin'e-gar (vĭn'ē-gẽr), *n.* An acid liquor obtained by fermentation of wine, cider, beer, etc.; anything sour.

Vin'er-y (vĭn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A structure for rearing vines.

Vine'yard (vĭn'yẽrd), *n.* A plantation of grapevines.

Vi'nous (vī'nŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, wine.

Vint'age (vĭnt'ăj), *n.* The produce of the vine; the time of gathering grapes. — **Vint'a-ger** (-ă-jẽr), *n.* One who gathers the vintage.

Vint'ner (vĭnt'nẽr), *n.* A dealer in wine.

Vin'y (vīn'ĭ), *a.* Belonging to, or abounding in, vines.

Vi'ol (vī'ŭl), *n.* A musical instrument of the violin kind. — **Vi'o-la** (-ō-lȧ), *n.* An instrument resembling the violin, but larger, and a fifth lower in compass.

Vi'o-la-ble (vī'ō-lȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being violated.

Vi'o-la'ceous (vī'ō-lā'shŭs), *a.* Resembling violets in color.

Vi'o-late (vī'ō-lāt), *v. t.* To treat in a violent manner; to abuse; to transgress; to profane; to ravish; to debauch. — **Vi'o-la'tor** (-lā'tẽr), *n.* — **Vi'o-la-tive** (-lā-tĭv), *a.* Violating, or tending to violate. — **Vi'o-la'tion** (vī'ō-lā'shŭn), *n.* A violating; interruption (of sleep, peace, etc.); transgression; profanation; outrage; rape.

Vi'o-lent (vī'ō-lent), *a.* Moving furiously; excited by strong passion; committing outrage; effected with force; severe; extreme; unnatural. — **Vi'o-lent-ly**, *adv.* — **Vi'o-lence** (-lens), *n.*

Vi'o-let (vī'ō-lĕt), *n.* A plant of many species, generally low, and bearing fragrant flowers of a bluish tint; the color of a violet, being one of the seven primary colors of the spectrum. — *a.* Dark blue, inclining to red.

Vi'o-lin' (vī'ō-lĭn'), *n.* A musical instrument with four strings, played with a bow; a fiddle. — **Vi'o-lin'ist**, *n.* A player on the violin.

Violin.

Vi'ol-ist (vī'ŭl-ĭst), *n.* A player on the viol; a violinist.

Vi'o-lon-cel'lo (vē'ō-lŏn-chĕl'lō *or* -sĕl'lō), *n.* A bass viol of four strings. — **Vi'o-lon-cel'list** (vē'ō-lŏn-sĕl'lĭst), *n.*

Vi'per (vī'pẽr), *n.* A very poisonous serpent; a malignant person. — **Vi'per-ine** (-ĭn), *a.* Pertaining to vipers. — **Vi'per-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Like a viper; malignant; venomous.

Viper.

Vi-ra'go (vĭ-rā'gō), *n.*; *pl.* VIRAGOES (-gōz). A female warrior; a bold, turbulent woman; a termagant; a vixen.

Vir'gin (vẽr'jĭn), *n.* A female of unspotted purity; a maiden. — *a.* Chaste; pure; maidenly; modest; undefiled; fresh; new. — **Vir-gin'i-ty** (vẽr-jĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Maidenhood.

‖**Vir'go** (vẽr'gō), *n.* [L., a virgin.] A sign of the zodiac which the sun enters about August 21; a constellation.

Vir'i-des'cent (vĭr'ĭ-dĕs'sent), *a.* Slightly green; greenish. — **Vir'i-des'cence** (-sens), *n.* — **Vi-rid'i-ty** (vĭ-rĭd'ĭ-tĭ), **Vir'id-ness** (vĭr'ĭd-nĕs), *n.* Greenness; verdure.

Vi'rile (vī'rĭl *or* vĭr'ĭl), *a.* Pertaining to a man or to the male sex; masculine. — **Vi-ril'i-ty** (vĭ-rĭl'ĭ-tĭ *or* vĭ-), *n.* Manhood.

Vir-tu' (vĭr-tōō' *or* vẽr'tōō), *n.* A love of the fine arts; taste for curiosities; objects of art or antiquity, collectively.

Vir'tu-al (vĕr'tŭ-al), *a.* Being in essence or effect, not in fact. — **Vir'tu-al-ly**, *adv.*

Vir'tue (vĕr'tū), *n.* Active quality or power; strength; force; excellence; worth; morality; uprightness; female chastity; virginity; purity. — **Vir'tu-ous** (vĕr'tŭ-ŭs), *a.* Possessing or exhibiting virtue; righteous; chaste; pure.

Vir'tu-o'so (vĕr'tu-ō'sō), *n.*; *pl.* E. VIRTUOSOS (-sōz), It. VIRTUOSI (-sē). One devoted to virtu, or skilled in the fine arts, antiquities, etc.

Vir'u-lent (vĭr'ū-lent), *a.* Extremely poisonous or venomous; active in doing injury; bitter in enmity; spiteful. — **Vir'u-lent-ly**, *adv.* — **Vir'u-lence** (-lens), **Vir'u-len-cy** (-len-sy), *n.*

Vi'rus (vī'rŭs), *n.* [L., a slimy liquid poison.] Contagious or poisonous matter, as of ulcers, bite of snakes, etc.; the spirit or drift of anything injurious.

‖**Vis** (vĭs), *n.* [L.] Force; power.

Vis'age (vĭz'āj), *n.* The face, countenance, or look of a person.

Vis'-a-vis' (vē'zȧ-vē'), *adv.* [F., opposite, face to face.] Face to face; in a position facing one another; tête-à-tête. — *n.* One opposite, or face to face with, another; a seat or carriage in which two persons face one another.

‖**Vis'ce-ra** (vĭs'sē-rȧ), *n.* [L.] The contents of the cavities of the body, esp. of the abdomen; bowels. — **Vis'cer-al** (vĭs'sĕr-al), *a.* Pertaining to the viscera. — **Vis'cer-ate** (-āt), *v. t.* To deprive of the viscera; to disembowel.

Vis'cid (vĭs'sĭd), *a.* Sticking; glutinous; adhesive; tenacious. — **Vis-cid'i-ty** (vĭs-sĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Tenacity; stickiness; glutinous concretion.

Vis-cos'i-ty (vĭs-kŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being viscous; viscidity.

Vis'count' (vī'kount'), *n.* A nobleman next in rank below an earl. — **Vis'count'ess** (-ĕs), *n.* The lady of a viscount. — **Vis'count'y** (-ȳ), *n.* The quality of a viscount.

Vis'cous (vĭs'kŭs), *a.* Adhesive or sticky, and having a ropy or glutinous consistency; clammy; sticky.

Vise.

Vise (vīs), *n.* A jawed instrument closing by a screw, for holding smith's work, etc. — *v. t.* To grip or squeeze with a vise.

Vis'i-ble (vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Perceivable by the eye; to be seen; perceptible; apparent; conspicuous. — **Vis'i-ble-ness**, **Vis'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Vi'sion (vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* A seeing external objects; sight; an object of sight; an apparition; a phantom; a creation of fancy. — **Vi'sion-a-ry** (-ȧ-rȳ), *a.* Affected by phantoms; given to reverie; existing in imagination only; fanciful; fantastic; unreal. — *n.* One whose imagination is disturbed, or who forms impracticable schemes.

Vis'it (vĭz'ĭt), *v. t.* To go or come to see; to attend; to examine. — *v. i.* To interchange civilities. — *n.* A visiting, or going to see a person or thing; a brief stay; inspection; examination. — **Vis'it-ant** (-ant), **Vis'it-or** (-ẽr), *n.* — **Vis'it-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A visiting; a communication of favor or of wrath and judgment; retribution. — **Vis'it-o'ri-al** (-ō'rĭ-al), *a.* Belonging to a judicial visitor or superintendent.

Vis'or (vĭz'ẽr), *n.* Front piece of a helmet; a mask; the fore piece of a cap, projecting over the eyes.

Vis'ta (vĭs'tȧ), *n.* A view; esp., a distant view between intervening objects; trees or other things that form an avenue.

Vis'u-al (vĭzh'ū-al), *a.* Belonging to, or used in, sight.

Vi'tal (vī'tal), *a.* Belonging, relating, or necessary, to life; living; very necessary; highly important; immediate; absolute. — **Vi'tal-ly**, *adv.* — **Vi'tals** (-talz), *n. pl.* Parts of animal bodies essential to life, or to a sound state. — **Vi-tal'i-ty** (vī-tăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being vital; the principle of life; animation. — **Vi'tal-ize** (vī'tal-īz), *v. t.* [VITALIZED (-īzd); VITALIZING.] To make vital or alive; to give life to.

Vi'ti-ate (vĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* To make vicious, faulty, or imperfect; to render defective; to destroy; to defile; to taint; to contaminate. — **Vi'ti-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A vitiating, or state of corruption; invalidation.

Vit're-ous (vĭt'rē-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, derived from, consisting of, or resembling, glass. — **Vit're-ous-ness**, *n.* — **Vi-tres'cent** (vĭ-trĕs'sent), *a.* Capable of being formed into glass; tending to become glass. — **Vit'ri-fy** (vĭt'rĭ-fī), *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become like glass. — **Vit'ri-fac'tion** (-făk'shŭn), *n.* A vitrifying, or converting into glass by heat. — **Vit'ri-fac'ture** (-tūr), *n.* Manufacture of glass and pottery.

Vit'ri-ol (vĭt'rĭ-ŭl), *n.* A soluble sulphate of any metal; copperas. — **Vit'ri-ol'ic** (-ŏl'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, like, or obtained from, vitriol. — **Vitriolic acid.** Sulphuric acid; oil of vitriol.

Vi-tu'per-ate (vĭ-tū'pẽr-āt), *v. t.* To find fault with; to abuse; to vilify. — **Vi-tu'per-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A vituperating; censure; blame. — **Vi-tu'per-a-tive** (-tū'pẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Abusive.

Vi-va'cious (vĭ-vā'shŭs), *n.* Sprightly; animated; sportive; gay. — **Vi-va'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Vi-va'cious-ness**, **Vi-vac'i-ty** (-văs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

‖**Vi'van'dière'** (vē'vän'dyâr'), *n.* [F.] A female sutler.

Viv'id (vĭv'ĭd), *a.* True to the life; animated; bright; striking; spirited. — **Viv'id-ly**, *adv.* — **Viv'id-ness**, *n.*

Vi-vif'ic (vĭ-vĭf'ĭk), **Vi-vif'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Giving life; enlivening. — **Vi-vif'i-cate** (-ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To animate; to revive; to vivify. — **Viv'i-fi-ca'tion** (vĭv'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A vivifying. — **Viv'i-fy** (vĭv'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [VIVIFIED (-fīd); VIVIFYING.] To endue with life; to quicken; to animate.

Vi-vip'a-rous (vĭ-vĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* Producing young in a living state.

Viv'i-sec'tion (vĭv'ĭ-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* The dissection of living animals, for physiological investigation.

Vix'en (vĭks'n), *n.* A she fox; an ill-tempered woman; a scold. — **Vix'en-ish**, **Vix'en-ly**, *a.* Shrewish.

Viz'ier (vĭz'yẽr *or* vĭ-zẽr'), *n.* A Turkish councilor of state; a high executive officer.

Vo'ca-ble (vō'kȧ-b'l), *n.* A word; a term; a name. — **Vo-cab'u-la-ry** (vō-kăb'ū-lȧ-rȳ), *n.* An alphabetical list of words, with definitions; the stock of words in use.

Vo'cal (vō'kal), *a.* Having a voice; uttered by the voice; pertaining to a vowel or voice sound; sonant. — **Vo'cal-ly**, *adv.* — **Vo-cal'ic** (vō-kăl'ĭk), *a.* Consisting of the voice, or vowel sounds. — **Vo'cal-ist** (vō'kal-ĭst), *n.* A singer, or vocal musician. — **Vo-cal'i-ty** (vō-kăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality

of being vocal; resonance. — **Vo'cal-i-za'tion** (vō'kal-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of vocalizing; utterance of vocal sounds. —**Vo'cal-ize** (vō'kal-īz), *v. t.* [VOCALIZED (-īzd); VOCALIZING.] To form into voice; to make sonant.

Vo-ca'tion (vō-kā'shŭn), *n.* A calling; a summons; employment; trade; profession; occupation; designation.

Voc'a-tive (vŏk'ă-tĭv), *a.* Relating to, or used in, calling; — said of that case of the noun, pronoun, or adjective, in which a person or thing is addressed. — *n.* The vocative case.

Vo-cif'er-ate (vō-sĭf'ĕr-āt), *v. i.* & *t.* To cry out vehemently; to exclaim; to roar; to clamor. — **Vo-cif'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A vociferating; a clamor. — **Vo-cif'er-ous** (-sĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Noisy. — **Vo-cif'er-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Vogue (vōg), *n.* Temporary mode or fashion.

Voice (vois), *n.* Sound uttered by the mouth; utterance; mode of speaking, singing, etc.; expression; precept; in grammar, a form of a verb, indicating the relation of the subject of the verb to the action expressed by it. — *v. t.* [VOICED (voist); VOICING.] To fit for producing proper sounds; to regulate the tone of; to utter; to express. — **Voiced** (voist), *a.* Furnished with a voice. — **Voice'less**, *a.* Having no voice; silent.

Void (void), *a.* Vacant; not occupied; destitute; without legal or binding force; null; empty; vain. — *n.* An empty space; a vacuum; emptiness. — *v. t.* To make or leave vacant or empty; to quit; to throw, emit, or send out; to evacuate; to vacate; to annul. — **Void'er**, *n.* — **Void'ness**, *n.* — **Void'a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being voided or evacuated, or of being adjudged void, invalid, and of no force. — **Void'ance** (-ans), *n.* A voiding or emptying; vacancy.

Vol'a-pük' (vŏl'ă-pŭk), *n.* An artificial language, designed to be used throughout the world.

Vol'a-tile (vŏl'ă-tĭl), *a.* Evaporating quickly; lively; gay; fickle; apt to change. — **Vol'a-tile-ness**, **Vol'a-til'i-ty** (-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **Vol'a-til-ize** (vŏl'ă-tĭl-īz), *v. t.* [VOLATILIZED (-īzd); VOLATILIZING.] To render volatile; to cause to exhale or evaporate. — **Vol'a-til'i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A volatilizing.

Vol-ca'no (vŏl-kā'nō), *n.*; *pl.* VOLCANOES (-nōz). A mountain which emits lava, steam, sulphureous gases, etc. — **Vol-can'ic** (-kăn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or produced by, volcanoes.

Vo-li'tion (vō-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A willing or choosing; will; choice; preference; purpose.

Vol'ley (vŏl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* VOLLEYS (-ĭz). A flight of shot; the discharge of many small arms or many things at once. — *v. t.* & *i.* [VOLLEYED (-ĭd); VOLLEYING.] To discharge, or be discharged, at once.

Volt (vōlt), *n.* The standard unit of electromotive force.

Vol-ta'ic (vŏl-tā'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to Volta, or to electric currents developed by chemical action. — **Vol'ta-ism** (vŏl'tă-ĭz'm), *n.* Galvanism.

Vol'u-ble (vŏl'ū-b'l), *a.* Easily rolling or turning; of rapid speech; fluent. — **Vol'u-bly**, *adv.* — **Vol'u-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Vol'ume (vŏl'ūm), *n.* A book; dimensions; compass; space occupied; quantity or caliber of voice or tone. — **Vo-lu'mi-nous** (vō-lū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* Consisting of many volumes or books; copious; diffuse. — **Vo-lu'mi-nous-ness**, *n.*

Vol'un-ta-ry (vŏl'ŭn-tā-rĭ), *a.* Proceeding from choice; willing; free; gratuitous. — *n.* A musical air played extemporarily; the organ playing during pauses in church service. — **Vol'un-ta-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **Vol'un-ta-ri-ness**, *n.*

Vol'un-teer' (vŏl'ŭn-tēr'), *n.* One who enters into any service of his own free will. — *a.* Entering into service of free will; composed of volunteers. — *v. t.* [VOLUNTEERED (-tērd'); VOLUNTEERING.] To bestow voluntarily. — *v. i.* To enter into any service without solicitation or compulsion.

Vo-lup'tu-a-ry (vō-lŭp'tŭ-ă-rĭ), *n.* A voluptuous person; a sensualist; an epicure. — *a.* Addicted to, or affording, pleasure. — **Vo-lup'tu-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Full of pleasure; exciting sensual desire; sensual; indulging in luxury and pleasure. — **Vo-lup'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Vo-lup'tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

Vo-lute' (vō-lūt'), *n.* A spiral scroll, used in the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite capitals.

Vom'it (vŏm'ĭt), *v. i.* & *t.* To eject (the contents of the stomach) by the mouth; to spew; to disgorge; to emit. — *n.* Matter ejected from the stomach; an emetic. — **Vo-mi'tion** (vō-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A vomiting. — **Vom'i-tive** (vŏm'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Causing vomiting; emetic. — **Vom'i-to-ry** (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Procuring vomiting; vomitive. — *n.* An emetic; a principal door of a large building.

Voo'doo (vōō'dōō), *n.* A negro sorcerer. — *a.* Pertaining to voodooism. — **Voo'doo-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* A superstition and sorcery, said to include cannibalism, prevalent among the negroes of Hayti and in parts of the United States.

Vo-ra'cious (vō-rā'shŭs), *a.* Greedy for eating; very hungry; ravenous; rapacious. — **Vo-ra'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Vo-ra'cious-ness**, **Vo-rac'i-ty** (-răs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Vor'tex (vôr'tĕks), *n.*; *pl.* E. VORTEXES (-ĕz); L. VORTICES (-tĭ-sēz). A whirling or circular motion; a whirlpool; a whirlwind. — **Vor'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Like a vortex; whirling.

Vo'ta-ry (vō'tă-rĭ), *a.* Consecrated by a vow or promise; devoted; promised. — *n.* One devoted or engaged by a vow or promise. — **Vo'ta-ress** (-rĕs), *n.* A female votary. — **Vo'ta-rist** (-rĭst), *n.*

Vote (vōt), *n.* Wish, choice, or opinion, expressed in elections, etc.; suffrage; expression of will by a majority. — *v. i.* & *t.* To express or signify the will or preference; to elect; to determine. — **Vot'er** (vōt'ĕr), *n.*

Vo'tive (vō'tĭv), *a.* Given by vow; devoted. — **Vo'tive-ly**, *adv.*

Vouch (vouch), *v. t.* [VOUCHED (voucht); VOUCHING.] To call to witness; to warrant; to support; to establish. — *v. i.* To bear witness; to give attestation. — **Vouch'er**, *n.* One who vouches, or gives witness; a document vouching the truth of accounts, confirming facts, etc. — **Vouch-safe'** (vouch-sāf'), *v. t.* [VOUCHSAFED (-sāft'); VOUCHSAFING.] To condescend to grant. — *v. i.* To deign; to yield.

Vow (vou), *n.* A solemn promise made to God, or to some deity; a promise of fidelity, love, or affection. — *v. t.* [VOWED (voud); VOWING.] To give, consecrate, or dedicate by solemn promise; to asseverate.

Vow'el (vou'ĕl), *n.* An utterance of the voice through an open position of the mouth organs; a letter (*a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*) representing such a

sound. — *a.* Pertaining to a vowel; vocal. — **Vow'eled** (vou'ĕld), *a.* Furnished with vowels.

Voy'age (voi'ĭj), *n.* A journey; esp., a passing by sea. — *v. i. & t.* [VOYAGED (-ĭjd); VOYAGING.] To take a voyage or journey; to travel. — **Voy'a-ger**, *n.*

Vul'can-ite (vŭl'kan-īt), *n.* Ebonite; a preparation of caoutchouc for use as a substitute for bone, in combs, knife handles, etc. — **Vul'can-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* [VULCANIZED (-īzd); VULCANIZING.] To change (caoutchouc, or India rubber) by vulcanization. — **Vul'can-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The imparting new properties to caoutchouc by treating it with sulphur.

Vul'gar (vŭl'gĕr), *a.* Pertaining to the mass or multitude of people; common; ordinary; public; plebeian; boorish; offensive to good taste or delicacy; mean; unrefined. — *n.* The common people. — **Vul'gar-ly**, *adv.* — **Vul-gar'i-ty** (vŭl-găr'ĭ-tў), *n.* — **Vul'gar-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Vulgarity; grossness; a vulgar phrase or expression. — **Vul'gar-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* To make vulgar.

Vul'gate (vŭl'gāt), *n.* An ancient Latin translation of the Bible.

Vul'ner-a-ble (vŭl'nĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being wounded; liable to injury; assailable. — **Vul'ner-a-ble-ness, Vul'ner-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* — **Vul'ner-a-ry** (-ă-rў), *a.* Useful in healing wounds; adapted to cure external injuries. — *n.* A plant, drug, etc., useful in the cure of wounds.

California Vulture.

Vul'pine (vŭl'pĭn *or* -pīn), *a.* Pertaining to the fox; cunning; artful.

Vul'ture (vŭl'tŭr), *n.* A bird of prey akin to the hawks and owls. — **Vul'tur-ine** (-ĭn *or* -īn), **Vul'tur-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Like a vulture; rapacious.

W.

Wab'ble (wŏb'b'l), *v. i.* To move staggeringly from side to side; to vacillate. — *n.* A hobbling, unequal motion.

Wack'e (wăk'ē *or* wăk), **Wack'y** (wăk'ĭ), *n.* Rock resembling basalt.

Wad (wŏd), *n.* A little mass or tuft of hay, tow, etc., esp. to stop the charge in a gun or an aperture. — *v. t.* [WADDED; WADDING.] To form into a mass or into wadding; to crowd a wad into. — **Wad'ding**, *n.* A wad; material for wads; cotton or other soft stuff of loose texture, for stuffing garments.

Wad'dle (wŏd'd'l), *v. i.* [WADDLED (-d'ld); WADDLING (-dlĭng).] To walk with short steps, like a duck, or a fat person; to toddle. — *n.* A walking with short steps. — **Wad'dler**, *n.*

Wade (wād), *v. i. & t.* To walk through a yielding substance, as water, mud, sand, etc.; to pass with difficulty. — **Wad'er**, *n.* One that wades; a long-legged bird that wades in water in search of food.

Wad'y (wŏd'ў), *n.* A water course which is dry except in the rainy season.

Wa'fer (wā'fĕr), *n.* A thin cake of flour, etc.; a leaflike bread, used by Roman Catholics in the Eucharist; a thin leaf of adhesive paste for sealing letters, etc. — *v. t.* [WAFERED (-fĕrd); WAFERING.] To seal with a wafer.

Waf'fle (wŏf'f'l), *n.* A thin cake baked in an iron utensil on coals.

Waft (wăft), *v. t. & i.* To bear through water, air, etc.; to float; to swim; to fly.

Wag (wăg), *v. t. & i.* [WAGGED (wăgd); WAGGING.] To move briskly one way and the other; to vibrate; to stir. — *n.* A man full of sport; a humorist; a wit. — **Wag'ger-y** (-gĕr-ў), *n.* Conduct of a wag; pleasantry. — **Wag'gish** (-gĭsh), *a.* Sportive; jocose; droll; rognish. — **Wag'gish-ly**, *adv.* — **Wag'gish-ness**, *n.*

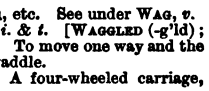
Wage (wāj), *v. t.* [WAGED (wājd); WAGING (wā'jĭng).] To pledge; to hazard on the event of a contest; to stake; to bet; to wager; to venture; to carry on (a war). — *n.* Price for which one labors; hire; salary; pay; compensation; fruit; — usually in *pl.*

Wa'ger (wā'jĕr), *n.* Something hazarded on the event of a contest or unsettled question; a bet. — *v. t. & i.* [WAGERED; WAGERING.] To hazard; to bet.

Wag'ger-y, Wag'gish, etc. See under WAG, *v.*

Wag'gle (wăg'g'l), *v. t. & i.* [WAGGLED (-g'ld); WAGGLING (-glĭng).] To move one way and the other; to wag; to waddle.

Wag'on (wăg'ŭn), *n.* A four-wheeled carriage, esp. for carrying freight. — **Wag'on-er**, *n.* One who conducts a wagon. — **Wag'on-ette'** (-ĕt'), *n.* An uncovered pleasure wagon, having seats for six or eight persons, extended along the sides.



Wagonette.

Wag'tail' (wăg'tāl'), *n.* A small singing bird, named from its constantly jerking its long tail up and down.

Pied Wagtail.

Waif (wāf), *n.* Goods found without an owner; a wanderer; a deserted child.

Wail (wāl), *v. t.* & *i.* [WAILED (wāld); WAILING.] To lament; to bewail; to grieve over. — *n.* Doleful lamentation; loud weeping.

Wain (wān), *n.* A wagon.

Wain'scot (wān'skŏt), *n.* A wooden lining of walls, made in panels. — *v. t.* [WAINSCOTED; WAINSCOTING.] To line with panel work. — **Wain'scot-ing**, *n.* A lining with boards in panel; material used to wainscot a house, or the wainscot as a whole.

Waist (wāst), *n.* That part of the body immediately below the ribs, or of a ship between quarter-deck and forecastle. — **Waist'band** (-band), *n.* The band or part of a garment which encompasses the waist. — **Waist'coat** (wāst'kōt; *colloq.* wĕs'kŭt), *n.* A short garment, worn under the coat.

Wait (wāt), *v. i.* To stay or rest in expectation; to attend; to expect; to stay. — *v. t.* To stay for; to await. — *n.* A waiting; ambush. — **Wait'er**, *n.* One who waits; an attendant, esp. at table; a tray for carrying food, etc. — **Wait'ress** (-rĕs), *n.* A female waiter.

Waive (wāv), *v. t.* [WAIVED (wāvd); WAIVING.] To relinquish; to give up claim to; to forego. — **Waiv'er**, *n.* The waiving, or not insisting on, some right, claim, or privilege.

Wake (wāk), *n.* The track left in water by a moving vessel.

Wake (wāk). *v. i.* [WAKED (wākt); WAKING.] To be, or to continue, awake; to watch; to hold a night revel; to awake; to be stirred up from a dormant or inactive state. — *v. t.* To rouse from sleep; to excite; to revive; to sit up, or watch with (a dead body) at night. — *n.* A waking; vigils; a sitting up with a dead body, attended with carousals. — **Wake'ful**, *a.* Indisposed to sleep. — **Wak'en** (wāk''n), *v. i.* & *t.* [WAKENED (-'nd); WAKENING.] To wake; to rouse from sleep; to excite to action; to stir up.

Wale (wāl), *n.* A ridge or streak; one of the strong planks along a ship's side. — *v. t.* To mark with wales or stripes.

Walk (wąk), *v. i.* [WALKED (wąkt); WALKING.] To move on foot; to advance by steps; to be abroad; to conduct one's self. — *v. t.* To pass through or upon; to lead, drive, or ride with a slow pace. — *n.* A walking; gait; step; place of action; sphere; behavior. — **Walk'er**, *n.*

Wall (wąl), *n.* A solid inclosing fence of brick, stone, etc.; a side of a building or room. — *v. t.* [WALLED (wąld); WALLING.] To inclose, defend, or fill up, with a wall. — **Wall creeper.** A small, bright-colored bird of Asia and Southern Europe, which climbs over old walls and cliffs, seeking insects and spiders; the spider catcher.

Wall Creeper.

Wal'let (wŏl'lĕt), *n.* A bag or knapsack; a pocketbook.

Wall'-eye' (wąl'ī'), *n.* A light gray or whitish eye. — **Wall'-eyed'** (-īd'), *a.* Having a wall-eye.

Wal'lop (wŏl'lŭp), *v. i.* [WALLOPED (-lŭpt); WALLOPING.] To boil with continued bubbling; to waddle; to be slatternly. — *v. t.* To flog; to whip.

Wal'low (wŏl'lō), *v. i.* [WALLOWED; WALLOWING.] To roll about as in mire; to flounder; to live in filth or vice.

Wal'nut (wŏl'nŭt), *n.* A timber tree, and its fruit.

Wal'rus (wŏl'rŭs), *n.* A carnivorous marine animal of the seal kind, valuable for its oil and ivory; the morse.

Walrus.

Waltz (wąlts), *n.* A dance for two persons in circular figures; a piece of music for this dance. — *v. i.* [WALTZED (wąltst); WALTZING.] To dance a waltz. — **Waltz'er**, *n.*

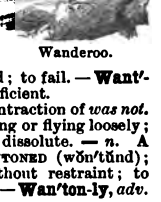
Wam'pum (wŏm'pŭm), *n.* Beads made of shells, used by North American Indians as money.

Wan (wŏn), *a.* Pale; pallid; sickly in hue.

Wand (wŏnd), *n.* A small stick; a rod.

Wan'der (wŏn'dĕr), *v. i.* [WANDERED (-dĕrd); WANDERING.] To ramble; to rove; to go astray; to be delirious. — **Wan'der-er**, *n.*

Wan'der-oo' (wŏn'dĕr-ōō'), *n.* A large monkey of Malabar, having its face encircled by a long gray beard; the maha, ouanderoo, or silenus.



Wanderoo.

Wane (wān), *v. i.* [WANED (wānd); WANING.] To be diminished; to decrease; to decline; to fail; to sink. — *n.* Decrease of the illuminated part of the moon; failure; declension.

Want (wąnt), *n.* Lack of what is needed; destitution; poverty; failure; scarcity. — *v. t.* & *i.* To be destitute or deficient; to lack; to require; to need; to fail. — **Want'ing**, *a.* Absent; slack; deficient.

Wa'n't (wąnt). Colloquial contraction of *was not.*

Wan'ton (wŏn'tŭn), *a.* Moving or flying loosely; unrestrained; licentious; dissolute. — *n.* A lewd person. — *v. i.* [WANTONED (wŏn'tŭnd); WANTONING.] To rove without restraint; to revel; to sport lasciviously. — **Wan'ton-ly**, *adv.* — **Wan'ton-ness**, *n.*

Wap'i-ti (wŏp'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The American elk.

War (wąr), *n.* A contest between states, carried on by force. — *v. i.* [WARRED (wąrd); WARRING.] To contend; to fight; to carry on hostilities. — **War cry.** A cry or signal used in war. — **War dance.** A dance among savages preliminary to going to war. — **War department.** The executive department of a government in charge of military affairs. — **War horse.** A horse used in war; a charger.

War'ble (wąr'b'l), *v. t.* & *i.* [WARBLED (-b'ld); WARBLING.] To sing in a trilling or vibratory manner; to carol. — *n.* A quavering modulation of the voice; a song. — **War'bler**, *n.*

Ward (wąrd), *v. t.* To keep in safety; to watch;

to guard; to fend off; to repel. — *n.* A guarding; watch; custody; condition of a child under a guardian; defense; protector; a division of a town or city, or of a hospital; an interior division of a lock. — **Ward'en** (wȧrd'n), *n.* A keeper; a guardian. — **Ward'en-ry** (-rȳ), **Ward'en-ship**, *n.* Office of a warden. — **Ward'er**, *n.* One who wards or keeps; a guard; a truncheon. — **Ward'robe'** (-rōb'), *n.* A room or closet for keeping clothes; wearing apparel. — **Ward'-room'** (-rōōm'), *n.* A messroom for commissioned officers of a war-vessel. — **Ward'ship**, *n.* Office of a ward or keeper; guardianship; pupilage.

Ware (wâr), *v. t.* To wear; to veer.

Ware (wâr), *n.* Articles of merchandise; *pl.* goods; commodities. — **Ware'house'** (-hous'), *n.* A storehouse for goods. — *v. t.* [WAREHOUSED (-housd'); WAREHOUSING.] To deposit in a warehouse. — **Ware'house-man** (-man), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. One who keeps a warehouse.

War'fare' (wȧr'fâr'), *n.* Military service; war; contest; struggle.

Wa'ri-ly (wâ'rĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a wary manner. — **Wa'ri-ness**, *n.* Caution; watchfulness; foresight; care; vigilance.

War'like' (wȧr'lik'), *a.* Fit for war; disposed for, or relating to, war; martial.

Warm (wȧrm), *a.* Having moderate heat; excited; zealous; cordial; keen; violent. — *v. t.* & *i.* [WARMED (wȧrmd); WARMING.] To heat moderately. — **Warm'ly**, *adv.* — **Warmth** (wȧrmth), *n.* Moderate heat; ardor; zeal; animation.

Warn (wȧrn), *v. t.* [WARNED (wȧrnd); WARNING.] To make aware; to caution. — **Warn'er**, *n.* — **Warn'ing**, *n.* Caution against danger, faults, etc.; admonition; previous notice.

Warp (wȧrp), *v. t.* & *i.* [WARPED (wȧrpt); WARPING.] To turn, twist, or incline from a straight line or proper course; to pervert; to deviate; to swerve. — *n.* In weaving, the threads extended lengthwise in the loom, and crossed by the woof; a towing line; a hawser; the state of being warped or twisted.

War'rant (wŏr'*rant*), *v. t.* To make secure; to support by authority or proof; to justify; to indemnify against loss; to secure to (a purchaser) the quality or quantity of goods sold. — *n.* That which warrants or authorizes; a commission; precept; guaranty; security. — **Warrant officer.** A noncommissioned officer in the army or navy. — **War'rant-a-ble** (-â-b'l), *a.* Authorized by commission, precept, or right; justifiable; defensible. — **War'rant-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **War'rant-a-bly**, *adv.* — **War'ran-tee'** (-*ran*-tē'), *n.* The person to whom land or other thing is warranted. — **War'rant-er** (-ẽr), **War'rant-or** (-ẽr), *n.* — **War'rant-y** (-ȳ), *n.* A covenant of security. — *v. t.* To warrant.

War'ren (wŏr'rĕn), *n.* A place for breeding rabbits, keeping fish, etc.

War'rior (wȧr'yẽr *or* wŏr'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* One engaged in war; a soldier.

Wart (wȧrt), *n.* A small, hard excrescence on the skin or on plants. — **Wart'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Having warts; of the nature of warts. — **Wart hog.** The vlacke vark; a savage African wild hog, having a pair of large rough tubercles behind the tusks and another pair behind the eyes.

Wa'ry (wâ'rȳ), *a.* [WARIER (-rĭ-ẽr); WARIEST.] Cautious of danger; careful; circumspect.

Was (wŏz), *imp.* of the substantive verb Be.

Wash (wŏsh), *v. t.* & *i.* [WASHED (wŏsht); WASHING.] To cleanse by dipping or rubbing in water; to wet; to tint lightly and thinly; to overlay with a thin coat of metal. — *n.* A washing or ablution; the quantity of clothes washed at once; a shallow part of a river or arm of the sea; a bog; a marsh; refuse; a lotion; a thin coat of color, over a picture, or of metal laid on anything for beauty or preservation. — **Wash'er**, *n.* One that washes; a disk of leather or metal to prevent friction, tighten a joint, etc. — **Wash'board'** (-bōrd'), *n.* A board with a ribbed surface on which clothes are rubbed in being washed; a board running round the walls of a room, next to the floor; mopboard. — **Wash'er-wom'an** (-wōōm'an), *n.* A woman who washes clothes for hire. — **Wash leather.** Split sheepskin dressed with oil, in imitation of chamois; buff leather for regimental belts. — **Wash'out'** (-out'), *n.* The washing away of the bed of a road by rain, a freshet, etc. — **Wash'y** (wŏsh'ȳ), *a.* Watery; weak; thin.

Washer.

Wasp (wŏsp), *n.* A stinging insect resembling the hornet. — **Wasp'ish**, *a.* Having a slender waist, like a wasp; quick to resent affront; petulant; irascible; captious. — **Wasp'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Wasp'ish-ness**, *n.*

Wasp.

Was'sail (wŏs'sĭl), *n.* A drinking to one's health; roistering festivity; liquor composed of wine or ale, sugar, nutmeg, toast, and roasted apples. — *a.* Festive. — *v. i.* To carouse. — **Was'sail-er**, *n.*

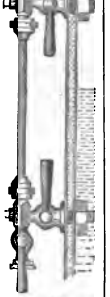
Wast (wŏst), *imp.* of Be, in the 2d person singular, indicative.

Waste (wāst), *v. t.* To bring to ruin; to devastate; to wear away; to impair gradually; to lavish vainly; to squander. — *v. i.* To be consumed; to dwindle. — *a.* Desolate; bare; dreary; unused; of no worth; superfluous; unproductive; wild; uncultivated. — *n.* A wasting; anything wasted or desolate; desert; worthless remnant; refuse; loss; devastation; havoc; ravage. — **Wast'er**, *n.* — **Waste'ful**, *a.* Full of waste; destructive; profuse; prodigal. — **Waste'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Waste'ful-ness**, *n.*

Watch (wŏch), *n.* A watching, or forbearance of sleep; close observation; guard; one who watches, or those who watch; a sentry; a period of the night in which one person, or set of persons, stands as sentinel; a division of the night; a small timepiece; an allotted portion of time for watching, or being on duty; the part of a ship's company who work her for an allotted time. — *v. i.* [WATCHED (wŏcht); WATCHING.] To be awake; to keep guard; to wait. — *v. t.* To give heed to; to keep in view; to tend; to guard. — **Watch'er**, *n.* — **Watch'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Vigilant; cautious; observant; wakeful; heedful. — **Watch'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Watch'ful-ness**, *n.* — **Watch'house'** (-hous'), *n.* A house in which a watch or guard is placed, or where persons under temporary arrest are kept; a lockup. — **Watch'man**, *n.* One set to watch; a sentinel; one who guards the streets or a build-

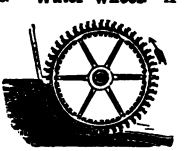
ing by night. — **Watch'word'** (-wûrd'), *n.* The word given to sentinels, as a signal by which a friend is known from an enemy; a countersign.

Wa'ter (wą'tẽr), *n.* Fluid descending from the clouds in rain, and forming rivers, seas, etc.; a liquid secretion, humor, etc., resembling water; urine; the luster of a diamond. — *v. t.* [WATERED (-tẽrd); WATERING.] To wet or overflow with water; to supply with water for drink; to dilute; to thin. — *v. i.* To shed water or liquid matter; to take in water. — **Wa'ter-er,** *n.* — **Wa'ter-y** (-ẏ), *a.* Resembling water; transparent; thin; tasteless; insipid; damp; wet. — **Wa'ter-i-ness,** *n.* — **Water carriage.** Transportation by water. — **Water cart.** A cart bearing water, esp. for sprinkling streets. — **Water cement.** Hydraulic cement. — **Wa'ter-clos'et** (-klŏz'ĕt), *n.* A privy; esp., a privy cleansed by a stream of water. — **Water color.** A color ground with water and gum or size, and fitted for use by rubbing it with water. — **Wa'ter-course'** (-kōrs'), *n.* A stream of water; a canal to convey water, esp. in draining lands. — **Water cress.** A small, creeping plant, growing in watery places. — **Water cure.** The treating diseases with water; hydropathy; an establishment where such treatment is employed. — **Water dog.** A dog accustomed to the water; a small floating cloud, threatening rain; an old sailor. — **Wa'ter-fall'** (-fąl'), *n.* A fall or perpendicular descent of the water of a stream; a cascade; a cataract. — **Wa'ter-fowl'** (-foul'), *n.* A bird that frequents the water, or lives about rivers, lakes, the sea, etc. — **Water gauge.** An instrument showing the quantity of water in a steam boiler, etc. — **Water level.** The level of the surface of still water. — **Wa'ter-logged'** (-lŏgd'), *a.* So filled with water as to be loglike, heavy, or clumsy: — said of ships. — **Wa'ter-man** (-*man*), *n.* A boatman; a ferryman. — **Wa'ter-mark'** (-märk'), *n.* A mark showing the height to which water has risen; a device wrought into paper during its manufacture. — **Wa'ter-mel'on** (-mĕl'ŭn), *n.* A vine, and its very large fruit, which has a pulp, usually pink in color, and full of a sweet, watery juice. — **Water power.** The power of water employed to drive machinery, etc.; a site for a mill driven by water. — **Wa'ter-proof'** (-prōōf'), *n.* A preparation which renders cloth, leather, etc., impervious to water; cloth made waterproof; a garment made of such material. — *v. t.* To render (cloth, etc.) impervious to water. — *a.* Proof against soaking by water. — **Wa'ter-rot'** (-rŏt'), *v. t.* To rot (hemp, flax, etc.) by steeping it in water. — **Wa'ter-shed'** (-shĕd'), *n.* The region of country which contributes to the supply of a stream, lake, sea, etc. — **Wa'ter-spout'** (-spout'), *n.* A kind of whirlwind, usually over the sea, which sometimes raises great masses of water to considerable height. — **Wa'ter-tight'** (-tīt'), *a.* So tight as to hold or exclude water; not leaky. — **Water tower.** A portable standpipe, carried in sections on a carriage, —



Water Gauge.

used in quenching fires. — **Water wheel.** A wheel, for propelling machinery, etc., rotated by direct action of water; the paddle wheel of a steam vessel.



Breast Wheel.

[See also *Illust.* of OVERSHOT WHEEL and UNDERSHOT WHEEL.]

Wa'ter-ing place' (wą'tẽr-Ing plās'). A place where water may be obtained, as for a ship, for cattle, etc.; a place to which people resort for mineral water or for the use of water in bathing, drinking, etc.

Wat'tle (wŏt't'l), *n.* A twig or flexible rod; a hurdle; a fleshy excrescence under the throat of some fowls and fish. — *v. t.* [WATTLED (-t'ld); WATTLING (-tlIng).] To twist or interweave.

Waul (wąl), *v. i.* To cry as a cat; to squall.

Wave (wāv), *n.* A moving ridge or swell of water; an undulation; a vibration (of sound); inequality; unevenness. — *v. i.* [WAVED (wāvd); WAVING.] To move like a wave; to undulate. — *v. t.* To raise into inequalities of surface; to move one way and the other; to brandish; to beckon. — **Wave'less,** *a.* Free from waves; undisturbed. — **Wave'let,** *n.* A little wave; a ripple. — **Wav'y** (-ẏ), *a.* Rising in waves; undulating.

Wave (wāv), *v. t.* To waive.

Wa'ver (wā'vẽr), *v. i.* [WAVERED (-vẽrd); WAVERING.] To move to and fro; to be unsettled; to fluctuate; to vacillate. — **Wa'ver-er,** *n.*

Wav'y, *a.* See under WAVE, *n.*

Wax (wăks), *n.* A fatty, solid substance, produced by bees; an oily product secreted by certain plants or found in certain mineral deposits. — *v. t.* [*imp.* WAXED (wăkst); *p. p.* WAXED (wăkst) (WAXEN (wăks'n) *obs.* or *poetic*); *p. pr.* WAXING.] To smear, rub, or treat with wax. — **Wax'en** (-'n), **Wax'y** (-ẏ), *a.* Made of, or like, wax; soft; yielding. — **Wax'i-ness,** *n.*

Wax (wăks), *v. i.* To increase in size; to grow.

Way (wā), *n.* A moving; passage; road or path; distance; direction; progress; method; scheme; *pl.* timbers on which a ship is launched. — **Way'far'er** (wā'fār'ẽr), *n.* A traveler; a passenger. — **Way'far'ing,** *a.* Traveling; being on a journey. — **Way'lay'** (-lā'), *v. t.* [WAYLAID (-lād'); WAYLAYING.] To lie in wait for; to watch in the way of, in order to rob or slay. — **Way'lay'er,** *n.* — **Way'side'** (-sīd'), *n.* The edge or border of a road or path. — **Way station.** An intermediate station on a line of travel, esp. on a railroad. — **Way train.** A railroad train going only a part of the length of the route, or stopping at minor stations.

Way'ward (wā'wẽrd), *a.* Liking one's own way; perverse; willful. — **Way'ward-ly,** *adv.*

We (wē), *pron.*; *pl.* of *I.* [*Poss.* OUR (our) or OURS (ourz); *obj.* Us (ŭs).] I and others.

Weak (wēk), *a.* Lacking strength; feeble; frail; infirm; spiritless; foolish; impotent. — **Weak'ly,** *adv.* — *a.* Infirm. — **Weak'ness,** *n.* — **Weak'en** (wēk''n), *v. t.* [WEAKENED (-'nd); WEAKENING.] To make weak; to debilitate; to reduce in strength or spirit. — **Weak'en-er,** *n.* — **Weak'ling,** *n.* A feeble creature.

Weal (wēl), *n.* A sound, healthy, or prosperous state; welfare; happiness.

Wealth (wĕlth), *n.* Large possessions; riches; affluence; abundance. — **Wealth'y** (wĕlth'ȳ), *a.* [WEALTHIER (-ĭ-ẽr); WEALTHIEST.] Having great wealth; opulent; rich. — **Wealth'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Wealth'i-ness**, *n.*

Wean (wēn), *v. t.* [WEANED (wēnd); WEANING.] To accustom (a child or young animal) to deprivation of the breast; to alienate (the affections) from any object of desire. — **Wean'ling**, *n.* A child or animal newly weaned.

Weap'on (wĕp'ŭn), *n.* An instrument of combat. — **Weap'on-less**, *a.* Having no weapon; unarmed.

Wear (wâr), *v. t.* [*imp.* WORE (wōr); *p. p.* WORN (wōrn); *p. pr.* WEARING.] To carry upon the person (an article of clothing, decoration, etc.); to have on; to exhibit an appearance of; to consume by use; to use up, waste, or diminish; to affect by degrees. — *v. i.* To suffer use; to be consumed. — *n.* A wearing; consumption; style of dress; the fashion. — **Wear and tear.** Loss by wearing, as of machinery in use; injury to which anything is subject by use, accident, etc. — **Wear'er**, *n.* — **Wear'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being worn; fit to be worn.

Wear (wâr), *v. t.* To put (a vessel) on another tack, by turning her with the stern toward the wind; to veer.

Wear (wēr), *n.* A dam in a river; a fence of stakes, twigs, etc., to catch fish; a weir.

Wea'ry (wē'rȳ), *a.* [WEARIER (-ĭ-ẽr); WEARIEST.] Having the strength exhausted; tired; tiresome; irksome; wearisome. — *v. t.* [WEARIED (-ĭd); WEARYING.] To exhaust the strength or endurance of; to make impatient by continuance; to jade; to fatigue. — **Wea'ri-ly**, *adv.* — **Wea'ri-ness**, *n.* — **Wea'ri-some**, *a.* Causing weariness; tiresome; tedious; annoying; vexatious. — **Wea'ri-some-ly**, *adv.* — **Wea'ri-some-ness**, *n.*

Wea'sand (wē'zand), *n.* The windpipe; the throttle.

Wea'sel (wē'z'l), *n.* A small carnivorous quadruped, very slender, alert, and agile.

Weasel.

Weath'er (wĕth'ẽr), *n.* The state of the air or atmosphere with respect to heat or cold, wetness, calm or storm, etc. — *v. t.* [WEATHERED (-ẽrd); WEATHERING.] To expose to the air; to air; to sail to the windward of; to endure; to resist. — **Weath'er-beat'en** (-bēt'n), *a.* Beaten by the weather; worn by exposure. — **Weath'er-board'** (-bōrd'), *n.* The side of a ship toward the wind; a board extending from ridge to eaves, forming a junction between the shingling of a roof and the side of the building. — *v. t.* To nail boards upon so as to lap one over another, to exclude rain, snow, etc. — **Weath'er-bound'** (-bound'), *a.* Delayed by bad weather. — **Weath'er-cock'** (-kŏk'), *n.* A vane; any thing or person that turns easily and frequently. — **Weather gauge.** Position of a ship to the windward of another; a position of advantage. — **Weath'er-glass'** (-glȧs'), *n.* An instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere, esp. changes of atmospheric pressure, and hence, changes of weather. — **Weath'er-wise'** (-wiz'), *a.* Skillful in foreseeing changes of the weather.

Weave (wēv), *v. t.* [*imp.* WOVE (wōv); *p. p.* WOVEN (wōv'n), WOVE; *p. pr.* WEAVING.] To unite (threads) into a texture or cloth; to compose. — *v. i.* To work with a loom. — **Weav'er**, *n.* — **Weaver bird.** An Asiatic and African bird, resembling a sparrow, which constructs hanging nests of interlaced grass.

The Baya Weaver Bird (*Ploceus baya*), with its two kinds of nests.

Wea'zen (wē'z'n), *a.* Thin; sharp; pinched.

Web (wĕb), *n.* Anything woven; textile fabric; the texture of fine thread spun by a spider; a cobweb; the membrane between the toes of waterfowls. — *v. t.* [WEBBED (wĕbd); WEBBING.] To unite or surround with a web; to envelop; to entangle. — **Webbed**, *a.* Having the toes united by a web. — **Web'bing**, *n.* A strong fabric of hemp, used for suspenders, straps, etc. — **Web'-foot'** (wĕb'fōōt'), *n.*; *pl.* WEBFEET (-fēt'). A foot whose toes are connected by a membrane. — **Web'foot'ed**, *a.* Having webbed feet; palmiped.

Wed (wĕd), *v. t.* [*imp.* WEDDED; *p. p.* WEDDED or WED; *p. pr.* WEDDING.] To marry; to connect strongly. — **Wed'ding**, *n.* Nuptial ceremony; marriage.

Wedge (wĕj), *n.* A piece of hard material, thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other, used in splitting. — *v. t.* [WEDGED (wĕjd); WEDGING.] To cleave or separate with a wedge; to force or drive, or to fasten with a wedge, or with wedges.

Wedge.

Wed'lock (wĕd'lŏk), *n.* Marriage; matrimony.

Wednes'day (wĕnz'dâ), *n.* The fourth day of the week.

Weed (wēd), *n.* A useless or troublesome plant. — *v. t.* To free from noxious plants, or from anything hurtful or offensive. — **Weed'er**, *n.* — **Weed'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Relating to, consisting of, or abounding with, weeds.

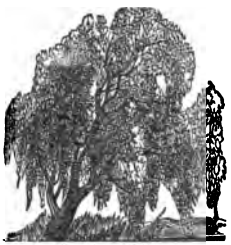
Weed (wēd), *n.* A garment; clothing; *pl.* the dress worn in token of grief; mourning garb.

Week (wēk), *n.* A period of seven days. — **Week day.** Any day of the week except Sunday. — **Week'ly**, *a.* Pertaining to a week, or to week days; happening once a week. — *adv.* Once a week. — *n.* A publication issued once a week.

Ween (wēn), *v. i.* To think; to fancy.

Weep (wēp), *v. i.* [WEPT (wĕpt); WEEPING.] To shed tears; to cry; to flow or run in drops; to drip; to droop. — *v. t.* To lament; to pour forth (tears) drop by drop. — **Weep'er**, *n.* —

Weeping willow. A species of willow whose long, slender branches hang perpendicularly.



Weeping Willow.

Wee'vil (wē'v'l), *n.* A small beetle, very destructive to grain.

Weft (wĕft), *n.* The woof of cloth; the threads crossing the warp from selvage to selvage.

Weigh (wā), *v. t.* [WEIGHED (wād); WEIGHING.] To bear up; to raise; to ascertain the weight of; to counterbalance; to estimate deliberately and maturely. — *v. i.* To have weight; to be heavy; to be considered as important; to press hard. — **Weigh'er**, *n.*

Weight (wāt), *n.* The quality of being heavy; heaviness; importance; influence; consequence; a graduated standard of heaviness. — *v. t.* To load with weights; to load down; to attach weights to. — **Weight'less**, *a.* Having no weight; light; unimportant. — **Weight'y** (-ȳ), *a.* [WEIGHTIER (-ĭ-ẽr); WEIGHTIEST.] Having weight; ponderous; burdensome; forcible; momentous. — **Weight'i-ly** (-ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* — **Weight'i-ness**, *n.*

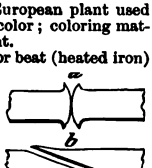
Weir (wēr), *n.* A dam in a river; a wear.

Weird (wērd), *a.* Skilled in witchcraft; supernatural; unearthly; wild.

Wel'come (wĕl'kŭm), *a.* Received with gladness; grateful; pleasing. — *n.* A greeting or kind reception of a guest or new comer. — *v. t.* [WELCOMED (-kŭmd); WELCOMING.] To salute (a newcomer) cordially; to entertain hospitably. — **Wel'com-er**, *n.*

Weld (wĕld), *n.* Woad; a European plant used by dyers to give a yellow color; coloring matter extracted from this plant.

Weld (wĕld), *v. t.* To press or beat (heated iron) into intimate and permanent union. — *n.* A joint made by welding. — **Weld'er**, *n.*



Modes of Welding, *a* Butt Weld or Jump Weld; *b* Scarf Weld; *c* V Weld.

Wel'fare' (wĕl'fâr'), *n.* Well-doing or well-being; prosperity; happiness.

Wel'kin (wĕl'kĭn), *n.* The vault of heaven; the sky.

Well (wĕl), *n.* An issue of water from the earth; a spring; a source; a hole sunk into the earth to reach a supply of water; a pit in a mine. — *v. i.* [WELLED (wĕld); WELLING.] To issue forth, as water from the earth; to flow; to spring; to pour out.

Well (wĕl), *a.* [*Compar.* and *superl.* wanting, but supplied by BETTER and BEST.] Good in condition or circumstances; sound in body; not ailing or sick; convenient; happy. — *adv.* In a good or proper manner; justly; suitably; fully; adequately; thoroughly; considerably; not a little; far. — **Well'-be'ing**, *n.* Welfare; happiness; prosperity. — **Well'-born'**, *a.* Born of a noble or respectable family. — **Well'-bred'**, *a.* Educated to polished manners; polite; refined. — **Well'do'ing**, *n.* A doing well; performance of duties. — **Well'-fa'vored**, *a.* Handsome; well formed; pleasing to the eye. — **Well'-mean'ing**, *a.* Having a good intention. — **Well'-meant'** (-mĕnt'), *a.* Rightly intended; kind. — **Well'-nigh'** (-nī'), *adv.* Almost; nearly. — **Well'-spok'en**, *a.* Speaking well; speaking with fitness or kindly; spoken with propriety. — **Well'wish'er**, *n.* One who wishes another well; a person benevolently or friendlily inclined.

We 'll (wēl). Contraction for *we will* or *we shall.*

Welsh (wĕlsh), *a.* Belonging to Wales, or its inhabitants. — *n. sing.* The language of Wales; *pl.* the people of Wales.

Welt (wĕlt), *n.* A border; an edging. — *v. t.* To furnish with a welt; to sew a welt on.

Wel'ter (wĕl'tẽr), *v. i.* [WELTERED (-tẽrd); WELTERING.] To roll, as in mire; to wallow.

Wen (wĕn), *n.* A fleshy tumor or excrescence.

Wench (wĕnch), *n.* A young woman; a colored female servant [*U. S.*]; a negress [*U. S.*].

Wend (wĕnd), *v. i.* & *t.* To go; to pass; to betake one's self.

Went (wĕnt), *imp.* of WEND; — now used as the *imp.* of GO.

Wept (wĕpt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of WEEP.

Were (wẽr), *imp. ind. pl.* & *imp. subj. sing.* & *pl.* of BE. It is united with *be* to supply its want of tenses, as *went* is with *go.* — **Wert** (wẽrt). The second person singular of *were*, used as the subjunctive imperfect tense of BE.

West (wĕst), *n.* The direction or quarter of the heavens where the sun sets; the point opposed to east. — *a.* Situated toward, or relating to, the west; coming from the west, or western region. — *adv.* To or at the westward; more westward. — **West'er-ing** (-ẽr-Ing), *a.* Passing to the west. — **West'er-ly**, *a.* Being towards the west; situated in, or moving from, the west. — *adv.* Tending or moving toward the west. — **West'ern**, *a.* Situated in, or moving toward, the west. — **West'ward** (-wẽrd), **West'ward-ly**, *adv.* Toward the west.

Wet (wĕt), *a.* [WETTER; WETTEST.] Containing water; full of moisture; rainy; damp; moist. See NASTY. — *n.* Water; moisture; rainy, foggy, or misty weather. — *v. t.* [WET (rarely WETTED); WETTING.] To fill or moisten with water; to dip or soak. — **Wet'ness**, *n.* — **Wet nurse.** A nurse who suckles the child of another woman. — **Wet'-shod'** (-shŏd'), *a.* Having the feet wet with shoes on.

Weth'er (wĕth'ẽr), *n.* A castrated ram.

Whack (hwăk), *v. t.* & *i.* [WHACKED (hwăkt); WHACKING.] To strike; to give a resounding blow to. — *n.* A smart blow.

Whale (hwāl), *n.* The largest animal inhabiting

Biscay Whale.

the ocean, — valuable for oil, whalebone, etc. — **Whale'bone'** (hwāl'bōn'), *n.* A firm, elastic substance from the upper jaw of the right whale. — **Whal'er,** *n.* A ship or a person employed in the whale fishery.

Wharf (hwąrf), *n.*; *pl.* WHARFS (hwąrfs) or WHARVES (hwąrvz). A mole, pier, or quay to land goods at. — **Wharf'age** (-ăj), *n.* The fee paid for using a wharf; wharves in general. — **Wharf'in-ger** (-In-jĕr), *n.* A man in charge of a wharf.

Wheat.

What (hwŏt), *pron.* & *a.* That which; partly; how great; how strange. — **What-ev'er** (-ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* Anything soever which; being this or that; all that.

What'not (hwŏt'nŏt), *n.* A stand or piece of household furniture, having shelves for books, ornaments, etc.

What'so-ev'er (hwŏt'sō-ĕv'ĕr), *a.* Whatever.

Wheat (hwēt), *n.* A cereal plant, whose seed furnishes a white flour for bread. — **Wheat'en** (-'n), *a.* Made of wheat.

Whee'dle (hwē'd'l), *v. t.* [WHEEDLED; WHEEDLING.] To entice by soft words; to get by flattery; to coax.

Wheel (hwēl), *n.* A circular frame turning on an axis; a rotating disk; a circular frame, having handles on its rim, used in steering a ship; turn or revolution; rotation; compass. — *v. t.* & *i.* [WHEELED (hwēld); WHEELING.] To move on wheels; to turn or revolve; to roll. — **Wheel'ing,** *n.* A conveying on wheels; convenience for passing on wheels. — **Wheel'bar'row** (-bär'rō), *n.* A light vehicle, having two handles and one wheel. — **Wheel'wright'** (hwēl'rīt'), *n.* A man who makes wheels, etc.

Wheeze (hwēz), *v. i.* [WHEEZED (hwēzd); WHEEZING.] To breathe hard, as one affected with asthma. — *n.* Difficult or audible breathing. — **Wheez'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Breathing painfully or noisily; broken-winded.

Whelk (hwĕlk), *n.* A wrinkle; a protuberance; a streak; a mollusk having a one-valved, spiral shell.

Whelm (hwĕlm), *v. t.* [WHELMED (hwĕlmd); WHELMING.] To cover with fluid; to immerse; to bury.

Whelp (hwĕlp), *n.* The young of a dog or beast of prey; a puppy; a cub. — *v. i.* [WHELPED (hwĕlpt); WHELPING.] To bring forth whelps; to pup.

When (hwĕn), *adv.* At what time; at the time that; while; whereas; then. — **When-ev'er** (-ĕv'ĕr), **When'so-ev'er,** *adv.* or *conj.* At whatever time. — **Whence** (hwĕns), *adv.* From what place, source, origin, etc.; how; by what means. — **Whence'so-ev'er,** *relative adv.* or *conj.* From what place, cause, or source soever.

Where (hwâr), *adv.* At or in what place; at which place; whither. — **Where'a-bout'** (-à-bout'), **Where'a-bouts'** (-à-bouts'), *adv.* Near what or which place; concerning which. — *n.* Locality; residence. — **Where-as'** (hwâr-ăz'), *conj.* Considering that; since. — **Where-at'** (-ăt'), *adv.* At what; at which. — **Where-by'** (-bī'), *adv.* By which; by what. — **Where'fore** (hwâr'fōr), *adv.* For which reason; for what reason; why. — **Where-in'** (hwâr-In'), *adv.* — In which; in which thing, time, respect, etc.; in what. — **Where'in-to'** (hwâr'In-tōō'), *adv.* Into which; into what. — **Where-of'** (hwâr-ŏf' *or* -ŏv'), *adv.* Of which; of what. — **Where-on'** (-ŏn'), *adv.* On which. — **Where'so-ev'er** (-ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* In what place soever; in whatever place; wherever. — **Where-to'** (-tōō'), *adv.* To which; to what end. — **Where'up-on'** (-ŭp-ŏn'), *adv.* Upon which; in consequence of which. — **Wher-ev'er** (hwâr-ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* At whatever place. — **Where-with'** (-wĭth' *or* -wĭth'), *adv.* With which; with what. — **Where'with-al'** (-wĭth-ąl'), *adv.* Wherewith. — *n.* The means wherewith to accomplish any purpose. [*Colloq.*]

Wher'ry (hwĕr'rȳ), *n.* A shallow, light boat, for fast rowing or sailing.

Whet (hwĕt), *v. t.* [WHETTED; WHETTING.] To rub and sharpen (an edge tool); to make sharp, keen, or eager; to stimulate; to excite; to provoke. — *n.* A sharpening by friction; something that stimulates appetite. — **Whet'ter,** *n.* — **Whet'stone** (-stōn'), *n.* A stone for sharpening edged instruments by friction.

Weth'er (hwĕth'ĕr), *pron.* Which one of two. [*Obs.*] — *conj.* Used to introduce the first of two or more alternative clauses, the others being connected by *or*, or *or whether*.

Whew (hwū), *n.* or *interj.* A sound like a half-formed whistle, expressing astonishment, scorn, dislike, etc.

Whey (hwā), *n.* The watery part of milk. — **Whey'ey** (hwā'ȳ), **Whey'ish,** *a.* Having qualities of whey.

Which (hwĭch), *pron.*, used interrogatively and relatively, substantively and adjectively; who; what one. — **Which-ev'er** (-ĕv'ĕr), **Which'so-ev'er** (-sō-ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* Whether one or the other; which.

Whid'ah bird' (hwĭd'à bĕrd'). A bird of Asia and Africa, of the finch kind, the male of which has very long tail feathers in the breeding season; the vida finch or widowbird.

Whidah Bird.

Whiff (hwĭf), *n.* A sudden expulsion of air from the mouth; a puff of air, smoke, scent, etc.; a gust. — *v. t.* & *i.* [WHIFFED (hwĭft); WHIFFING.] To puff; to blow.

Whif'fle (hwĭf'f'l), *v. i.* [WHIFFLED (-f'ld); WHIFFLING.] To waver or shake; to be fickle and unsteady; to shift; to shuffle; to prevaricate. — **Whif'fler,** *n.* — **Whif'fle-tree'** (-trē'), *n.* The bar to which the traces of a carriage are fastened; a whippletree.

Whig (hwĭg), *n.* A member of a political party (English and American) professing liberal and progressive principles. — *a.* Pertaining to Whigs, or their principles. — **Whig'gish** (hwĭg'gĭsh), *a.* Whig. — **Whig'ger-y** (-gĕr-ȳ), **Whig'gism** (-gĭz'm), *n.* The principles of a Whig.

While (hwīl), *n.* Space of time; time. — *adv.* During the time that; as long as; under which

circumstances; in which case. — *v. t.* [WHILED (hwīld); WHILING.] To pass away (time, etc.) without irksomeness; to spend. — **Whiles** (hwīlz), *conj.* or *adv.* While. — **Whi'lom** (hwī'lŭm), *adv.* Formerly; once; of old. [*Obs.*] — **Whilst** (hwīlst), *adv.* While.

Whim (hwĭm), *n.* A sudden turn of the mind; a fancy; a humor.

Whim'per (hwĭm'pẽr), *v. i.* [WHIMPERED (-pẽrd); WHIMPERING.] To cry with a low, whining, broken voice. — *n.* A whining cry. — **Whim'per-er**, *n.*

Whim'sey (hwĭm'zĭ), **Whim'sy**, *n.* A whim; a freak; a capricious notion. — **Whim'si-cal** (-zĭ-kal), *a.* Full of whims or whimseys; curious; odd; quaint; fanciful; fantastic. — **Whim'si-cal-ness**, **Whim'si-cal'i-ty** (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Whin (hwĭn), *n.* Gorse; furze; a leguminous plant, having yellow flowers.

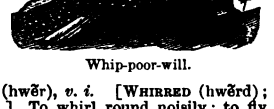
Whine (hwīn), *v. i.* [WHINED (hwīnd); WHINING.] To utter a plaintive cry; to complain in a shrill tone or in a mean, unmanly way. — *n.* A plaintive tone; puerile or mean complaint.

Whin'ny (hwĭn'nĭ), *v. i.* [WHINNIED (-nĭd); WHINNYING.] To cry like a horse; to neigh. — *n.*; *pl.* WHINNIES (-nĭz). The cry of a horse.

Whip (hwĭp), *v. t.* [WHIPPED (hwĭpt); WHIPPING.] To strike with a lash, cord, rod, etc.; to beat; to flog; to thrash; to beat out (grain) by striking; to sew lightly; to wrap; to jerk; to snatch. — *v. i.* To move nimbly. — *n.* An instrument for driving animals, or for correction; a driver; a small tackle to hoist light bodies. — **Whip'per**, *n.*

Whip'ple-tree' (hwĭp'p'l-trē'), *n.* A whiffletree.

Whip'-poor-will' (hwĭp'pŏŏr-wĭl'), *n.* An American bird, allied to the nighthawk, and named from its note.



Whip-poor-will.

Whir (hwẽr), *v. i.* [WHIRRED (hwẽrd); WHIRRING.] To whirl round noisily; to fly with a buzzing sound. — *n.* A buzzing or whizzing sound of rapid or whirring motion.

Whirl (hwẽrl), *v. t.* & *i.* [WHIRLED (hwẽrld); WHIRLING.] To turn rapidly; to gyrate. — *n.* A rapid rotation. — **Whirl'er**, *n.* — **Whirl'i-gig** (-I-gĭg), *n.* A child's toy, spun like a top. — **Whirl'pool'** (-pōōl'), *n.* An eddy of water; a gulf in which water moves circularly. — **Whirl'wind'** (-wĭnd'), *n.* A violent wind moving in a circle or spirally.

Whisk (hwĭsk), *v. t.* [WHISKED (hwĭskt); WHISKING.] To sweep or brush briskly, as dust from a table, or the white of eggs into a froth. — *v. i.* To move nimbly. — *n.* Brisk motion; a small brush or broom. — **Whisk'er** (-ẽr), *n.* Anything that whisks, or moves with a quick, sweeping motion; part of the beard upon the sides of the face. — **Whisk'ered** (-ẽrd), *a.* Formed into, or having, whiskers.

Whis'ky (hwĭs'kĭ), **Whis'key**, *n.* A spirit distilled from barley, wheat, rye, or maize.

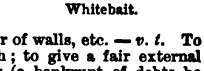
Whis'per (hwĭs'pẽr), *v. i.* & *t.* [WHISPERED (-pẽrd); WHISPERING.] To speak softly, or under the breath; to speak with suspicion; to plot secretly; to devise mischief. — *n.* A low, soft, sibilant voice; cautious speech. — **Whis'per-er**, *n.* One who whispers; a tattler; backbiter; slanderer.

Whist (hwĭst), *interj.* Be silent; be still; hush. — *a.* Not speaking; mute; still. — *n.* A game at cards which requires silence or close attention.

Whis'tle (hwĭs''l), *v. i.* & *t.* [WHISTLED (-'ld); WHISTLING (-lĭng).] To utter a kind of musical sound, by pressing the breath through the contracted lips; to blow a sharp, shrill tone. — *n.* A sharp, shrill sound of breath forced through the lips, of wind through a crevice or among obstructions, of escaping steam, etc.; an instrument producing such a sound. — **Whis'tler** (-lẽr), *n.*

Whit (hwĭt), *n.* The smallest particle imaginable; a bit; a jot.

White (hwīt), *a.* Having the color of pure snow; destitute of color; pale; pure; clean; free from blemish; gray, as the effect of age; having colorless hair. — *n.* A white color; anything white, as the ball of the eye, albumen of an egg, a man of a white race, etc. — **White**, **Whit'en**, *v. t.* & *i.* To make white; to whitewash; to bleach; to blanch. — **Whit'en-er**, *n.* — **White'ness**, *n.* — **Whit'ish**, *a.* Somewhat white. — **Whit'ish-ness**, *n.* — **Whit'ing**, *n.* Ground chalk, used for cleaning plate, etc.; also, a small sea fish, akin to the cod. — **White'bait'** (-bāt'), *n.* A small food fish, the young of the herring. — **White'wash'** (-wŏsh'), *n.* A composition of lime and water for whitening the plaster of walls, etc. — *v. t.* To cover with whitewash; to give a fair external appearance; to clear (a bankrupt of debts he owes, an offender of crimes charged against him, etc.). — **White'wash'er**, *n.*



Whitebait.

Whith'er (hwĭth'ẽr), *adv.* To what or which place, point, or degree; whereunto; whereto. — **Whith'er-so-ev'er** (-sō-ĕv'ẽr), *adv.* To whatever place.

Whit'leath'er (hwĭt'lĕth'ẽr), *n.* Leather dressed with alum, salt, etc., very pliable and tough.

Whit'low (hwĭt'lō), *n.* A suppurating inflammation of the fingers or toes.

Whit'sun (hwĭt'sŭn), *a.* Pertaining to Whitsuntide. — **Whit'sun-day** (hwĭt's'n-dā *or* -sŭn'-), **Whit'sun-tide'** (-s'n-tīd'), *n.* The seventh Sunday after Easter; a festival commemorating the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost.

Whit'tle (hwĭt't'l), *n.* A knife. — *v. t.* & *i.* [WHITTLED (-t'ld); WHITTLING (-tlĭng).] To pare or cut with a knife.

Whiz (hwĭz), *v. i.* [WHIZZED (hwĭzd); WHIZZING.] To make a humming or hissing noise. — *n.* A hissing and humming sound.

Who (hōō), *pron.* [*Poss.* WHOSE; *obj.* WHOM.] What or which person or persons. — **Who-ev'er** (-ĕv'ẽr), *pron.* Whatever person; any person whatever.

Whole (hōl), *a.* Containing the total amount,

number, etc.; not defective or imperfect; uninjured; entire; healthy; sound; well. — *n.* The entire thing; amount; aggregate; gross. — **Whol'ly** (hōl'lĭ), *adv.* — **Whole'ness**, *n.*

Whole'sale' (hōl'sāl'), *n.* Sale of goods by the piece or large quantity, as distinguished from *retail*. — *a.* Pertaining to trade by the piece or quantity.

Whole'some (hōl'sŭm), *a.* Favorable to health, or to morals, religion, or prosperity; sound; salutary; useful; kindly. — **Whole'some-ly**, *adv.* — **Whole'some-ness**, *n.*

Whol'ly, *adv.* See under WHOLE, *a.*

Whom (hōōm), *pron.*, objective of WHO. — **Whom'so-ev'er** (-sō-ĕv'ĕr), *pron.*, objective of WHOSOEVER.

Whoop (hōōp), *n.* A shout of pursuit or of war; a halloo; a hoot. — *v. i.* [WHOOPED (hōōpt); WHOOPING.] To utter a cry of eagerness or enjoyment; to shout; to hoot, as an owl. — **Whooping cough.** A violent, convulsive cough, followed by a sonorous inspiration or whoop; chin cough; hooping cough.

Whorl (hwûrl *or* hwôrl), *n.* An arrangement of a number of leaves, flowers, etc., round the stem of a plant; a turn of the spire of a univalve shell.

Whorls.

Whor'tle-ber'ry (hwûr'-t'l-bĕr'rĭ), *n.* A shrub, and its edible berry; the huckleberry.

Whose (hōōz), *pron.*, possessive of WHO and WHICH. — **Whose'so-ev'er** (-sō-ĕv'ĕr), *pron.*, possessive of WHOSOEVER. — **Who'so-ev'er** (hōō'sō-ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* Whatsoever person; any person whatever that.

Whur (hwûr), *v. & n.* Whir.

Why (hwī), *adv.* For what or which cause, reason, or purpose; on what account.

Wick (wĭk), *n.* A cotton cord, which draws up oil or wax to be burned in a lamp or candle.

Wick'ed (wĭk'ĕd), *a.* Evil in principle or practice; sinful; guilty; unjust; profane; vicious; atrocious; heinous; flagrant; abandoned. — **Wick'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Wick'ed-ness**, *n.*

Wick'er (wĭk'ĕr), *n.* A small twig; a rod for making basket work, etc. — *a.* Made of, or covered with, twigs or osiers.

Wick'et (wĭk'ĕt), *n.* A small gate or door; a framework of rods, used in playing cricket.

Wide (wīd), *a.* Having a great extent; spacious; vast; broad; large. — *adv.* To a distance; far. — **Wide'ly**, *adv.* — **Wide'ness**, **Width** (wĭdth), *n.* — **Wide'-a-wake'** (wīd'ā-wāk'), *a.* On the alert; ready; lively. — *n.* A broad-brimmed, soft felt hat.

Wid'en (wīd''n), *v. t. & i.* [WIDENED (-'nd); WIDENING.] To make or grow wide, or wider; to enlarge.

Wid'geon (wĭd'-jŭn), *n.* A water fowl of the duck kind.

Widgeon.

Wid'ow (wĭd'ō), *n.* A woman who has lost her husband by death. — *v. t.* [WIDOWED (-ōd); WIDOWING.] To bereave of a husband; to make desolate. — **Wid'ow-er**, *n.* A man who has lost his wife. — **Wid'ow-hood** (-hōōd), *n.* The state of being a widow.

Width (wĭdth), *n.* Quality of being wide; wideness.

Wield (wēld), *v. t.* To use with full command; to control; to handle. — **Wield'er**, *n.*

Wife (wīf), *n.*; *pl.* WIVES (wīvz). A woman; a woman united to a man in wedlock. — **Wife'-hood** (-hōōd), *n.* State of a wife. — **Wife'ly**, *a.* Becoming or suitable to a wife.

Wig (wĭg), *n.* An artificial covering of hair for the head.

Wig'gle (wĭg'g'l), *v. t. & i.* To move with a jerking motion; to squirm; to wriggle. — *n.* A little, quick, jerking motion. — **Wig'gler** (-glĕr), **Wig'-gle-tail'** (-tāl'), *n.* The young of the mosquito.

Wiggler. *a* Larva, *b* Pupa, of Mosquito.

Wight (wīt), *n.* A being; a person.

Wig'wam (wĭg'wŏm), *n.* An American Indian's hut or lodge.

Wild (wīld), *a.* Living in a state of nature; not tamed; growing or produced without culture; desert; ferocious; rude; turbulent; violent; unsheltered. — *n.* An uninhabited region; a wilderness; a desert. — **Wild'ly**, *adv.* — **Wild'-ness**, *n.*

Wigwam.

Wil'der (wĭl'dĕr), *v. t.* [WILDERED (-dĕrd); WILDERING.] To cause to lose the way; to bewilder.

Wil'der-ness (wĭl'dĕr-nĕs), *n.* A region uninhabited by human beings; a waste; a desert.

Wile (wīl), *n.* A trick or stratagem; guile. — **Wil'y** (-ĭ), *a.* [WILIER (-ĭ-ĕr); WILIEST.] Full of wiles; tricky; cunning; sly. — **Wi'li-ly** (wī'-lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **Wi'li-ness**, *n.*

Will (wĭl), *n.* The power of choosing; choice; inclination; decree; testament. — *v. i. & t.* [*imp.* WILLED (wĭld) & WOULD (wōōd); *p. p.* WILLED; *p. pr.* WILLING.] To wish; to desire; to direct or bequeath by a will or testament. — **Will'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Governed by the will without yielding to reason; perverse; stubborn; refractory. — **Will'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Will'ful-ness**, *n.* [Written also *wilful*, *wilfully*, *wilfulness*.] — **Will'ing**, *a.* Free to do or grant; disposed; ready; without reluctance; chosen; desired. — **Will'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Will'ing-ness**, *n.*

Will'ow (wĭl'lō), *n.* A tree of many species, having slender, pliant branches. — **Will'ow-y** (-ĭ), *a.* Abounding with willows; like a willow; pliant; flexible; drooping.

Wilt, *v.* 2d *per. sing.* of WILL.

Wilt (wĭlt), *v. i.* [WILTED; WILTING.] To begin to wither; to lose freshness and become flaccid; to droop.

Wil'y, *a.* See under WILE, *n.*

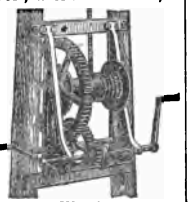
Wim'ble (wĭm'b'l), *n.* An instrument for boring holes; a gimlet.

Win (wĭn), *v. t.* [WON (wŭn); WINNING.] To gain by competition or contest; to get; to earn.

—*v. i.* To succeed. — **Win'ner**, *n.* — **Win'ning**, *a.* Attracting; securing favor; charming. —*n.* Anything won in a contest.

Wince (wĭns), *v. i.* [WINCED (wĭnst); WINCING.] To shrink; to flinch; to start back.

Winch (wĭnch), *n.* A lever; a crank handle; a windlass.


Winch.

Wind (wĭnd), *n.* A current of air; breath; flatulence; unmeaning words. —*v. i.* [WINDED; WINDING.] To expose to the wind; to ventilate; to follow by scent. — **Wind'age** (-āj), *n.* Difference between the diameter of the bore of a gun and that of the ball. — **Wind'bound'** (-bound'), *a.* Detained by a contrary wind. — **Wind'fall'** (-fal'), *n.* Fruit blown down by the wind; an unexpected legacy or other gain. — **Wind'flow'er** (-flou'ẽr), *n.* The anemone. — **Wind'gall'** (-gal'), *n.* A soft tumor on a horse's fetlock joint. — **Wind'less**, *a.* Having no wind; out of breath. — **Wind'mill'**, *n.* A mill turned by the wind. — **Wind'pipe'** (-pīp'), *n.* The trachea, or passage for the breath to and from the lungs. — **Wind'ward** (-wẽrd), *n.* The point from which the wind blows. — *a.* & *adv.* Toward the wind. — **Wind'y** (-ў), *a.* [WINDIER; WINDIEST.] Consisting of, or abounding with, wind; next the wind; tempestuous; flatulent; empty. — **Wind'i-ness**, *n.*

One form of Windmill, with sides cut away to show the Interior.

Wind (wīnd), *v. t.* [WOUND (wound); WINDING.] To blow or sound (a horn, etc.); esp., to sound so that the notes shall be prolonged.

Wind (wīnd), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WOUND (wound) (rarely WINDED); *p. pr.* WINDING.] To turn completely or repeatedly; to coil; to twist; to encircle; to cover with coils or wrappings; to meander. — **Wind'ing**, *n.* A turning; a turn; a bend. — **Winding sheet**. A sheet in which a corpse is wrapped.

Wind'age, **Wind'bound'**, **Wind'mill'**, **Wind'y**, etc. See under WIND.

Wind'lass (wĭnd'las), *n.* A machine turned by a crank or lever, to raise weights.

Win'dow (wĭn'dō), *n.* An opening in the wall of a building, to admit light and air; a door or sash that closes the opening; a lattice or casement. — **Window seat**. A seat in and under a window.

Wind'row (wĭn'rō), *n.* A row of hay raked together, to be rolled into heaps.

Wine (wīn), *n.* The fermented juice of grapes and other fruits. — **Spirit of wine**. Alcohol. — **Wine'glass'** (-glăs'), *n.* A small glass from which to drink wine.

Wing (wĭng), *n.* One of the limbs of a fowl or insect used for flying; flight; a lateral extension or sidepiece of a building or fortification; the right or left division of an army or a fleet; one of the sides of the stage in a theater. — *v. t.* [WINGED (wĭngd); WINGING.] To furnish with wings; to enable to fly or move rapidly; to transport by flight; to wound in the wing. — **Winged** (wĭngd), *a.* Furnished with wings; rapid; hurt in the wing. — **Wing'less**, *a.* Having no wings; not able to fly.

Wink (wĭnk), *v. i.* [WINKED (wĭnkt); WINKING.] To close and open the eyelids quickly; to blink; to hint by a motion of the eyelids; to close the eyes purposely for the sake of not seeing anything, or as if not seeing; to connive at anything. —*n.* A closing the eyelids quickly; a significant look conveying a hint. — **Wink'er**, *n.* One who winks; a horse's blinder.

Win'ner, **Win'ning**. See under WIN, *v. t.*

Win'now (wĭn'nō), *v. t.* & *i.* [WINNOWED (-nōd); WINNOWING.] To separate (chaff from grain) by means of wind; to fan. — **Win'now-er**, *n.*

Win'some (wĭn'sŭm), *a.* Attractive; engaging; merry; gay.

Win'ter (wĭn'tẽr), *n.* The cold season of the year. — *v. i.* [WINTERED (-tẽrd); WINTERING.] To pass the winter. — *v. t.* To keep or manage during the winter. — **Win'try** (-trў), **Win'ter-y** (-tẽr-ў), *a.* Suitable to winter; cold; stormy; snowy; icy. — **Win'ter-green'** (-grēn'), *n.* An aromatic, creeping evergreen, having red berries; checkerberry; partridge berry. — **Win'ter-kill'** (-kĭl'), *v. t.* To kill by the cold or exposure of winter. [*Amer.*]

Win'y (win'ў), *a.* Having the taste or qualities of wine.

Wipe (wīp), *v. t.* [WIPED (wīpt); WIPING.] To clean or remove by rubbing. —*n.* A rubbing.

Wire (wīr), *n.* An even thread of metal. —*v. t.* [WIRED (wīrd); WIRING.] To bind with wire; to put upon a wire; to snare by means of a wire; to send (a message) by telegraphic wire. — **Wir'y** (-ў), *a.* Made of, or like, wire; drawn out finely; sinewy; tough. — **Wir'i-ness**, *n.* — **Wire'draw'** (wīr'drȧ'), *v. t.* [*imp.* WIREDREW (-drū'); *p. p.* WIREDRAWN (-drȧn'); *p. pr.* WIREDRAWING.] To form (metal) into wire by drawing it through a hole in a plate of steel; to draw or spin out to great length and tenuity. — **Wire'-pull'er** (-pŭl'ẽr), *n.* One who pulls the wires, as of a puppet; one who operates by secret means; an intriguer.

Wis (wĭs), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WIST (wĭst).] To know; to think; to imagine. [*Obs.*]

Wis'dom (wĭz'dŭm), *n.* Quality of being wise; knowledge, and capacity to use it; discernment; discretion; sagacity; erudition; piety; religion. — **Wisdom tooth**. A large, back double tooth, which appears late, or after one is supposed to have reached the age of wisdom.

Wise (wīz), *a.* Having wisdom or knowledge; enlightened; learned; judicious; prudent; godly. — **Wise'ly**, *adv.* — **Wise'a-cre** (-ā-kẽr), *n.* One who affects wisdom; a simpleton; a dunce.

Wise (wīz), *n.* Way of being or acting; manner; mode.

Wish (wĭsh), *v. t. & t.* [WISHED (wĭsht); WISHING.] To desire; to long; to hope or fear. — *n.* Desire; longing; a request; a petition; a thing desired. — **Wish'er**, *n.* — **Wish'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Having or showing desire; wistful. — **Wish'ful-ly**, *adv.*

Wish'y-wash'y (wĭsh'ȳ-wŏsh'ȳ), *a.* Thin and pale; without force or solidity; very weak; insipid.

Wisp (wĭsp), *n.* A small bundle of straw, etc.; a whisk, or small broom.

Wist (wĭst), *imp. & p. p.* of WIS. [*Obs.*] — **Wist'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Eagerly attentive; with desire or longing; wishful. — **Wist'ful-ly**, *adv.*

Wit (wĭt), *v. t. & i.* To know; — now used only in the infinitive, *to wit*, employed to call attention to a particular thing or specification, and equivalent to *namely, that is to say.*

Wit (wĭt), *n.* Mind; intellect; understanding; a faculty or power of the mind; felicitous association of objects not usually connected, so as to produce surprise; humor; burlesque; a man of genius, fancy, humor, etc. — **Wit'ty**, *a.* [WITTIER (-tĭ-ẽr); WITTIEST.] Having wit or humor; good at repartee; acute; smart; keen; satirical. — **Wit'ti-ly**, *adv.* — **Wit'ti-ness**, *n.* — **Wit'less** (-lĕs), *a.* Lacking wit; dull; indiscreet. — **Wit'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Wit'less-ness**, *n.* — **Wit'ling** (-lĭng), *n.* One with little wit; a pretender to smartness. — **Wit'ti-cism** (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A phrase affectedly witty; a conceit.

Witch (wĭch), *n.* A sorcerer or sorceress; a charming girl [*Colloq.*]. — *v. t.* [WITCHED (wĭcht); WITCHING.] To bewitch; to fascinate; to enchant. — **Witch'craft** (-krăft'), *n.* Sorcery; enchantment. — **Witch'er-y** (-ẽr-ȳ), *n.* Sorcery; fascination; charm.

With (wĭth), *prep.* By, — denoting cause, nearness; association; connection; support; assistance; instrument; means; comparison; immediate subsequence, etc. — **With-al'** (wĭth-ạl'), *adv.* With the rest; likewise; at the same time. — *prep.* With.

With-draw' (wĭth-drạ'), *v. t.* [*imp.* WITHDREW (-drụ'); *p. p.* WITHDRAWN (-drạn'); *p. pr.* WITHDRAWING.] To take away; to draw back; to retire; to recall or retract. — *v. i.* To quit a company or place; to retire; to recede; to go back. — **With-draw'al** (-*al*), *n.* A withdrawing. — **With-draw'er**, *n.*

Withe (wĭth), *n.* A flexible twig or branch used as a band. — *v. t.* [WITHED (wĭtht); WITHING.] To bind or fasten with withes.

With'er (wĭth'ẽr), *v. i. & t.* [WITHERED (-ẽrd); WITHERING.] To fade; to dry up; to decay.

With'ers (wĭth'ẽrz), *n. pl.* The ridge between the shoulder bones of a horse, at the bottom of the neck.

With-hold' (wĭth-hōld'), *v. t.* [*imp.* WITHHELD (-hĕld'); *p. p.* WITHHELD (WITHHOLDEN (-hōld'n), *obs.* or *archaic*); *p. pr.* WITHHOLDING.] To hold back; to restrain; to retain. — **With-hold'er**, *n.*

With-in' (wĭth-ĭn'), *prep.* In the inner or interior part of; inside of; not beyond or exceeding. — *adv.* Inwardly; internally; in the house; indoors.

With-out' (wĭth-out'), *prep.* On the outside of; out of; beyond; independently of; unless; except. — *adv.* Not within; on the outside; out of doors; externally.

With-stand' (wĭth-stănd'), *v. t.* [WITHSTOOD (-stōōd'); WITHSTANDING.] To oppose; to resist.

With'y (wĭth'ȳ), *n.* A large species of willow; a withe. — *a.* Made of withes; flexible and tough.

Wit'less, Wit'ling, etc. See under WIT, *n.*

Wit'ness (wĭt'nĕs), *n.* Attestation of a fact or event; testimony; proof; one who beholds or has personal knowledge of anything; one who gives testimony. — *v. t.* [WITNESSED (-nĕst); WITNESSING.] To see or know by personal presence; to give testimony to; to attest; to certify; to depose. — *v. i.* To bear testimony; to give evidence. — **Wit'ness-er**, *n.*

Wit'ti-cism, Wit'ty, etc. See under WIT, *n.*

Wit'ting-ly (wĭt'tĭng-lȳ), *adv.* Knowingly; with knowledge.

Wive (wīv), *v. i. & t.* [WIVED (wīvd); WIVING.] To marry, as a man; to take a wife; to wed. — **Wives**, *n., pl.* of WIFE.

Wiz'ard (wĭz'ẽrd), *n.* A magician; a conjurer; a sorcerer. — *a.* Enchanting; charming; haunted by wizards.

Wiz'en (wĭz''n), *a.* Thin; dried up; weazen.

Woad (wōd), *n.* Weld, an herbaceous plant, or blue coloring matter derived from its leaves.

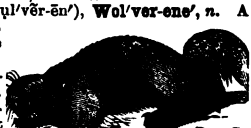
Woe (wō), *n.* Grief; misery; heavy calamity; a curse; malediction. — **Woe'-be-gone'** (wō'-bē-gŏn'), *a.* Overwhelmed with woe; immersed in sorrow. — **Woe'ful** (wō'fụl), **Wo'ful**, *a.* Full of woe, sorrow, or distress; doleful; wretched; miserable; paltry. — **Woe'ful-ly, Wo'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Woe'ful-ness, Wo'ful-ness**, *n.*

Wold (wōld), *n.* A wood; a plain, or open country.

Wolf (wụlf), *n.* A carnivorous animal of the dog kind, given to killing sheep; anything very ravenous, fierce, or destructive. — **Wolf'ish**, *a.* Like a wolf; rapacious. — **Wolf's' bane'** (wụlfs'bān'), *n.* A poisonous plant; aconite.

American Gray Wolf.

Wol'ver-ine' (wụl'vẽr-ēn'), **Wol'ver-ene'**, *n.* A carnivorous mammal; the glutton.



Wolverine.

Wom'an (wŏŏm'an), *n.*; *pl.* WOMEN (wĭm'ĕn). An adult female of the human race; a female attendant or servant. — **Wom'an-hood** (-hŏŏd), *n.* State or character of a woman; women collectively. — **Wom'an-ish**, *a.* Suitable to a woman; effeminate; not becoming in a man. — **Wom'an-kind'** (-kīnd'), *n.* The female sex. — **Wom'an-ly**, *a.* Becoming in a woman; feminine. — *adv.* In the manner of a woman.

Womb (wōōm), *n.* The place where anything is generated or produced.

Wom'bat (wŏm'băt), *n.* An Australian burrowing mammal of the Opossum family.

Wombat.

Won (wŭn), *imp. & p. p.* of WIN.

Won'der (wŭn'dẽr), *n.* Surprise; astonishment; a prodigy; a miracle. — *v. i.* [WONDERED (-dẽrd); WONDERING.] To be affected by surprise or admiration; to marvel; to doubt. — **Won'derer**, *n.* — **Won'der-ful**, *a.* Adapted to excite wonder or admiration; amazing; astonishing; surprising. — **Won'der-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Won'derment**, *n.* Surprise; wonder. — **Won'drous** (wŭn'drŭs), *a.* Marvelous; admirable. — *adv.* In a wonderful degree. — **Won'drous-ly**, *adv.*

Won't (wōnt). A colloquial contraction of *will not.*

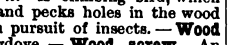
Wont (wŭnt), *a.* Using or doing customarily; accustomed; habituated. — *n.* Custom; habit; use. — *v. i.* [*imp.* WONT; *p. p.* WONT or WONTED; *p. pr.* WONTING.] To be accustomed.

Woo (wōō), *v. t.* [WOOED (wōōd); WOOING.] To solicit in love; to invite with importunity. — *v. i.* To court; to make love. — **Woo'er**, *n.*

Wood (wŏŏd), *n.* A collection of trees; a forest; the hard substance of trees; timber; fuel. — *v. t.* [WOODED; WOODING.] To supply with wood, or get supplies of wood for. — *v. i.* To take in wood; to supply with wood. — **Wood'bine** (wŏŏd'bīn'), *n.* A climbing plant; honeysuckle; Virginia creeper. — **Wood'chuck'** (-chŭk'), *n.* An American burrowing rodent, akin to the marmot, which burrows and is destructive to crops; the ground hog.

Woodchuck.

— **Wood'cock'** (-kŏk'), *n.* A long-billed game bird of the Snipe family. — **Wood'craft'** (-krăft'), *n.* Skill in shooting and other sports in the woods. — **Wood'cut'** (-kŭt'), *n.* An engraving on wood; an impression from such an engraving. — **Wood'cut'ter**, *n.* One who cuts wood; an engraver on wood. — **Wood'ed**, *a.* Supplied or covered with wood. — **Wood'en** (wŏŏd'n), *a.* Made of wood; clumsy; awkward. — **Wood fretter.** An insect whose larvæ bore beneath the bark of trees. — **Wood'land** (-lănd), *n.* Land on which trees grow either for fuel or timber. — **Wood'man** (-măn), *n.* A sportsman; a hunter; a woodcutter. — **Wood'pecker** (-pĕk'ẽr), *n.* A climbing bird, which has a strong bill, and pecks holes in the wood or bark of trees in pursuit of insects. — **Wood pigeon.** The ringdove. — **Wood screw.** An iron screw, having a sharp thread, for insertion in wood. — **Wood'work'** (-wûrk'), *n.* That part of any structure which is wrought of wood. — **Wood'y** (-ĭ), *n.* Abounding with, or consisting of, wood; ligneous. — **Wood'i-ness**, *n.*



Wood Screw.

Woo'er (wōō'ẽr), *n.* See under Woo.

Woof (wōōf), *n.* The threads that cross the warp in weaving; the weft.

Wool (wŏŏl), *n.* Soft, curled, or crisped hair growing on sheep and some other animals. — **Wool'en** (wŏŏl'ĕn), *a.* Made or consisting of wool; pertaining to wool. — *n.* Cloth made of wool. — **Wool'fell'** (-fĕl'), *n.* A skin with the wool. — **Wool'gath'er-ing** (-găth'ẽr-ĭng), *a.* Indulging in idle imaginings; fanciful. — *n.* A foolish or useless pursuit; a vagary. — **Wool'ly** (-lĭ), *a.* Consisting of wool; of the nature of wool; clothed with wool or with a pubescence resembling wool. — **Wool'i-ness**, *n.* — **Wool'sack'** (-săk'), *n.* A sack or bag of wool; the seat of the lord chancellor of England in the House of Lords.

Word (wûrd), *n.* Spoken or written sign of a conception or idea; a term; talk; discourse; message; order; affirmation; promise; contention. — *v. t.* To express in words. — **Word square.** An arrangement of words which can be read vertically and horizontally with like results.

HEART
EMBER
ABUSE
RESIN
TRENT

Word Square.

— **Word'ing**, *n.* The act or manner of expressing in words; style of expression; phraseology. — **Word'y** (-ĭ), *a.* [WORDIER; WORDIEST.] Using many words; verbose. — **Word'i-ness**, *n.*

Wore (wōr), *imp.* of WEAR, also of WARE.

Work (wûrk), *v. i.* [WORKED (wûrkt); WORKING.] To labor; to operate; to act; to toil; to strain; to ferment. — *v. t.* To labor upon; to utilize or form by labor; to accomplish; to produce laboriously; to manage; to form with a needle and thread; to embroider; to set in motion; to govern; to cause (liquor) to ferment. — *n.* Exertion of strength; effort directed to an end; matter on which one labors; material for working upon; anything produced as the result of labor; product; fabric; effect; result; a composition; a book; a structure; an achievement. — **Work'bag'** (-băg'), *n.* A bag for holding instruments or materials for work, esp. for needlework. — **Work'box'** (-bŏks'), *n.* A box for instruments or materials for work. — **Work'er**, *n.* One who works; a laborer; one of the neuter individuals in a community of ants or bees. — **Work'house'** (-hous'), *n.* A house where any manufacture is carried on; a house in which idle and vicious persons are confined to labor; a house where the poor are maintained at the public expense; a poorhouse. — **Work'man** (-măn), *n.* One man employed in labor; a worker; skillful artificer or laborer. — **Work'man-like'** (-lĭk'), **Work'man-ly**, *a.* Becoming a workman; skillful; well performed. — **Work'man-ship** (-shĭp), *n.* Skill of a workman; manner of making anything; thing made or produced; manufacture. — **Work'shop'** (-shŏp'), *n.* A shop where any manufacture is carried on. — **Work'ta'ble** (-tā'b'l), *n.* A table for holding work, esp. needlework. — **Work'wom'an** (-wŏŏm'ăn), *n.* A woman who performs any work; a woman skilled in needlework.

World (wûrld), *n.* The earth; globe; universe; mankind; human affairs; life; all that the earth contains; a great number. — **World'ling** (-lĭng), *n.* One devoted to this world and its enjoyments. — **World'ly** (-lĭ), *a.* Relating to

the world; human; secular; temporal. — *adv.* In a worldly manner. — **World'li-ness** (wûrld'-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* — **World'-wide'** (-wīd'), *a.* Extended throughout the world.

Worm (wûrm), *n.* A creeping or crawling animal; a serpent, caterpillar, snail, etc.; anything spiral, vermiculated, or resembling a worm; the thread of a screw; a short, revolving screw, whose threads drive a wheel by gearing into its teeth. — *v. i.* [WORMED (wûrmd); WORMING.] To work slowly and secretly; to insinuate. — *v. t.* To effect, remove, drive, etc., by slow and secret means; to extract; to wind rope, yarn, etc., spirally round. — **Worm'-eat'en** (-ēt'n), *a.* Gnawed by worms. — **Worm fence.** A zigzag fence, made of rails whose ends are supported upon each other. — **Worm gearing.** Gearing consisting of a worm and worm wheel, working together. — **Worm wheel.** A cogwheel whose teeth fit into the spirals of a screw called a *worm*, so as to turn it or be turned by it. — **Worm'wood** (-wo͝od), *n.* A plant of a bitter, nauseous taste. — **Worm'y** (-ĭ), *a.* [WORMIER (-ĭ-ẽr); WORMIEST.] Containing worms; like a worm; groveling.

Worm Gearing. *a* Worm; *b* Worm Wheel.

Worn (wôrn), *p. p.* of WEAR.

Wor'ry (wŭr'rĭ), *v. t.* [WORRIED (-rĭd); WORRYING.] To harass; to torment; to vex; to annoy; to tease. — *v. i.* To express undue care and anxiety; to fret. — *n.* A state of disturbance; vexation; anxiety; trouble. — **Wor'ri-er**, *n.*

Worse (wûrs), *a.*, *comp.* of BAD. Bad, ill, evil, or corrupt, in a higher degree; more sick. — *adv.* In a manner more evil or bad. — **Wors'en** (wûrs''n), *v. t.* To make worse; to deteriorate.

Wor'ship (wûr'shĭp), *n.* Religious homage; adoration; veneration; a title of respect. — *v. t.* & *i.* [WORSHIPED (-shĭpt) or WORSHIPPED; WORSHIPING or WORSHIPPING.] To respect; to honor; to adore; to reverence. — **Wor'ship-er, Wor'ship-per**, *n.* — **Wor'ship-ful**, *a.* Entitled to worship or high respect; worthy of honor. — **Wor'ship-ful-ly**, *adv.*

Worst (wûrst), *a.*, *superl.* of BAD. Bad, evil, or pernicious, in the highest degree; most difficult. — *n.* The most severe, calamitous, or wicked, state or degree. — *v. t.* [WORSTED; WORSTING.] To get the better of; to defeat; to overthrow.

Worst'ed (wo͝ost'ĕd *or* wo͝or'stĕd), *n.* Well-twisted yarn, spun of long-staple wool. — *a.* Made of worsted.

Wort (wûrt), *n.* A plant; an herb; — chiefly in compounds.

Wort (wûrt), *n.* New beer unfermented, or in the act of fermentation.

Worth (wûrth), *v. i.* To be; to become; — used in poetry, etc.; as, Woe *worth* the day, etc.

Worth (wûrth), *n.* Quality of a thing which renders it useful; value; virtue; merit; excellence; rate. — *a.* Equal in value to; deserving of; having wealth to the value of. — **Worth'-less**, *a.* Destitute of worth; having no value, virtue, dignity, etc.; undeserving; useless; vile; mean. — **Worth'less-ness**, *n.* — **Wor'thy** (wûr'thĭ), *a.* [WORTHIER (-thĭ-ẽr); WORTHIEST.] Having worth or excellence; equal in excellence, value, or dignity to; entitled to; deserving; meritorious; equivalent; valuable; estimable; suitable. — *n.* A man of eminent worth; a person of conspicuous desert. — **Wor'thi-ly**, *adv.* — **Wor'thi-ness**, *n.*

Wot (wŏt), *v. i.* To know; to be aware. [*Obs.*]

Would (wo͝od), *imp.* of WILL.

Wound (wo͞ond *or* wound), *n.* A cut, stab, bruise, rent, etc.; hurt; damage; detriment. — *v. t.* To hurt by violence; to damage; to pain.

Wound (wound), *imp.* & *p. p.* of WIND.

Wove (wōv), *imp.* & *p. p.* of WEAVE. — **Wov'en** (wōv''n), *p. p.* of WEAVE.

Wran'gle (răn'g'l), *v. i.* [WRANGLED (-g'ld); WRANGLING (-glĭng).] To dispute angrily; to brawl; to altercate. — *n.* An angry dispute; a bickering; a jangle; contest; controversy.

Wrap (răp), *v. t.* [WRAPPED (răpt); WRAPPING.] To wind or fold together; to envelop completely; to hide. — **Wrap'per**, *n.* One that wraps; that in which anything is wrapped; an envelope; covering; a loose outer garment.

Wrath (răth), *n.* Violent anger; exasperation; indignation; rage; fury; punishment of an offense. — **Wrath'ful**, *a.* Full of wrath; very angry; passionate. — **Wrath'ful-ly**, *adv.*

Wreak (rēk), *v. t.* [WREAKED (rēkt); WREAKING.] To execute in passion; to inflict.

Wreath (rēth), *n.*; *pl.* WREATHS (rēthz). Something twisted or curled; a garland; a chaplet. — **Wreathe** (rēth), *v. t.* [WREATHED (rēthd); WREATHING.] To twist; to convolve; to encircle; to infold. — *v. i.* To be entwined. — **Wreath'y** (rēth'ĭ), *a.* Twisted; curled; spiral.

Wreck (rĕk), *n.* Destruction; ruin; the destruction of a vessel by being cast on shore, or sunk by the winds or waves; the remains of anything ruined. — *v. t.* [WRECKED (rĕkt); WRECKING.] To destroy or damage (a vessel) by driving on rocks, causing to founder, etc.; to bring ruin upon; to destroy. — **Wreck'age** (-ăj), *n.* A wrecking; anything wrecked; broken fragments. — **Wreck'er**, *n.*

House Wren.

Wren (rĕn), *n.* A very small bird, which feeds on insects, etc., and is very familiar with man.

Wrench (rĕnch), *v. t.* [WRENCHED (rĕncht); WRENCHING.] To wrest, twist, or strain; to sprain; to distort. — *n.* A violent twist, or pull with twisting; a sprain; an instrument for turning bolts, nuts, screw taps, etc.

Monkey Wrench.

Wrest (rĕst), *v. t.* To turn; to twist or extort; to twist from its natural meaning; to pervert; to distort. — *n.* Violent twisting; distortion.

Wres'tle (rĕs''l), *v. i.* [WRESTLED (-ld); WRESTLING (-lĭng).] To contend by grappling; to struggle; to strive. — *n.* A struggle to throw an antagonist. — **Wres'tler** (-lẽr), *n.*

Wretch (rĕch), *n.* A miserable person; one sunk in vice or degradation; a scoundrel; a rascal. — **Wretch'ed**, *a.* Very miserable; sunk in affliction or distress; calamitous; worthless; paltry; mean. — **Wretch'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Wretch'ed-ness**, *n.*

Wrig'gle (rĭg'g'l), *v. i. & t.* [WRIGGLED (-g'ld); WRIGGLING.] To move to and fro with short motions. — **Wrig'gler**, *n.*

Wright (rīt), *n.* One engaged in some mechanical business; an artificer; a workman; — chiefly in compounds.

Wring (rĭng), *v. t.* [WRUNG (rŭng); WRINGING.] To twist and compress; to pinch; to turn and strain; to distress; to torment; to pervert; to extort; to squeeze. — **Wring'er**, *n.*

Wrin'kle (rĭn'k'l), *n.* A small ridge or furrow; a crease; unevenness; a fancy; a whim. — *v. t. & i.* [WRINKLED (-k'ld); WRINKLING.] To contract into furrows; to corrugate. — **Wrin'kly** (-klĭ), *a.* Full of wrinkles; corrugated.

Wrist (rĭst), *n.* The joint uniting the hand and arm. — **Wrist'band** (rĭst'band; *colloq.* rĭz'-), *n.* The band of a shirt sleeve which covers the wrist.

Writ (rĭt), *n.* A thing written; the Scriptures; the Bible; a sealed legal instrument, directing the conduct of the person addressed.

Write (rīt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* WROTE (rōt); *p. p.* WRITTEN (rĭt't'n) (WRIT (rĭt), *obs.*); *p. pr.* WRITING.] To set down (legible characters); to inscribe; to communicate by letter; to compose or produce, as an author; to record. — **Writ'er** (rīt'ĕr), *n.* — **Writ'ing**, *n.* A forming letters and characters; anything written; as, a legal instrument; a book; an inscription.

Writhe (rīth), *v. t. & i.* [WRITHED (rīthd), (WRITHEN (rĭth'n), *obs.* or *poet.*); WRITHING.] To twist violently; to wring; to distort.

Wrong (rŏng), *a.* Not right; not fit or suitable to an end or object; not according to truth; unjust; faulty; unfit; improper; mistaken. — *n.* That which is not right; an injury; a trespass. — *adv.* Not rightly; amiss; erroneously. — *v. t.* [WRONGED (rŏngd); WRONGING.] To treat with injustice; to injure. — **Wrong'ly**, *adv.* — **Wrong'ness**, *n.* — **Wrong'ful**, *a.* Full of wrong; injurious; unjust; unfair. — **Wrong'ful-ly** (rŏng'fŭl-lĭ), *adv.* — **Wrong'head'ed** (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Wrong in opinion; perverse.

Wrote (rōt), *imp.* of WRITE, *v. t. & i.*

Wroth (rąth), *a.* Full of wrath; angry.

Wrought (rat), *imp. & p. p.* of WORK, *v. t. & i.*

Wrung (rŭng), *imp. & p. p.* of WRING, *v. t.*

Wry (rī), *a.* Turned to one side; twisted; distorted. — **Wry'ness**, *n.* — **Wry'neck'** (-nĕk'), *n.* A twisted neck; stiff neck; a bird of the woodpecker kind, which twists its neck in a singular manner.

Wryneck.

Wye (wī), *n.*; *pl.* WYES (wīz). One of two forked pieces, shaped like the letter Y, to support the pivots of a telescope, level, etc.

X.

Xan'thic (zăn'thĭk), *a.* Yellowish; orange.

‖**Xan-thid'i-um** (zăn-thĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* XANTHIDIA (-ą). A genus of minute water plants, found in ditches and as fossils.

Xan'thin (zăn'thĭn), *n.* A yellow coloring matter contained in certain plants and the petals of certain flowers.

‖**Xan-thox'y-lum** (zăn-thŏks'ĭ-lŭm), *n.* Prickly ash; a genus of shrubs whose bark and roots are of a deep yellow color.

Xanthoxylum.

Xe'bec (zē'bĕk), *n.* A small three-masted vessel, used in the Mediterranean Sea.

Xer'if (zĕr'ĭf), *n.* An Arab prince.

Xe-roph'a-gy (zē-rŏf'ą-jĭ), *n.* A diet of dry food, practised by the early Christians in Lent and on other fasts.

Xiph'oid (zĭf'oid), *a.* Shaped like a sword; ensiform. — ‖**Xiph'i-us** (-ĭ-ŭs), *n.* A cetacean having a horny beak and two tusklike teeth in the lower jaw.

Xy'lo-car'pous (zī'lō-kär'pŭs), *a.* Bearing fruit that becomes hard or woody.

Xy'lo-graph (zī'lō-gråf), *n.* An engraving on wood, or print from such an engraving. — **Xy-log'ra-pher** (zĭ-lŏg'rą-fĕr), *n.* One who practices xylography. — **Xy'lo-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), **Xy'lo-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kąl), *a.* Belonging to wood engraving. — **Xy-log'ra-phy** (-lŏg'rą-fĭ), *n.* Engraving on wood.

Xy-loph'a-gan (zĭ-lŏf'ą-gąn), *n.* An insect whose larvæ devour the wood of trees in which they are developed. — **Xy-loph'a-gous** (-gŭs), *a.* Eating or feeding on wood.

Xy-loph'i-lan (zĭ-lŏf'ĭ-ląn), *n.* A kind of beetle, whose larvæ live on decayed wood. — **Xy-loph'i-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* Living on decayed wood.

Xy'lo-phone (zī'lō-fōn), *n.* A musical instrument with bars of sonorous wood.

Xylophone.

‖**Xy'ris** (zī'rĭs), *n.* Yellow-eyed grass; a kind of sedge.

Xys'ter (zĭs'tĕr), *n.* A surgical instrument for scraping bones.

Y.

Y (wī), *n.* ; *pl.* **Y's** (wīz) *or* **Ys.** A wye or forked support of a telescope, level, etc.; a section of railroad track, consisting of two converging tracks connected by a cross track.

Yacht.

Yacht (yŏt), *n.* A light, fast-sailing vessel, for pleasure trips, racing, etc. — **Yachts'man** (yŏts'-măn), *n.* One who owns or sails a yacht. — **Yacht'ing,** *n.* A sailing in a yacht.

Ya'ger (yā'gĕr *or* yä'gĕr), *n.* One of a body of infantry armed with rifles.

Yak (yăk), *n.* An animal of the ox kind, inhabiting Central Asia; the grunting ox; the sarlac.

Yam (yăm), *n.* A tropical climbing plant whose root, when roasted or boiled, is a nutritious food.

Yan'kee (yăn'kĕ), *n.* A citizen of New England, of the Northern States, or of the United States. — *a.* Pertaining to Yankees. — **Yan'kee-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* An idiom or characteristic of Yankees.

Yap (yăp), *v. i.* To bark; to yelp.

Yard (yärd), *n.* A standard English and American measure of length (3 feet, or 36 inches); a long, slender timber, suspended upon a mast, to extend a sail. — **Yard'arm'** (-ärm'), *n.* Either half of a ship's yard, from the center or mast to the end. — **Yard'stick'** (-stĭk'), **Yard'wand'** (-wŏnd'), *n.* A stick three feet in length, used as a measure of cloth, and the like.

Yard (yärd), *n.* A small, inclosed place around a house or barn.

Yarn (yärn), *n.* Woolen thread; thread spun from cotton, flax, hemp, or silk; a story spun out [*Colloq.*].

Yar'row (yăr'rō), *n.* A plant of strong odor and pungent taste; milfoil.

Yat'a-ghan (yăt'ä-găn), *n.* An ataghan, or long Turkish dagger.

Yaw (yą), *v. i.* [YAWED (yąd); YAWING.] To steer wild, or out of the course. — *n.* A movement of a vessel out of her proper course.

Yawl (yąl), *n.* A ship's small boat, usually rowed by four or six oars.

Yawl (yąl), *v. i.* To cry out like a dog; to yell.

Yawn (yąn), *v. i.* [YAWNED (yąnd); YAWNING.] To open the mouth involuntarily through drowsiness, dullness, or fatigue; to gape. — *n.* A deep inspiration, with wide opening of the mouth; a gape.

Yaws (yąz), *n.* A tropical disease characterized by contagious tumors.

Y-cleped' (ĭ-klĕpt'), *p. p.* Called; named. [*Obs.*]

Ye (yē), *pron., pl.* of THOU. You.

Yea (yā *or* yē), *adv.* Yes; ay. — *n.* An affirmative vote.

Yean (yēn), *v. t. & i.* [YEANED (yēnd); YEANING.] To bring forth (a kid or a lamb). — **Yean'ling,** *n.* The young of sheep; a lamb.

Year (yēr), *n.* Time of the apparent revolution of the sun through the ecliptic; period occupied by the earth in moving around the sun, — computed as 365 days, and every fourth year as 366 days. — **Year'ling,** *n.* An animal one year old. — *a.* Being a year old. — **Year'ly,** *a.* Happening or coming every year; annual; lasting a year. — *adv.* Annually; once a year; from year to year.

Yearn (yĕrn), *v. i.* [YEARNED (yĕrnd); YEARNING.] To be filled with longing desire or with affection or tenderness; to be eager. — **Yearn'ing,** *n.* Strong desire.

Yeast (yēst), *n.* The foam or froth of fermenting beer or other liquor; barm. — **Yeast'y,** *a.* Frothy; foamy; spumy, like yeast.

Yelk (yĕlk), *n.* The yellow part of an egg.

Yell (yĕl), *v. i. & t.* [YELLED (yĕld); YELLING.] To cry out or scream as with agony or horror. — *n.* A sharp, loud, hideous outcry.

Yel'low (yĕl'lō), *a.* Being of the color of gold or brass. — *n.* A golden color. — **Yel'low-ness,** *n.* — **Yel'low-bird'** (-bĕrd'), *n.* The American goldfinch; the common yellow warbler. — **Yellow fever.** A malignant febrile disease of warm climates, attended with yellowness of the skin. — **Yel'low-ham'mer** (-hăm'mĕr), *n.* A European finch; the American flicker. — **Yellow jack.** Yellow fever; the quarantine flag. — **Yellow jacket.** An American social wasp, marked with bright yellow, and having a very painful sting. — **Yellow spot.** A depression in the center of the retina, where vision is most acute. — **Yel'low-ish,** *a.* Somewhat yellow. — **Yel'low-ish-ness,** *n.* — **Yel'lows** (-lōz), *n.* A disease of the bile in horses, cattle, and sheep; jaundice; a disease of peach trees, causing them to produce abortive yellow sprouts.

Yellow-hammer.

Yelp (yĕlp), *v. i.* [YELPED (yĕlpt); YELPING.] To utter a sharp, quick cry, as a hound; to bark shrilly. — *n.* A sharp cry of pain or fear.

‖**Yen** (yĕn), *n.* The Japanese unit of value, represented by gold and by silver coins.

Yeo'man (yō'măn), *n.* ; *pl.* YEOMEN. A common man of a respectable class; a freeholder; a ship's inferior officer charged with the stowage, account, and distribution of the stores. —

Yeo'man-ry (-rȳ), *n.* The collective body of yeomen or freeholders.

Yerk (yĕrk), *v. t.* To kick or strike suddenly; to jerk. — *n.* A jerk.

Yes (yĕs), *adv.* Ay; yea; — a word expressing affirmation or consent.

Yes'ter (yĕs'tẽr), *a.* Of or pertaining to yesterday; last. — **Yes'ter-day** (-dā), *n.* The day last past, or next before the present. — *adv.* On the day preceding to-day. — **Yes'ter-eve'** (-ēv'), **Yes'ter-e'ven-ing** (-ē'v'n-ĭng *or* -ēv'nĭng), *n.* The evening last past. — **Yes'ter-morn'** (-môrn'), **Yes'ter-morn'ing**, *n.* The morning of yesterday. — **Yes'ter-night'** (-nīt'), *n.* Last night; the night last past. — *adv.* On the last night.

Yet (yĕt), *adv.* In addition; further; besides; over and above; still; thus far; hitherto; at least; at all. — *conj.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however.

Yew (ū), *n.* An evergreen tree allied to the pines.

Yew.

Yield (yēld), *v. t.* To furnish; to afford; to render; to give in return for what is expended or invested; to give up (something claimed); to admit to be true; to concede; to permit; to grant. — *v. i.* To give up the contest; to submit; to comply; to give way; to give place. — *n.* Amount yielded; product. — **Yield'er**, *n.* — **Yield'ing**, *a.* Inclined to give way or comply; flexible; compliant; accommodating. — **Yield'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Yield'ing-ness**, *n.*

Yo'del (yō'dĕl), **Yo'dle** (-d'l), *v. t. & i.* To sing, like Swiss mountaineers, suddenly changing from the head voice to the chest voice, and the contrary. — *n.* A song thus executed.

Yoke (yōk), *n.* That which connects or binds; bond of connection; a frame coupling two oxen together for drawing; a frame on the neck shaped like an ox yoke; a mark of servitude; slavery; bondage; a couple; a pair that work together. — *v. t.* [YOKED (yōkt); YOKING.] To put a yoke on; to join in a yoke; to couple; to confine; to enslave. — **Yoke'fel'low** (-fĕl'lō), **Yoke'mate'** (-māt'), *n.* An associate.

Yolk (yōlk *or* yōk), *n.* The yelk of an egg; an oily secretion from the skin of sheep.

Yon (yŏn), *a.* At a distance within view. — *adv.* Yonder. [*Obs.* or *Poet.*] — **Yon'der** (yŏn'dẽr), *a.* Being at a distance within view. — *adv.* At a distance within view.

Yore (yōr), *adv.* In old time; long since.

You (ū), *pron.* [*Possess.* YOUR (ūr) or YOURS (ūrz); *obj.* YOU.] The pronoun of the second person, nominative or objective case, singular or plural.

Young (yŭng), *a.* [YOUNGER (yŭn'gẽr); YOUNGEST (-gĕst).] Not long born; juvenile; inexperienced. — *n.* The offspring of animals. — **With young.** With child; pregnant. — **Young'ish** (yŭng'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat young. — **Young'ling** (-lĭng), *n.* A young person; a youth; an animal in the first part of life. — **Young'ster** (-stẽr), *n.* A young person; a lad. — **Youn'ker** (yŭn'ker), *n.* A young person; a stripling.

Your (ūr), *pron., possess.* of YOU. Belonging, pertaining, or relating, to you; of you. — **Your-self'** (ūr-sĕlf'), *pron.; pl.* YOURSELVES (-sĕlvz'). Your own person or self.

Youth (ūth), *n.; pl.* YOUTHS (ūthz), or *collectively* YOUTH. State of being young; juvenility; the part of life succeeding childhood; a young man; young persons collectively. — **Youth'ful** (ūth'fụl), *a.* Not yet mature; young; pertaining to the early part of life; fresh; vigorous. — **Youth'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Youth'ful-ness**, *n.*

Yuen.

Yu'en (yụ'ĕn), *n.* A tree-dwelling ape of Eastern Asia, having very long arms.

Yule (ūl), *n.* Christmas.

Z.

Zaf'fer (zăf'fẽr), *n.* Impure oxide of cobalt.

Zam'bo (zăm'bō), *n.* The child of a mulatto and negro, also of an Indian and negro.

Za'ny (zā'nȳ), *n.* A merry-andrew; a buffoon. — **Za'ny-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Buffoonery.

Zeal (zēl), *n.* Passionate ardor; eagerness in favor of a person or cause. — **Zeal'ot** (zĕl'ŭt), *n.* One who is zealous or over-zealous; an enthusiast; a fanatical partisan; a religionist. — **Zeal'ot-ry** (-rȳ), *n.* Excessive zeal; fanaticism. — **Zeal'ous** (zĕl'ŭs), *a.* Filled with zeal; fervent; hearty; strenuous; passionate; enthusiastic. — **Zeal'ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Zeal'ous-ness**, *n.*

Ze'bec (zē'bĕk), *n.* See XEBEC.

Ze'bra (zē'brá), *n.* A South African quadruped, resembling a horse, and marked with dark stripes.

Ze'bu (zē'bū), *n.* A small animal of the ox kind peculiar to India, having pendulous ears and fatty excrescence on the shoulders.

Zebu.

Zed'o-a-ry (zĕd'ō-ā-rȳ), *n.* An aromatic medicinal substance, used as a stimulant. It is obtained from the East Indies.

‖Zee'koe (zē'kōō), *n.* A hippopotamus.

‖Zeh'ner (tsā'nĕr), *n.* An Austrian silver coin worth ten kreutzers, or about five cents.

‖Ze-na'na (zē-nä'nä), *n.* The women's part of a dwelling in India.

Ze'nith (zē'nĭth), *n.* The point in the heavens directly overhead; the greatest height.

Zeph'yr (zĕf'ĕr), *n.* The west wind; poetically, a gentle breeze.

Ze'ro (zē'rō), *n.* Cipher; 0; nothing; naught; the point from which a thermometer, etc., is graduated.

Zest (zĕst), *n.* Originally, a piece of orange peel, used to give flavor to liquor, or the oil it contains; anything that gives a pleasant taste; keen enjoyment; relish. — *v. t.* To flavor.

Zib'et (zĭb'ĕt), *n.* A small quadruped, resembling the weasel, found in India and Africa.

Zig'zag' (zĭg'zăg'), *a.* Having short, sharp turns. — *n.* Something that has short angles. — *v. t.* [ZIGZAGGED (-zăgd'); ZIGZAGGING.] To form with short turns. — *v. i.* To turn abruptly and often.

Zinc (zĭnk), *n.* A bluish white metal; spelter. — **Zin-oif'er-ous** (zĭn-sĭf'ĕr-ŭs), **Zink-if'er-ous** (zĭnk-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Containing or affording zinc. — **Zink'y** (zĭnk'ȳ), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, zinc. — **Zin-cog'ra-pher** (zĭn-kŏg'rȧ-fĕr), *n.* An engraver on zinc. — **Zin'co-graph'ic** (zĭn'kō-grăf'ĭk), **Zin'co-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to zincography. — **Zin-cog'ra-phy** (zĭn-kŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* Engraving on zinc in the style of wood cuts. — **Zinc'ous** (zĭnk'ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to zinc, or to the positive pole of a galvanic battery.

Zir'con (zĕr'kŏn), *n.* A mineral or gem, found in Ceylon, occasionally red, and often nearly transparent.

Zith'er (zĭth'ĕr), *n.* A German musical instrument, having wires strung over a sounding-board, which are vibrated by both hands of the player.

Zo'di-ac (zō'dĭ-ăk), *n.* An imaginary belt in the heavens, forming the path of the sun, and comprising the twelve constellations from which are named the signs of the zodiac. — **Zo-di'ac-al** (zō-dī'ȧ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or within, the zodiac. — **Zodiacal light.** A luminous track, lying nearly in the ecliptic, seen after twilight and before dawn.

‖Zoll've-rein' (tsŏl'fe-rīn'), *n.* A customs union among the German States.

Zodiac.

Zone (zōn), *n.* A girdle; one of the five great divisions of the earth, with respect to latitude and temperature; a band or stripe running round any object; circumference.

Zo-ŏg'ra-phy (zō-ŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* A description of animals, their forms and habits. — **Zo-ŏg'ra-pher** (-fĕr), *n.* One versed in zoögraphy. — **Zo'ō-graph'ic** (zō'ō-grăf'ĭk), **Zo'ō-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Descriptive of animals.

Zo-ŏl'o-gy (zō-ŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* The natural history of animals, and their classification, structure, habits, etc. — **Zo-ŏl'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* One versed in the natural history of animals. — **Zo'ō-log'ic-al** (zō'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to zoölogy.

Zo-ŏn'ic (zō-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to animals; obtained from animal substances.

Zo-ŏn'o-my (zō-ŏn'ō-mȳ), *n.* The science of animal life.

Zo-ŏph'a-gous (zō-ŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *a.* Feeding on animals.

Zo'ō-phyte (zō'ō-fīt), *n.* A plantlike animal; a polyp, sponge, coralline, etc. — **Zo'ō-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), **Zo'ō-phyt'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to zoöphytes. — **Zo-ŏph'y-tol'o-gy** (zō-ŏf'ĭ-tŏl'ō-jȳ *or* zō'ō-fĭ-), *n.* The natural history of zoöphytes.

Zo-ŏt'o-my (zō-ŏt'ō-mȳ), *n.* The anatomy of animals; comparative anatomy. — **Zo-ŏt'o-mist** (-mĭst), *n.* One who dissects animals; a comparative anatomist. — **Zo'ō-tom'ic-al** (zō'ō-tŏm'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to zoötomy.

Zouave (zwäv *or* zōō-äv'), *n.* One of an Arab tribe in Algeria; one of any body of soldiers adopting the dress and drill of the Zouaves.

Zu-mol'o-gy (zū-mŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* See ZYMOLOGY.

Zyg'o-mat'ic (zĭg'ō-măt'ĭk *or* zī'gō-), *a.* Pertaining to the cheek bone.

Zy'lon-ite (zī'lŏn-īt), *n.* A composition resembling celluloid.

Zy-mol'o-gy (zĭ-mŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* Science of the fermentation of liquors. — **Zy-mol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in zymology. — **Zy'mo-log'ic-al** (zī'mō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to zymology. — **Zy-mom'e-ter** (-mŏm'ē-tĕr), **Zy'mo-sim'o-ter** (-mō-sĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* An instrument for gauging fermentation of liquids, and the heat produced in fermentation. — **Zy-mot'ic** (-mŏt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to fermentation. — **Zymotic disease.** Any epidemic, endemic, contagious, or sporadic affection produced by some morbific principle acting on the system like a ferment.

‖Zy'thum (zī'thŭm), *n.* A malt beverage; a liquor made from malt and wheat.

A
PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY
OF
BIBLICAL, CLASSICAL, MYTHOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL, AND GEOGRAPHICAL PROPER NAMES.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS VOCABULARY.

B. Biblical History and Geography.
C. Classical History, Geography, and Mythology.
E. Egyptian History, Geography, and Mythology.
H. Hindoo History, Geography, and Mythology.
M. Modern History and Geography.
N. Norse History, Geography, and Mythology (including Old German).

NOTE. — Foreign sounds are represented by the English sounds most nearly equivalent.

A.

Aar, är, *or* **Aren**, ä′ren, *M.*
Aargau, är′gou, *M.*
Aaron, ăr′ŭn, *B.*
Abaddon, ȧ-băd′dŏn, *B.*
Abadias, ăb′ȧ-dī′as, *B.*
Abancay, ä-bän-kī′, *M.*
Abba, ăb′bȧ, *B.*
Abbeville, *France*, ăb′vēl′; *S. C.*, **Ăb′**-bē-vĭl, *M.*
Abdalla, ăb-dăl′lȧ, *M.*
Abdel-Kader, ăbd-el-kä′dēr; *written also* **Abdul-Kadir**, *M.*
Abdera, ăb-dē′rȧ, *C.*
Abdias, ăb-dī′as, *B.*
Abdul Medjid *or* **Abdoul Medjid**, ăbd′-ōōl-me-jēd′, *M.*
Abednego, ȧ-bĕd′nē-gō, *B.*
Abel, ā′bel, *B.*
Abelard, ăb′e-lärd, *M.*
Abercromby *or* **Abercrombie**, **ăb′ẽr-**krŭm-bĭ, *M.*
Aberdeen, ăb-ẽr-dēn′, *M.*
Abergavenny, ăb′ẽr-gă′nĭ, *M.*
Abernethy, ăb′ẽr-nē-thĭ; *Scot.* **ăb-**ẽr-nēth′ĭ, *M.*
Ablancourt, ăb′lŏx′kōōr′, *M.*
Abia *or* **Abiah**, ȧ-bī′ȧ, *B.*
Abiathar, ȧ-bī′ȧ-thär, *B.*
Abib, ā′bĭb, *B.*
Abida *or* **Abidah**, ȧ-bī′dȧ, *B.*
Abidan, ăb′ĭ-dăn, *B.*
Abiel, ȧ-bī′el, *B.*
Abiezer, ā′bĭ-ē′zẽr, *B.*
Abigail, ăb′ĭ-gĭl, *B.*
Abihu, ȧ-bī′hŭ, *B.*
Abijah, ȧ-bī′jȧ, *B.*
Abilene, ăb′ĭ-lē′nē, *B. & C.*; **ăb′ĭ-**lēn, *M.*
Abimelech, ȧ-bĭm′ẽ-lĕk, *B.*
Abinadab, ȧ-bĭn′ȧ-dăb, *B.*
Abiner, ăb′ĭ-nẽr, *B.*
Abinoam, ȧ-bĭn′ō-ăm, *B.*
Abiram, ȧ-bī′răm, *B.*
Abisel, ăb′ĭ-sĕl′, *B.*
Abishag, ăb′ĭ-shăg, *B.*
Abishai, ȧ-bĭsh′ā-ī, *B.*
Abishur, ăb′ĭ-shẽr, *B.*
Abitub, ăb′ĭ-tŭb, *B.*
Abiud, ȧ-bī′ŭd, *B.*
Abner, ăb′nẽr, *B.*
Abo, ä′bō; *Sw.* **Åbo**, ō′bōō, *M.*
Abookeer, **Aboukir**, *or* **Abukir**, ä′-bōō′kēr′, *M.*
Abou-Bekr = ABU-BEKR, *M.*
Abraham, ā′brȧ-hăm, *B.*
Abram, ā′brȧm, *B.*
Absalom, ăb′sȧ-lŏm; **-lon**, **-lŏn**, *B.*
Absecom, ăb-sē′kŭm, *M.*
Abu-Bekr *or* **Abou-Bekr**, **ä′bōō-**bĕk′ẽr, *M.*
Abyssini, ăb′ĭs-sĭn′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Abyssinia, ăb′ĭs-sĭn′ĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Academia, ăk′ȧ-dē′mĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Acantha, ȧ-kăn′thȧ; **Acanthus**, ȧ-kăn′thŭs, *C.*
Acapulco, ä-kä-pōōl′kō, *M.*
Acarnania, ăk′ăr-nā′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Accaron, ăk′kȧ-rŏn, *B.*
Accho, ăk′kō, *B.*
Achæa, ȧ-kē′ȧ; **Achæi**, ȧ-kē′ī, *C.*
Achaia, ȧ-kā′yȧ, *B. & C.*
Achan, ā′kăn, *B.*
Achar, ā′kär, *B.*
Achates, ȧ-kā′tēz, *C.*
Acheen, ät-chēn′, *M.*
Achelous, ăk′ē-lō′us, *C. & M.*
Acheron, ăk′ẽ-rŏn, *C.*
Achillas, ȧ-kĭl′las; **Achilles**, **ȧ-kĭl′-**lēz, *C.*
Achilleus, ȧ-kĭl′lē-ŭs *or* ȧ-kĭl′lŭs, *C.*
Achito, ă-kē′tō, *M.*
Acra, ă′krȧ, *C.*
Acra *or* **Accra**, ăk′rȧ, *M.*
Acre, ā′kẽr *or* ä′kẽr, *M.*
Acropolis, ȧ-krŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Actæon, ăk-tē′ŏn; **Actæus**, **ăk-tē′ŭs**, *C.*
Actium, ăk′shĭ-ŭm; **Actius**, **ăk′-**shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Adadah, ăd′ȧ-dȧ, *B.*
Adah, ā′dȧ, *B.*
Adaiah, ăd′ȧ-ī′ȧ, *B.*
Adair, ȧ-dār′, *M.*
Adalia, ăd′ȧ-lī′ȧ, *B.*; ä-dä′lē-ä, *M.*
Adam, ăd′ăm, *B.*
Adami, ăd′ȧ-mī, *B.*
Adana, ăd′ȧ-nȧ, *C.*; ä-dä′nä, *M.*
Adar, ā′där, *B.*
Adel, ä-dĕl′; *Africa*, ä-dĕl′, *M.*
Adelaide, ăd′ẽ-lād, *M.*
Adelard, ăd′el-ärd, *or* **Athelard**, ăth′el-ärd, *M.*
Aden, ā′d'n; *Arab.* ä′d'n, *M.*
Adherbal, ăd-hẽr′bal, *C.*
Adiel, ā′dĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Adige, ăd′ĭ-jē; *It.* ä′dē-jā, *M.*
Adirondack, ăd′ĭ-rŏn′dăk, *M.*
Adlai, ăd′lā, *or* ăd′lī, *B.*
Admah, ăd′mȧ, *B.*
Admatha, ăd′mȧ-thȧ, *B.*
Adnah, ăd′nȧ, *B.*
Adona, ȧd′ō-nȧ, *B.*
Adonias, ăd′ō-nī′as, *B.*
Adonibezek, ȧ-dŏn′ĭ-bē′zĕk, *B.*
Adonijah, ăd′ō-nī′jȧ, *B.*
Adonikam, ȧ-dŏn′ĭ-kăm, *B.*
Adoniram, ăd′ō-nī′răm, *B.*
Adonis, ȧ-dō′nĭs, *C.*
Adoram, ȧ-dō′răm, *B.*
Adour, ä′dōōr′, *M.*
Adrain, ȧ-drān′, *M.*
Adrammelech, ȧ-drăm′ẽ-lĕk, *B.*
Adramytteum, ăd′rȧ-mĭt-tē′ŭm, *or* **-tium**, -mĭt-tī′ŭm, *or* -mĭt′tĭ-ŭm, *B. & C.*
Adria, ā′drĭ-ȧ, *B.*; ä′drē-ä, *M.*
Adrianople, ăd′rĭ-ăn-ō′p'l, *M.*
Adriatic, ăd′rē-ăt′ĭk, *M.*
Adullam, ȧ-dŭl′lăm, *B.*
Æacus, ē′ȧ-kŭs, *C.*
Æadas, ā′ē-dăs, *B.*
Ædiles, ē-dī′lēz, *C.*
Ædilus, ē′dĭ-lŭs, *C.*
Ægæa, ē-jē′ȧ; **-on**, **-ŏn**; **-us**, **-ŭs**, *C.*
Ægean, *sea*, ē-jē′an, *M.*
Ægeria, ē-jē′rĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Ægina, ē-jī′nȧ, *C.*
Ægira, ē-jī′rȧ, *C.*
Ægis, ē′jĭs, *C.*
Ægos Potamos, ē′gŏs pŏt′ȧ-mŏs, *C.*
Ægyptus, ē-jĭp′tŭs, *C.*
Ælia, ē′lĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Æmilia, ē-mĭl′ĭ-ȧ; **Æmilius**, **-ĭ-ŭs**, *C.*
Æneas, *of Corinth*, ē′nē-as, *B.*; *of Troy*, ē-nē′as, *C.*
Æneis, ē-nē′ĭs, *C.*
Ænetus, ē-nē′tŭs, *C.*
Ænobarbus, ē′nō-bär′bŭs, *C.*
Ænon, ē′nŏn, *B.*
Æolia, ē-ō′lĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Æolis, ē′ō-lĭs; **Æolus**, ē′ō-lŭs, *C.*
Æqui, ē′kwĭ, *C.*

Æröe, ā′rō *or* ā′rē, *M.*
Ærope, ā-ēr′ō-pē, *C.*
Æropus, *mountain*, ēr′ō-pŭs, *C.*
Æschines, ĕs′kĭ-nēz, *C.*
Æschylus, ĕs′kĭ-lŭs, *C.*
Æsculapius, ĕs′kū-lā′pĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Æsir, ē′sēr, *N.*
Æsopus, ē-sō′pŭs, *C.*; **Æsop**, ē′sŏp, *M.*

Æthiopia, ē-thĭ-ō′pĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Æthiops, ē′thĭ-ŏps, *C.*
Ætolia, ē-tō′lĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Afghanistan, ăf-găn′ĭs-tăn′, *M.*
Africa, ăf′rĭ-kȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Africanus, ăf′rĭ-kā′nŭs, *C.*
Agaba, ăg′ȧ-bȧ; **Agabus**, -bŭs, *B.*
Agag, ā′găg, *B.*
Agamemnon, ăg′ȧ-mĕm′nŏn, *C.*
Aganippe, ăg′ȧ-nĭp′pē, *C.*
Agape, ăg′ȧ-pē, *C.*
Agar, ā′gär, *B.*
Agassiz, ăg′ȧ-sē *or* ă-gȧs′sĭz; *F.* ȧ′gȧs′sē′, *M.*
Agatha, ăg′ȧ-thȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Agathon, ăg′ȧ-thŏn, *C.*
Agave, ȧ-gā′vē, *C.*
Agen, ȧ′zhŏn′, *M.*
Agesilaus, ȧ-jĕs′ĭ-lā″ŭs, *C.*
Aggeus, ăg-jē′ŭs, *C.*
Aggeus, ăg-jē′ŭs, *B.*
Agincourt, ȧ′zhăn′kōōr′, *M.*
Aglaia, ăg-lā′ȧ *or* ăg-lā′yȧ, *C.*
Agora, ăg′ō-rȧ, *C.*
Agra, ā′grȧ, *C.*; ȧ′grȧ, *M.*
Agricola, ȧ-grĭk′ō-lȧ, *C.*
Agrigentum, ăg′rĭ-jĕn′tŭm, *C.*
Agrippa, ȧ-grĭp′pȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Agrippina, ăg′rĭp-pī′nȧ, *C.*
Aguas Calientes, ä′gwäs kä′lē-ĕn′tĕs, *M.*
Aguilar, ä-gē-lär′, *M.*
Aguilhas, ä-gōōl′yäs, *M.*
Agur, ā′gẽr, *B.*
Ahab, ā′hăb, *B.*
Ahala, ȧ-hā′lȧ, *C.*
Aharhel, ȧ-här′hĕl, *B.*
Ahasuerus, ȧ-hăs′ū-ē′rŭs, *B.*
Ahavah, ȧ-hā′vȧ, *B.*
Ahaz, ā′hăz, *B.*
Ahazai, ȧ-hăz′ȧ-ī, *B.*
Ahaziah, ā′hȧ-zī′ȧ, *B.*
Ahiah, ȧ-hī′ȧ, *B.*
Ahiam, ȧ-hī′ăm, *B.*
Ahijah, ȧ-hī′jȧ, *B.*
Ahikam, ȧ-hī′kăm, *B.*
Ahimelech, ȧ-hĭm′ē-lĕk, *B.*
Ahinoam, ȧ-hĭn′ō-ăm, *B.*
Ahithophel, ȧ-hĭth′ō-fĕl, *B.*
Ahitub, ȧ-hī′tŭb, *B.*
Ahmed, ä′mĕd, *or* **Achmet**, äk′mĕt, *M.*
Ahmedabad, ä′mĕd-ȧ-bȧd′, *M.*
Ahmednuggur, ä′mĕd-nŭg′gẽr, *M.*
Aholiab, ȧ-hō′lĭ-ăb, *B.*
Ahriman, ä-rē-män′ *or* ä′rĭ-mȧn, *Persian.*
Ai, ā′ī, *B.*
Aiah, ā′ī-ȧ, *or* **Ajah**, ā′jȧ, *B.*
Aidin, ī-dēn′, *M.*
Aijah, ā-ī′jȧ *or* ā′jȧ, *B.*
Aijaleth, ā′jȧ-lĕth *or* āj′ȧ-lĕth, *B.*
Ajalon, ā′jȧ-lŏn, *B.*
Aiken, ā′kĕn, *M.*
Ain, ā′ĭn, *B.*; ăn, *M.*
Aisne, ān, *M.*
Aix-la-Chapelle, āks-lä-shăp′pĕl′; *G.* **Achen**, ä′kĕn, *M.*
Ajaccio, ȧ-yät′chō, *M.*
Ajah, ā′jȧ, *B.*
Ajalon, ăj′ȧ-lŏn, *B.*
Ajax, ā′jăks, *C.*
Ajif, ä′jĭf, *M.*
Akan, ä′kän, *B.*
Akbar, äk′bär; *Hind.* ŭk′bẽr, *M.*
Akerman, ä′kẽr-mȧn, *M.*
Akshehr, **Akchehr**, *or* **Akscheher**, äk-shĕr′ *or* -shä′ẽr, *M.*
Akulas, ä-kōō′lȧs, *M.*

Alabama, ăl′ȧ-bā′mȧ, *M.*
Aladdin, ȧ-lăd′dĭn; *Arab.* **Ala-ed-Din**, ä-lä′ed-dēn′, *M.*
Alais, ä-lā′, *M.*
Alamoth, ăl′ȧ-mŏth, *B.*
Aland, ä′länd; *Sw.* ō′länd, *M.*
Alaricus, ăl′ȧ-rĭ′kŭs, *C.*; **Alaric**, ăl′ȧ-rĭk, *M.*
Alava, ăl′ȧ-vȧ, *M.*
Albacete, äl-bä-thä′tā, *M.*
Albania, ăl-bā′nĭ-ȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Albano, äl-bä′nō, *M.*
Albans, **St.**, sānt ăl′bənz, *M.*
Albany, ăl′bȧ-nĭ, *M.*
Albermarle, ăl′be-märl, *M.*
Alberoni, äl′bā-rō′nē, *M.*
Albion, ăl′bĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Albuquerque, äl-bōō-kẽr′kā *or* ăl′bū-kẽr-kẽ, *M.*
Alcalite, ăl-kăn-yē′tĕ, *M.*
Alcantara, äl-kän′tä-rä, *M.*
Alceste, äl-sĕs′tē, *or* **Alcestis**, -tĭs, *C.*
Alcibiades, ăl′sĭ-bī′ȧ-dēz, *C.*
Alcides, ăl-sī′dēz, *C.*
Alcimachus, ăl-sĭm′ȧ-kŭs; **Alcimede**, -ē-dē; **Alcimedon**, -ē-dŏn; **Alcimenes**, -ē-nēz, *C.*
Alcimus, ăl′sĭ-mŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Alcuin, ăl′kwĭn, *M.*
Alderney, ăl′dẽr-nĭ, *M.*
Aldrich, ăl′drĭch *or* ăl′drĭj, *M.*
Aldus, ăl′dŭs; *It.* **Aldo**, ăl′dō, *M.*
Alecto, ȧ-lĕk′tō; -tər, -tōr, *C.*
Aleman, äl′mōn′ *or* ä′le-mōn′, *M.*
Alemanni, ăl′ē-măn′nĭ, *or* **Alemani**, ăl′ē-mā′nĭ, *C.*
Alembert, ä′lŏn′bâr′, *M.*
Alemeth, ăl′ē-mĕth, *or* ä-lē′mĕth, *B.*
Alençon, ä′lŏn′sŏn′, *M.*
Alentejo, ä-lĕn-tā′zhō, *M.*
Aleppo, ȧ-lĕp′pō, *M.*
Alessandria, äl-es-sän′drē-ä, *M.*
Aleutian, ȧ-lū′shĭ-ən, *M.*
Alexander, ăl′ĕgz-ăn′dẽr, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*
Alexandra, ăl′ĕgz-ăn′drȧ, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*
Alexandria, *a woman*, ăl′ĕgz-ăn″drĭ-ȧ, *C.*; *a city, modern pron.* ăl′ĕgz-ăn′drĭ-ȧ; *classical pron.* ăl′ĕgz-ăn-drī′ȧ, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*
Alexandrina, ăl′ĕgz-ăn-drī′nȧ, *C.*
Alexis, ȧ-lĕk′sĭs, *C.* & *M.*
Alfieri, äl-fē′ā-rē, *M.*
Algarotti, äl-gä-rō′tē, *M.*
Algarve, äl-gär′vē, *or* **Algarbia**, äl-gär′bē-ȧ, *M.*
Algeria, ăl-jē′rĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Algiers, ăl-jērz′, *M.*
Algoa, ăl-gō′ȧ, *M.*
Alhama, ä-lä′mȧ, *M.*
Ali, ä′lē, *M.*
Aliah, ȧ-lī′ȧ, *B.*
Alicant, ăl′ĭ-kănt′, *or* **Alicante**, ä′lē-kän′tē, *M.*
Alighieri, ä′lē-gē-ā′rē, *M.*
Allahabad, äl′lä-hä-bäd′, *M.*
Alle, äl′le, *M.*
Allegany, **Alleghany**, *or* **Allegheny**, ăl′lē-gā′nĭ, *M.*
Allma, äl′mȧ, *M.*
Alloa, ăl′lō-ȧ, *M.*
Almaden, äl-mä-dēn′, *M.*
Almeida, äl-mā′ē-dȧ, *M.*
Almeria, äl-mā-rē′ȧ, *M.*
Almodad, äl-mō′dăd, *B.*
Alnathan, ăl′nȧ-thən, *B.*
Alnwick, ăn′ĭk, *M.*
Alpha, ăl′fȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Alphæus, ăl-fē′ŭs, *B.*
Alphea, ăl-fē′ȧ, *C.*
Alphenor, ăl-fē′nōr; **-nus**, -nŭs, *C.*
Alpheus, ăl-fē′ŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Alphius, ăl′fĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Alpinus, ăl-pī′nŭs, *C.*
Alsace, äl′säs′, *M.*
Altai, ăl-tī′, *M.*
Altamaha, ăl′tȧ-mȧ-hȧ′, *M.*

Altena, ăl′tȧ-nȧ, *M.*
Altenburg, äl′tĕn-bōōrg, *M.*
Altona, äl′tō-nä *or* ăl-tō′nȧ, *M.*
Altoona, ăl-tōō′nȧ, *M.*
Alvah, ăl′vȧ; **Alvan**, ăl′vən, *B.*
Alvarado, äl-vä-rä′dō, *M.*
Alvarez, *Pg.* äl′vä-rĕs; *Sp.* äl′vä-rēth, *M.*
Amadatha, ȧ-măd′ȧ-thȧ, *B.*
Amadeo, ȧ-mȧ-dā′ō, *M.*
Amadeus, ăm-ȧ-dē′ŭs, *M.*
Amadi, ȧ-mä′dĭ, *M.*
Amalaric, ăm-ăl′ȧ-rĭk, *M.*
Amalek, ăm′ȧ-lĕk, *B.*
Amalfi, ȧ-mäl′fē, *M.*
Amalric, ȧ-măl′rĭk *or* ä-mäl′rēk, *M.*
Aman, ā′mən, *B.*
Amana, ăm′ȧ-nȧ *or* ȧ-mā′nȧ, *B.*
Amari, ȧ-mā′rē, *M.*
Amariah, ăm′ȧ-rī′ȧ, *B.*
Amaryllis, ăm′ȧ-rĭl′ĭs, *C.*
Amasa, ăm′ȧ-sȧ *or* ȧ-mā′sȧ, *B.*
Amasea, ăm′ȧ-sē′ȧ, *or* **Amasia**, -sĭ′ȧ, *B.*
Amasiah, ăm′ȧ-sī′ȧ, *B.*
Amasis, ȧ-mā′sĭs, *C.*
Amaziah, ăm′ȧ-zī′ȧ, *B.*
Amazon, ȧ-măz′ŏn, *C.*; ăm′ȧ-zŏn, *M.*
Amazones, ȧ-măz′ō-nēz, *C.*
Amazonia, ăm′ȧ-zō′nĭ-ȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Amberg, ăm′bẽrg; *G.* äm′bẽrg, *M.*
Amboise, ŏN′bwäz′, *M.*
Amboy, ăm-boi′, *M.*
Ambriz, ăm-brēz′, *M.*
Ambrizette, ăm′brĭ-zĕt′, *M.*
Amenophis, ăm′ē-nō′fĭs, *C.*
America, ȧ-mĕr′ĭ-kȧ, *M.*
Amerigo, ä-mä-rē′gō, *or* ä-mẽr′ē-gō, *M.*
Amhara, äm-hä′rȧ, *M.*
Amherst, ăm′ẽrst, *M.*
Amida, ȧ-mī′dȧ *or* ăm′ĭ-dȧ, *C.*
Amiens, ăm′ĭ-ĕnz; *F.* ȧ′mē″ăN′, *M.*
Aminadab, ȧ-mĭn′ȧ-dăb, *B.*
Amite, ȧ-mīt′, *M.*
Amlwch, ăm′lōōk, *M.*
Ammon, ăm′mŏn, *B.* & *C.*
Ammonius, ăm-mō′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Amnon, ăm′nŏn, *B.*
Amon, ā′mŏn, *B.*
Amoo *or* **Amou**, ä-mōō′, *M.*
Amoor *or* **Amour**, ä-mōōr′, *M.*
Amoy, ä-moi′, *M.*
Amoy, ä-moi′, *M.*
Amoz, ā′mōz, *B.*
Ampère, ŏN′pâr′, *M.*
Amphicrates, ăm-fĭk′rȧ-tēz, *C.*
Amphictyon, ăm-fĭk′tĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Amphimachus, ăm-fĭm′ȧ-kŭs, *C.*
Amphion, ăm-fī′ŏn, *C.*
Amphipolis, ăm-fĭp′ō-lĭs, *B.* & *C.*
Amphistratus, ăm-fĭs′trȧ-tŭs, *C.*
Amphitheatrum, ăm′fĭ-thē-ā′trŭm, *C.*
Amphitrite, ăm′fĭ-trī′tē, *C.*
Amphitryon, ăm-fĭt′rĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Amram, ăm′răm, *B.*
Amsterdam, ăm-stẽr-dăm′, *M.*
Amu, **Amur**, = AMOO.
Amurath *or* **Amurat**, ä-mōō-rät′, *M.*
Amzi, ăm′zī, *B.*
Anabasis, ȧ-năb′ȧ-sĭs, *C.*
Anacreon, *prop.* ȧ-năk′rē-ŏn, *but in Eng. usage* ȧ-năk′rē-ŏn, *C.*
Anael, ăn′ȧ-ĕl, *B.*
Anah, ā′nȧ, *B.*
Anahuac, ä-nä-wäk′, *M.*
Anaiah, ăn′ȧ-ī′ȧ, *B.*
Anak, ā′năk, *B.*
Anakims, ăn′ȧ-kĭmz, *B.*
Anam, ȧ-năm′, *or* **Annam**, ăn-năm′, *M.*
Anammelech, ȧ-năm′mē-lĕk, *B.*
Ananiah, ăn′ȧ-nī′ȧ; **-nias**, -nī′ȧs, *B.*
Anath, ā′năth, *B.*
Anathoth, ăn′ȧ-thŏth, *B.*

Anatole, ă-năt′ō-lē, *C.*
Anatolia, ăn′ă-tō′lĭ-ă, *M.*
Anaxagoras, ăn′ăks-ăg′ō-rəs, *C.*
Anaxander, ăn′ăks-ăn′dēr, *C.*
Anaxarchus, ăn′ăks-är′kŭs, *C.*
Anaxicrates, ăn′ăks-ĭk′rā-tēz, *C.*
Anaximdamus, ă-năks′ĭ-dā′mŭs, *C.*
Anaximenes, ăn′ăks-ĭm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Anchises, ăn-kī′sēz, *C.*
Ancillon, ŏN′sē′yŏN′, *M.*
Ancona, ăn-kō′nä, *C. & M.*
Andalusia, ăn′dă-lū′shĭ-ă; *Sp.* ăn-dä-lōō-thē′ä, *M.*
Andaman, ăn′dă-măn′, *M.*
Andera, ăn-dē′rä, *C.*
Anderitum, ăn-dēr′ĭ-tŭm, *C.*
Andes, ăn′dēz, *M.*
Andikumu, ăn′dĭ-kōō′mōō, *M.*
Andorra, ăn-dŏr′rä, *M.*
Andover, ăn′dō-vēr, *M.*
André, ăn′drā *or* ăn′drĭ, *M.*
Andreas, ăn′drē-əs, *C.*
Andreus, ăn′drē-ŭs *or* ăn′drŭs, *C.*
Andrew, ăn′drōo, *B.*
Andricus, ăn-drī′kŭs *or* ăn′drĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Andromache, ăn-drŏm′ă-kē, *C.*
Andromeda, ăn-drŏm′ē-dă, *C.*
Andronicus, ăn′drŏ-nī′kŭs, *B. & C.*
Androscoggin, ăn′drŏs-kŏg′ĭn, *M.*
Andujar *or* **Anduhar**, ăn-dōō′här, *M.*
Anetor, ă-nē′tŏr, *C.*
Angelina, ăn′jĕ-lē′nä, *M.*
Angelo, ăn′jă-lō, *M.*
Angelus, ăn′jē-lŭs, *C.*
Angers, ăn′jĕrs ; *formerly* **Angiers** ; *F.* ôN′zhā′, *M.*
Anglesey *or* **Anglesea**, ăng′g'l-sē, *M.*
Anglia, ăng′glĭ-ă, *C.*
Angola, ăn-gō′lä, *M.*
Angora, ăn-gō′rä, *M.*
Angostura, ăn-gŏs-tōō′rä, *M.*
Angoulême, ôN′gōō′lăm′, *M.*
Angra, ăn′grä, *M.*
Angus, ăng′gŭs, *M.*
Anhalt, ăn′hält, *M.*
Anicetus, ăn′ĭ-sē′tŭs, *C.*
Anjou, ôN′zhōō′, *M.*
Ankober, ăn-kō′bēr, *M.*
Ankori, ăn-kō′rē, *M.*
Anna, ăn′nä, *B., C., & M.*
Annapolis, ăn-năp′ō-lĭs, *M.*
Annas, ăn′nəs, *B.*
Annecy, ăn-sē′, *M.*
Annesley, ăn′zlĭ, *M.*
Annibal, ăn′nĭ-bəl, *C.*
Annuus, ăn-nū′ŭs *or* ăn′nŭ-ŭs, *B.*
Anspach, ăns′päk, *M.*
Anstruther, ăn′strŭ-thēr *or* ăn′stēr, *M.*
Antæus, ăn-tē′ŭs, *C.*
Antagoras, ăn-tăg′ō-rəs, *C.*
Antæa, ăn-tē′ä, *C.*
Anteius, ăn-tē′yŭs, *C.*
Antenor, ăn-tē′nŏr, *C.*
Anteros, ăn′tē-rŏs, *C.*
Anthæus, ăn-thē′ŭs, *C.*
Antheas, ăn′thē-əs, *C.*
Anthemis, ăn′thē-mĭs, *C.*
Anthropomorphitæ, ăn-thrŏp′ō-mŏr-fī′tē, *C.*
Anthropophagi, ăn′thrŏ-pŏf′ă-jī, *C.*
Antibes, ôN′tēb′, *M.*
Antichrist, ăn′tĭ-krīst, *B.*
Anticosti, ăn′tĭ-kŏs′tĭ, *M.*
Anticrates, ăn-tĭk′rā-tēz, *C.*
Anticyra, ăn-tĭs′ĭ-rə, *C.*
Antietam, ăn-tē′təm, *M.*
Antigone, ăn-tĭg′ō-nē, *C.*
Antigua, ăn-tē′gä, *M.*
Antilibanus, ăn′tĭ-lĭb′ă-nŭs, *B. & C.*
Antilles, ăn-tĭl′lēz *or* ôN′tē′, *M.*
Antilochus, ăn-tĭl′ō-kŭs, *C.*
Antimenes, ăn-tĭm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Antinoe, ăn-tĭn′ō-ē, *C.*
Antinous, ăn-tĭn′ō-ŭs, *C.*
Antioch, ăn′tĭ-ŏk, *B. & M.*
Antiochia, ăn′tĭ-ō-kĭ′ă, *B.*
Antiochis, ăn-tĭ′ō-kĭs, *B.*
Antiochus, ăn-tĭ′ō-kŭs, *B.*
Antiope, ăn-tī′ō-pē, *C.*
Antioquia, ăn′tē-ō-kē′ä, *M.*
Antiparos, ăn-tĭp′ă-rŏs, *C.*
Antipas, ăn′tĭ-pəs, *B.*
Antipater, ăn-tĭp′ă-tēr, *B. & C.*
Antipatria, ăn-tĭ-pā′trĭ-ă *or* ăn′tĭ-pă-trĭ′ă, *C.*
Antipatris, ăn-tĭp′ă-trĭs, *B. & C.*
Antiphanes, ăn-tĭf′ă-nēz, *C.*
Antiphas, ăn′tĭ-fəs, *C.*
Antiphonus, ăn-tĭf′ō-nŭs, *C.*
Antiphus, ăn′tĭ-fŭs, *C.*
Antipodes, ăn-tĭp′ō-dēz, *C. & M.*
Antisana, ăn-tē-sä′nä, *M.*
Antisthenes, ăn-tĭs′thē-nēz, *C.*
Antium, ăn′shĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Antonelli, ăn-tō-nĕl′lē, *M.*
Antonia, ăn-tō′nĭ-ă, *B. & C.*
Antonina, ăn′tō-nī′nä ; **Antoninus**, -nŭs, *C.*
Antonius, ăn-tō′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Antwerp, ănt′wĕrp ; *D.* **Antwerpen**, änt′vĕrp-ən, *M.*
Anub, ă′nŭb, *B.*
Anubis, ă-nū′bĭs, *E.*
Anvers, ôN′vār′, *M.*
Anzin, ôN′zăN′, *M.*
Aonia, ā-ō′nĭ-ă, *C.*
Aonides, ā-ŏn′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Aosta, ä-ôs′tä, *M.*
Apache, ă-pă′chĭ, *M.*
Apame, ă-pā′mē, *B.*
Apella, ă-pĕl′lă, *C.*
Apelles, ă-pĕl′lēz, *B. & C.*
Apennines, ăp′ĕn-nīnz, *M.*
Apenninus, ăp′ĕn-nī′nŭs, *C.*
Aphareus, ă-fā′rē-ŭs *or* ăf′ă-rŭs, *C.*
Apharsachites, ă-fär′săk-ĭtz; **Apharsathchites**, ă-fär′săth-kĭtz, *B.*
Aphek, ā′fĕk, *B.*
Aphra, ăf′rä, *B.*
Aphrodite, ăf′rō-dī′tē, *or* **-ta**, -tä, *C.*
Aphses, ăf′sēz, *B.*
Aphytis, ă-fī′tĭs *or* ăf′ĭ-tĭs, *C.*
Apia, ä′pĭ-ä, *C.*
Apis, ā′pĭs, *C. & E.*
Apollo, ă-pŏl′lō, *C.*
Apollodorus, ă-pŏl′lō-dō′rŭs, *C.*
Apollonia, ăp′ŏl-lō′nĭ-ă, *B. & C.*
Apollonides, ăp′ŏl-lŏn′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Apollonius, ăp′ŏl-lō′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Apollos, ă-pŏl′lŏs, *B.*
Apollyon, ă-pŏl′lĭ-ŏn *or* **-pŏl′yŭn**, *B.*
Apotheosis, ăp′ō-thē-ō′sĭs, *C.*
Appalachee, ăp′pă-lăch′ē, *M.*
Appalachian, ăp-pă-lā′chĭ-ən, *M.*
Appalachicola, ăp′pă-lăch′ĭ-kō′lă, *M.*
Appenzell, äp-pĕnt-sĕl′, *M.*
Appii Forum, ăp′pĭ-ī fō′rŭm, *B. & C.*
Appius, ăp′pĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Appomattox, ăp′pŏ-măt′tŭks, *M.*
Appula, ăp′pŭ-lä, *C.*
Appuleius, ăp′pŭ-lē′yŭs, *C.*
Apuleia, ăp′ŭ-lē′yä, *C.*
Apulia, ă-pū′lĭ-ă ; **Apulum**, -lŭm, *C.*
Apure, ä-pōō′rā, *M.*
Apurimac, ä-pōō-rē-mäk′, *M.*
Aquarius, ă-kwā′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Aquila, ăk′wĭ-lä, *B. & C.* ; ă′kwē-lä, *M.*
Aquilo, ăk′wĭ-lō, *C.*
Aquilonia, ăk′wĭ-lō′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Aquinas, ă-kwī′nəs, *C.*
Aquitaine, ăk′wē-tān′, *M.*
Aquitania, ăk′wĭ-tā′nĭ-ă, *C.*
Arab, ă′răb, *a city, B.* : ăr′ăb, *a native of Arabia, M.*
Arabah, ăr′ă-bä, *B. & M.*
Arabes, ăr′ă-bēz, *C.*
Arabia, ă-rā′bĭ-ă, *B., C., & M.*
Arabicus, ă-răb′ĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Aracan, ă′rā-kän′, *M.*
Arachne, ă-răk′nē, *C.*
Arachnes, ăr′ăk-nē′ä, *C.*
Arad, ă′răd, *B.* ; ōr′ŏd′, *M.*
Aradus, ăr′ă-dŭs, *B. & C.*
Arago, ăr′ă-gō ; *F.* ăr′ä′gō′, *M.*
Aragon, ăr′ă-gŏn ; *Sp.* ä-rä-gōn′, *M.*
Araguay, ä-rä-gwī′, *M.*
Aral, ăr′əl, *M.*
Aram, ā′răm, *B. & M.*
Aranjuez, ä-rän-hwēth′, *M.*
Arapahoe = ARRAPAHOE, ăr-răp′ă-hō, *M.*
Ararat, ăr′ă-răt, *B. & M.*
Aras, ăr′as ; **Araxes**, ă-răks′ēz, *M.*
Araure, ä-rou′rā, *M.*
Araxes, ă-răks′ēz, *C. & M.*
Arbaces, ăr′bă-sēz, *C.*
Arbe, ăr′bā, *M.*
Arbela, *Palestine*, ăr-bē′lä, *B.* *Sicily*, **Arbela**, ăr′bē-lä, *or* **Arbelo** ăr′bē-lō, *C.*
Arbelus, ăr-bē′lŭs, *C.*
Arbonal, ăr-bō′nă-l, *B.*
Arbuthnot, ăr′bŭth-nŏt ; *Scot.*, ăr-bŭth′nŭt, *M.*
Arcades, ăr′kă-dēz, *C.*
Arcadia, ăr-kā′dĭ-ă, *C. & M.*
Arcanum, ăr-kā′nŭm, *C.*
Arcesilaus, ăr-sĕs′ĭ-lā′ŭs, *C.*
Archangel, ärk-ān′jĕl, *M.*
Archelaus, ăr-kĕ-lā′ŭs, *B. & C.*
Archemachus, ăr-kĕm′ă-kŭs, *C.*
Archidamas, ăr-kĭd′ă-məs, *C.*
Archidamia, ăr′kĭ-dā-mī′ă, *C.*
Archidamus, ăr-kĭ-dā′mŭs, *C.*
Archidemus, ăr-kĭ-dē′mŭs, *C.*
Archilochus, ăr-kĭl′ō-kŭs, *C.*
Archimedes, ăr-kĭ-mē′dēz, *C.*
Archinus, ăr-kī′nŭs, *C.*
Archipelagus, ăr′kĭ-pĕl′ă-gŭs, *C.*
Archippus, ăr-kĭp′pŭs, *B. & C.*
Arcola, ăr-kō′lä ; **Arcole**, -lē, *M.*
Arcot, ăr-kŏt′, *M.*
Arcturus, ärk-tū′rŭs, *B.*
Ardea, ăr′dē-ä, *C.*
Ardèche, ăr′dăsh′, *M.*
Arden *or* **Ardennes**, ăr′dĕn′, *M.*
Area, ā-rē′ä, *C.*
Arenæ, ă-rē′nē; **Arene**, -nē, *C.*
Arensberg, ä′rĕns-bĕrg; **Arnsberg**, ärns′bĕrg, *M.*
Areopagitæ, ă-rē′ŏ-pă-jī′tē, *C.*
Areopagus, ăr′rē-ŏp′ă-gŭs, *B. & C.*
Areopolis, ăr′rē-ŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Arequipa, ä-rē-kē′pä, *M.*
Ares, ā′rēz, *B. & C.*
Aretas, ăr′ē-təs, *B. & C.*
Arete, ă-rē′tē *or* ăr′ē-tē, *C.*
Aretes, ăr′ē-tēz, *C.*
Arethusa, ăr′ē-thŭ′sä, *C.*
Areus, ă-rē′ŭs, *B.* ; ă′rē-ŭs *or* **-rys**, *C.*
Arezzo, ä-rĕt′sō, *M.*
Argea, ăr-jē′ä, *C.*
Argentan, ăr′zhôN′tôN′, *M.*
Argenteuil, ăr′zhôN′tĕl′, *M.*
Argentine, *republic*, ăr′jĕn-tīn, *M.*
Argilus, ăr′jĭl-lŭs, *C.*
Arginus, ăr-jī′nŭs, *C.*
Argivi, ăr-jī′vī, *C.*
Argo, ăr′gō, *C.*
Argolis, ăr′gō-lĭs, *C.*
Argonautæ, ăr′gō-nă′tē, *C.*
Argoon, ăr-gōōn′, *M.*
Argostoli, ăr-gŏs′tō-lē, *M.*
Argous, ăr-gō′ŭs, *C.*
Argura, ăr-gū′- *or* ăr′gū-rä, *C.*
Argus, ăr′gŭs, *C.*
Argyle *or* **Argyll**, ăr-gīl′, *M.*
Ariadne, ă′rĭ-ăd′nē, *C.*
Ariarathes, ă′rĭ-ă-rā′thēz, *B. & C.*
Aricia, ă-rĭsh′ĭ-ă, *C.*
Aridai, ă-rĭd′ă-ī, *B.*
Aridatha, ă-rĭd′ă-thä, *B.*
Ariel, ā′rĭ-el, *B.*
Ariga, ä-rē′gä, *M.*
Aril, ă-rĭ′ĭ *or* ā′rĭ-ĭ, *C.*
Arimathea, ăr′ĭ-mă-thē′ă, *B.*
Ariobarzanes, ă-rĭ′ō-bär-zā′nēz *or* ă′rĭ-ō-bär′zā-nēz, *C.*
Arioch, ā′rĭ-ŏk, *B.*

Arion, ā-rī′ŏn, *C.*
Ariosto, ăr′ī-ŏs′tō *or* ā-rē-ŏs′tō, *M.*
Aristæum, ăr′ĭs-tē′ŭm; **-us**, -ŭs, *C.*
Aristagoras, ăr′ĭs-tăg′ō-ras, *C.*
Aristarchus, ăr′ĭs-tär′kŭs, *B.*
Aristeus, ā-rĭs′tē-ŭs *or* ā-rĭs′tūs, *C.*
Aristhenes, ā-rĭs′thē-nēz, *C.*
Aristides, ăr′ĭs-tī′dēz, *C.*
Aristobulus, ăr′ĭs-tŏb′ū-lŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Aristoclides, ā-rĭs′tŏ-klī′dēz, *C.*
Aristocrates, ăr′ĭs-tŏk′rā-tēz, *C.*
Aristodemus, ā-rĭs′tō-dē′mŭs, *C.*
Aristogenes, ăr′ĭs-tŏj′ē-nēz, *C.*
Aristomedes, ā-rĭs′tō-mē′dēz, *C.*
Aristomedon, ăr′ĭs-tŏm′ē-dŏn, *C.*
Aristomenes, ăr′ĭs-tŏm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Aristonicus, ā-rĭs′tŏ-nī′kŭs, *C.*
Aristonides, ăr′ĭs-tŏn′ī-dēz, *C.*
Aristonymus, ăr′ĭs-tŏn′ĭ-mŭs, *C.*
Aristophanes, ăr′ĭs-tŏf′ā-nēz, *C.*
Aristoteles, ăr′ĭs-tŏt′ē-lēz, *C.*
Aristus, ā-rĭs′tŭs, *C.*
Arius, *a river*, ā-rī′ŭs, *or* **Aras**, ā′rĭ-as, *C.*
Arius, *the heretic*, ā-rī′ŭs *or* ā′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Arizona, ăr-ĭ-zō′nā, *M.*
Arkansas, ăr′kăn-sa, *M.*
Ariberg, ărl′bĕrg ; *G.* ărl′bĕrg, *M.*
Aries, ā′rēz, *M.*
Arlington, ăr′lĭng-tŭn, *M.*
Armageddon, ăr′mā-gĕd′dŏn, *B.*
Armagh, är-mā′, *M.*
Armene, är′mē-nē, *C.*
Armenia, är-mē′nĭ-ā, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*
Armenus, är′mē-nŭs, *C.*
Arminius, är-mĭn′ĭ-ŭs, *C.* & *M.*
Armoricæ, är-mŏr′ĭ-sē, *C.*
Arno, är′nō, *M.*
Arnaud, är′nō′, *M.*
Arnault, är′nō′, *M.*
Arndt, ärnt, *M.*
Arnhem, ärn′hĕm, *or* **Arnheim**, ärn′hīm, *M.*
Arnon, är′nŏn, *B.*
Aroer, ăr′ō-ĕr, *B.*
Aroostook, ā-rōōs′tŏŏk, *M.*
Arouet, ă′rōō′ā′, = VOLTAIRE, *M.*
Arpad, är′păd, *B.*
Arphad, är′făd, *B.*
Arphaxad, är-făks′ăd, *B.*
Arpino, är-pē′nō, *M.*
Arpinum, är-pī′nŭm, *C.*
Arrapahoe, ăr-răp′ā-hō, *M.*
Arras, ăr′ăs ; *F.* ăr′räs′, *M.*
Arrôe = ÆRÖE, *M.*
Arsaces, är′să-sēz, *B.* ; är′să-sēz *or* är-sā′sēz, *C.*
Arsinoe, är-sĭn′ō-ē, *C.*
Artabanus, är′tā-bā′nŭs, *C.*
Artabazanes, är′tā-bā-zā′nēz, *C.*
Artaphernes, är′tā-fĕr′nēz, *C.*
Artaxerxes, är′tăks-ĕrk′sēz, *B.* & *C.*
Artemas, är′tē-măs, *B.*
Artemis, är′tē-mĭs, *C.*
Artemisia, är′tē-mĭsh′ĭ-ā, *C.*
Arteveld, är′tē-vĕlt′, *or* **Artevelde**, är′tā-vĕl′de, *M.*
Artois, är′twä′, *M.*
Arundel, *Eng.*, ăr′ŭn-del ; *U. S.*, ā-rŭn′dĕl, *M.*
Aruns, ā′rŭnz, *C.*
Aruntius, ā-rŭn′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Aruwimi, ä′rōō-wē′mē, *M.*
Asa, ā′sā, *B.*
Asadias, ăs′ā-dī′as, *B.*
Asahel, ăs′ā-hĕl, *B.*
Asaiah, ăs′ā-ī′ā, *B.*
Asana, ăs′ā-nā, *B.*
Asaph, ā′săf, *B.* ; ăs′af, *M.*
Ascalon, ăs′kā-lŏn, *B.* & *C.*, *also* **Ascalo**, ăs′kā-lō, *C.*
Ascania, ăs-kā′nĭ-ā ; **-nius**, -nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Aschaffenburg, ä-shäf′fen-bĕrg ; *G.* ä-shäf′fen-bōōrg′, *M.*
Ascham, ăs′kam, *M.*
Asclepius, ăs-klē′pĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Ascoli, äs′kō-lē, *M.*
Asdrubal, ăs′drŭ-bal, *C.*
Aser, ā′sĕr, *B.*
Asgard, äs′gärd, *N.*
Ashantee, ă-shăn′tē *or* äsh-ăn-tē′, *M.*
Ashbel, ăsh′bĕl, *B.*
Ashburton, ăsh′bĕr-tŭn, *M.*
Ashchenaz, ăsh′kē-năz, *B.*
Ashdod, ăsh′dŏd, *B.*
Ashdoth, ăsh′dŏth, *B.*
Asher, ăsh′ĕr, *B.*
Ashtabula, ăsh′tă-bŭ′lă, *M.*
Ashtaroth, ăsh′tā-rŏth, *B.*
Ashtoreth, ăsh′tō-rĕth, *B.*
Ashuelot, ăsh′wē-lŏt, *M.*
Ashur, ăsh′ĕr, *B.*
Asia, ā′shĭ-ā, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*
Asiaticus, ā′shĭ-ăt′ĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Asibias, ăs′ĭ-bī′as, *B.*
Asiel, ā′sĭ-el, *B.*
Askelon, ăs′kĕ-lŏn, *B.*
Asmodeus, ăz′mō-dē′ŭs, *B.*
Asopus, ā-sō′pŭs, *C.*
Aspasia, ăs-pā′zhĭ-ā, *C.*
Asphaltites, ăs′făl-tī′tēz, *C.*
Aspharasus, ăs-făr′ā-sŭs, *B.*
Aspinwall, ăs′pĭn-wąl, *M.*
Asriel, ăs′rĭ-el, *B.*
Assabias, ăs′să-bī′as, *B.*
Assam, ăs-săm′, *M.*
Assanias, ăs′să-nī′as, *B.*
Assaye, ăs-sī′, *M.*
Assheton, ăsh′tŭn, *M.*
Asshur, ăsh′ĕr, *B.*
Assiniboin, ăs-sĭn′nĭ-boin′, *M.*
Assir, ăs′sĕr, *B.*
Assuerus, ăs′sū-ē′rŭs, *B.*
Assumption, ăs-sŭmp′shŭn ; *in Sp.* **Asuncion**, ä-sōōn-thē-ōn′, *M.*
Assyria, ăs-sĭr′ĭ-ā, *B.* & *C.*
Astaroth, ăs′tā-rŏth, *B.*
Astarte, ăs-tär′tē, *C.*
Astoria, ăs-tō′rĭ-ā, *M.*
Astræa, ăs-trē′ā, *C.*
Astrakhan, ăs-trā-kän′, *M.*
Astures, ăs-tū′rēz, *C.*
Asturias, ăs-tōō′rē-ăs, *M.*
Astyages, ăs-tī′ā-jēz, *B.* & *C.*
Astyanax, ăs-tī′ā-năks, *C.*
Atahualpa, ä-tä-hwäl′pä, *M.*
Atalanta, ăt′ā-lăn′tă, *C.*
Atargatis, ā-tär′gā-tĭs, *B.* & *C.*
Atarnea, ā-tär′nē-ā *or* ăt′är-nē′ā, *C.*
Atchafalaya, ăch′ăf-ā-lī′ā, *M.*
Ate, ā′tē, *C.*
Ath *or* **Aath**, ät, *M.*
Athach, ā′thăk, *B.*
Athaliah, ăth′ā-lī′ā, *B.*
Athanasius, ăth′ā-nā′zhĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Athanatus, ā-thăn′ā-tŭs, *C.*
Athabasca, ăth′ā-băs′kā, *M.*
Athelstan, ăth′el-stăn, *M.*
Athena, ā-thē′nā ; **Athenæ**, -nē, *C.*
Athenæa, ăth′ē-nē′ā, *C.*
Athenagoras, ăth′ē-năg′ō-ras, *C.*
Athene, ā-thē′nē, *C.*
Athenodorus, ā-thĕn′ō-dō′rŭs, *C.*
Athens, ăth′ĕnz, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*
Athlone, ăth-lōn′, *M.*
Athol, ăth′ŏl, *M.*
Athor, ăth′ĕr, *E.*
Athos, ā′thŏs, *C.*
Atilia, ā-tĭl′ĭ-ā, *C.*
Atilla, ā-tĭl′lă, *C.*
Atlantes, ăt-lăn′tēz, *C.*
Atlantiades, ăt′lăn-tī′ā-dēz, *C.*
Atlantides, ăt-lăn′tĭ-dēz, *C.*
Atlas, ăt′las, *C.* & *M.*
Atli, ăt′lē, *N.*
Atramyttium, ăt′rā-mĭsh′ĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Atreus, ā′trē-ŭs *or* ā′trŭs, *C.*
Atridæ, ā-trī′dē ; **Atrides**, -dēz, *C.*
Atropos, ăt′rō-pŏs, *C.*
Attalia, ăt′tā-lī′ā, *B.* & *C.*, *also* **Attalea**, -lē′ā, *C.*
Attalus, ăt′tā-lŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Attica, ăt′tĭ-kā, *C.*
Atticus, ăt′tĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Attila, ăt′tĭ-lā, *C.*
Attilius, ăt-tĭl′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Aube, ōb, *M.*
Aubenas, ōb-nä′, *M.*
Auber, ō′bär′, *M.*
Aubigné, ō′bēn′yā′, *M.*
Auburn, ą′bŭrn, *M.*
Auchinlech, ăt′flĕk, *M.*
Auchmuty, ă′mŭ-tĭ, *M.*
Aude, ōd, *M.*
Audebert, ōd′bär′, *M.*
Audenarde, ō′den-ärd′, *M.*
Audera, ą-dē′rā, *C.*
Audhumbla, ou-thōōm′blā, *N.*
Audubon, ą′dŭ-bŏn, *M.*
Auerbach, ou′ĕr-bäk, *M.*
Augeas, ą′jē-as, *C.*
Augereau, ōzh′rō′ *or* ō′zhē-rō′, *M.*
Augias, ą-jī′as ; **Augeas**, -jē′as, *C.*
Augsburg, ougz′bōōrg, *M.*
Augures, ą′gŭ-rēz, *C.*
Augusta, ą-gŭs′tă, *C.* & *M.*
Augusti, ou-gōōs′tē, *M.*
Augustin, *F.* ō′gųs′tăn′ ; *Sp.* ou-gōō-tēn′, *M.*
Augustine, *St.*, sānt ą′gŭs-tēn, *M.*
Augustinus, ą′gŭs-tī′nŭs, *C.* ; **Augustin**, **Augustine**, ą-gŭs′tĭn, *or* **Austin**, ąs′tĭn, *M.*
Augustus, ą-gŭs′tŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Auka, ą′kă, *E.*
Aulus, ą′lŭs, *C.*
Aurelia, ą-rē′lĭ-ā, *C.*
Aurelianus, ą-rē′lĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Aurelius, ą-rē′lĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Auriga, ą-rī′gā, *C.*
Aurillac, ō′rē′yăk′ *or* ō′rēl′yăk′, *M.*
Auro, ă′rō, *M.*
Aurora, ą-rō′rā, *C.*
Aurungabad, ō-rŭn′gă-băd, *M.*
Aurungzebe, ō-rŭng-zāb′ *or* ą′rŭng-zēb′, *M.*
Ausonia, ą-sō′nĭ-ā, *C.*
Austerlitz, ąs′tĕr-lĭts ; *G.* ous′tĕr-lĕts, *M.*
Australasia, ąs′trąl-ā′shĭ-ā, *M.*
Australia, ąs-trā′lĭ-ā, *M.*
Austri, ou′strē, *N.*
Austria, ąs′trĭ-ā ; *G.* **Oesterreich**, ĕst′ĕr-rīk, *M.*
Autocrates, ą-tŏk′rā-tēz, *C.*
Autolycus, ą-tŏl′ĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Automate, ą-tŏm′ā-tē, *C.*
Automedon, ą-tŏm′ē-dŏn, *C.*
Automedusa, ą′tō-mē-dū′să, *C.*
Automenes, ą-tŏm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Autonous, ą-tŏn′ō-ŭs, *C.*
Autun, ō′tŭn′, *M.*
Auvergne, ō′vĕrn′ *or* ō′vărn′, *M.*
Auvigny, ō′vēn′yē′, *M.*
Auxerre, ō′sār′, *M.*
Auxonne, ō′sŏn′, *M.*
Ava, ā′vă, *B.* ; ä′vä, *M.*
Avallon, ä′vä′lōn′, *M.*
Avaricum, ăv′ā-rĭ′kŭm *or* ā-văr′ĭ-kŭm, *C.*
Avatar, ăv-ā-tär′, *H.*
Aveiro, ä-vā′ē-rō, *M.*
Avella, ā-vĕl′lā, *C.* ; ä-vĕl′lä, *M.*
Averno, ä-vĕr′nō, *M.*
Avernus, ā-vĕr′nŭs, *C.*
Aveyeba, ä′vā-yā′bä, *M.*
Aveyron, ä′vā′rōn′, *M.*
Avignon, ä′vēn′yōn′, *M.*
Avila, ä′vē-lä, *M.*
Avon, ā′vŭn, *M.*
Awamba, ä-wäm′bä, *M.*
Axion, ăks-ĭ′ŏn *or* ăks′ĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Axoom, **-oum**, *or* **-um**, ăk-sōōm′, *M.*
Aylesbury, āl′zber-ĭ, *M.*
Ayr, ār, *M.*
Ayrshire, ār′shēr, *M.*
Ayscough, ās′kŭ, *M.*
Ayton, **Aytoun**, ā′tŭn, *M.*
Azael, āz′ā-el, *B.*
Azaphion, ā-zā′fĭ-ŏn, *B.*
Azara, āz′ā-rā, *B.* ; ä-thä′rä, *M.*
Azarael, ā-zăr′ā-el *or* ā-zā′rā-el, *also* **Azareel**, ā-zăr′ē-el *or* ā-zā′rē-el, *B.*

Azariah, ăz′ȧ-rī′ȧ, *B.*
Azazel, ȧ-zā′zĕl, *B.*
Azaziah, ăz′ȧ-zī′ȧ, *B.*
Azeglio, ȧd-zāl′yō, *M.*
Azetas, ȧ-zē′tăs, *B.*
Aziel, ȧ-zī′ĕ-l, *B.*
Aziel, ā′zī-ĕl, *B.*
Aziza, ȧ-zī′zȧ, *B.*
Azof *or* **Azov**, ȧ-zŏv′, ***M.***
Azores, ȧ-zōrz′, *M.*
Azotus, ȧ-zō′tŭs, *B.* & ***C.***
Azriel, ăz′rī-ĕl, *B.*
Azubah, ȧ-zū′bȧ, *B.*
Azzo, ăt′sō, *M.*
Azzur, ăz′zĕr, *B.*

B.

Baader, bä′dĕr, *M.*
Baal, bā′ȧl, *B.*
Baalbec, bāl′bĕk′, *M.*
Baali, bā′ȧl-ī, *B.*
Baalim, bā′ȧl-ĭm, *B.*
Baalzebub, bā′ȧl-zē′bŭb, *B.*
Baanah, bā′ȧ-nȧ, *B.*
Baashah, bā′ȧ-shȧ, *B.*
Baasiah, bā′ȧ-sī′ȧ, *B.*
Baba, Ali, ä′lē bä′bȧ, *M.*
Babel, bā′bĕl, *B.*
Bab-el-Mandeb, bȧb′ĕl-măn′dĕb, ***M.***
Babilus, bȧb′ĭ-lŭs, *C.*
Babylon, bȧb′ĭ-lŭn, *B.* & *M.*
Babylonia, bȧb′ĭ-lō′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Baccheis, bȧk-kē′ĭs : -us, -ŭs, *C.*
Bacchium, bȧk-kī′ŭm : -us, -ŭs, *C.*
Bacchus, bȧk′kŭs, *C.*
Bacciochi, bät-chō′kē, *M.*
Bacelus, bȧ-sē′lŭs, *C.*
Bach, bäk, *M.*
Bacharach, bäk′ȧ-räk, *M.*
Bache, bāch, *M.*
Bactra, bȧk′trȧ, *C.*
Bactriana, bȧk′trĭ-ā′nȧ : -ni, -nī, *C.*
Badajos, bäd-ȧ-hōs′, *M.*
Baden, bä′den, *M.*
Bagamoyo, bȧg-ȧ-mō′yō, *M.*
Bagbinne, bȧg-bĭn′nē, *M.*
Bagdad, bȧg-dȧd′ *or* bȧg′dȧd, ***M.***
Bagshot, bȧj′ŏt, *M.*
Bagration, bȧ-grā′shŭn *or* bä′grä′-sē-ŏn′, ***M.***
Bahadur, bȧ-hä′dōōr, *M.*
Bahamas, bȧ-hä′mȧz, *M.*
Bahia, bȧ-ē′ȧ, *M.*
Bahobo, bä-hō′bō, *M.*
Bahunga, bȧ-hŭŋ′gȧ, *M.*
Bahurim, bȧ-hū′rĭm, *B.*
Baiæ, bā′yē, *C.*
Baikal, bī′kăl′, *M.*
Bailen, bä-ī-lēn′, *M.*
Baillie, bā′lē, *M.*
Bailly, bā′lē : *F.*, bä′yē′, *M.*
Baireuth, bī′roĭt, *M.*
Baja, *Italy and Moldavia*, **bä′yȧ** ; *Hungary*, bŏ′yŏ′, *M.*
Bajazet, bȧj′ȧ-zĕt, *M.*
Balaam, bā′lȧm *or* bā′lā-ŏm, *B.*
Balak, bā′lăk, *B.*
Balaklava, bä′lä-klä′vä, *M.*
Balanea *or* **-næa**, bȧl′ȧ-nē′ȧ, *C.*
Balbec, bȧl′bĕk *or* bȧl-bĕk′, *M.*
Balboa, bȧl-bō′ȧ, *M.*
Baldacchini, bäl-däk-kē′nē, *M.*
Baldini, bäl-dē′nē, *M.*
Baldr, bȧl′dĕr, *N.*
Balducci, bäl-dōōt′chē, *M.*
Baleares, bȧ′lē-ā′rēz, *M.*
Balearic, bȧl′ē-ăr′ĭk, *M.*
Balfour, bȧl′fēr : *Scot.*, bȧl′fōōr, ***M.***
Bali, bä′lī, *N.* ; bä′lē, *M.*
Baltze, bä-lēz′, *M.*
Balkan, bäl-kän′, *M.*
Balthasar, bȧl-thȧ′zär, *B.*
Baltic, bȧl′tĭk, *M.*
Baltimore, bȧl′tĭ-mōr, *M.*
Baluba, bä-lōō′bȧ, *M.*
Balzac, bäl′zăk′, *M.*
Bamberg, băm′bĕrg ; *G.* bäm′bĕrg, *M.*
Banff, bămf, *M.*
Bangala, bäŋ-gä′lä, *M.*
Bangalore, bäŋ′gȧ-lōr′, *M.*
Bangasso, bäŋ-gäs′sō, *M.*
Bangkok *or* **Bankok**, bäŋ′kŏk′, *M.*
Bango, bäŋ′gō, *M.*
Bangor, *Eng.*, bäŋ′gĕr ; *U. S.*, bän′-gōr, *M.*
Bangweolo, bän′gwē-ō′lō, *M.*
Banjoia, bän-zō′yȧ, *M.*
Bannaia, bän-nä′yȧ, *B.*
Bannockburn, băn′nŏk-bĕrn′, *M.*
Banza, bän′zȧ, *M.*
Barabbas, bȧ-rȧb′bus, *B.*
Barachias, bär′ȧ-kī′ȧs, *B.*
Barak, bā′răk, *B.*
Barambo, bä-räm′bō, *M.*
Barbadoes, bär-bā′dōz, *M.*
Barbari, bär′bȧ-rī, *C.*
Barbaria, bär-bār′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Barbarossa, bär-bȧ-rŏs′ȧ, *M.*
Barbary, bär′bȧ-rĭ, *M.*
Barbier, bär′bē-ā *or* bärb′yā′, *M.*
Barbour, bär′bĕr, *M.*
Barbuda, bär-bōō′dȧ, *M.*
Barcelona, bär-sē- *or* bär-thā-lō′nä, *M.*
Bari, bä′rē, *M.*
Bariah, bȧ-rī′ȧ, *B.*
Baring, *E.*, bār′ĭng ; *G.*, bä′rĭng, *M.*
Baringa, bä-rĭn′gä, *M.*
Bar-le-Duc, bär′le-dŭk′, *M.*
Barmecide, bär′mē-sīd, *M.*
Barnabas, bär′nȧ-bus, *B.*
Barnave, bär-näv′, *M.*
Barnegat, bär′nē-găt′, *M.*
Barneveldt, bär′ne-vĕlt′, *M.*
Baroda, bȧ-rō′dȧ, *B.*
Barodia, bȧ-rō′dĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Barras, bä′rȧ′, *M.*
Barre, bär′rē, *M.*
Barsabas, bär′sȧ-bȧs, *B.*
Barthélemy, bär′tāl′mē′, *M.*
Bartholomew, bär-thŏl′ō-mū, *B.*
Bartimæus, bär′tĭ-mē′ŭs, *B.*
Baruch, bā′rŏok, *B.*
Barumbu, bä-rōōm′bōō, *M.*
Barzanes, bär-zā′nēz, *C.*
Barzillai, bär-zĭl′ĭ-ī, *B.*
Basel, bä′zel ; *F.* **Bâle** *or* **Basle**, bäl, *M.*
Bashan, bā′shăn, *B.*
Basilea, bȧs′ĭ-lē′ȧ, *or* **Basilia**, bȧs′ĭ-lĭ′ȧ, *name of the city of Basel, of a goddess, and of an island*, *C.*
Basilia, bȧ-sĭl′ĭ-ȧ, = Basel, *C.*
Basilius, bȧs′ĭ-lĭ′ŭs, *a river* ; bȧ-sĭl′ĭ-ŭs *or* bȧs′ĭ-lĭ′ŭs = **St. Basil**, *C.*
Basilus, bȧs′ĭ-lŭs, *C.*
Basoko, bä-sō′kō, *M.*
Basque, bȧsk, *M.*
Bassano, bäs-sä′nō, *M.*
Bassonge, bäs-sōŋ′gä, *M.*
Bassora, bäs′sō-rä, *M.*
Bastia, bäs-tē′ä, *M.*
Basundi, bä-sōōn′dē, *M.*
Basuto, bȧ-sū′tō, *M.*
Batavia, bȧ-tā′vĭ-ȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Bateke, bä-tā′kä, *M.*
Bathsheba, bȧth-shē′bȧ *or* bāth′shē-bȧ, *B.*
Bathurst, bȧth′ẽrst, *M.*
Batoka, bä-tō′kȧ, *C.*
Baton Rouge, bȧt′ŭn rōōzh, *M.*
Batoum *or* **Batoum**, bä-tōōm′, *M.*
Bauer, bou′ẽr, *M.*
Baume, bōm, *M.*
Baumgarten, boum′gär-ten, *M.*
Baumgartner, boum′gärt-ner, *M.*
Baur, bour, *M.*
Bautzen, bout′sen, *M.*
Bavaria, bȧ-vā′rĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Bayani, bī-ăn′zē, *M.*
Bayard, bā′ẽrd *or* bī′ẽrd ; *F.* bä′yär′, *M.*
Bayazid, bī′ȧ-zĕd′, *M.*
Bayeux, bä′yē′, *M.*
Bayonne, bā-yŏn′ ; *F.*, bä′yŭn′, ***M.***
Bayou, bī′ōō, *M.*
Bayreuth = Baireuth, *M.*
Beatoun, bē′tūn, *M.*
Beatrice, bē′ȧ-trēs ; *It.* bā-ä-trē′chā, *M.*
Beatrix, bē′ȧ-trĭks, *M.*
Beattie, bē′tĭ ; *Scot.*, bē′tĭ, *M.*
Beauchamp, bē′chum ; *F.*, bō′shŏn′, *M.*
Beauclerc, bō′klĕrk, *M.*
Beaucoup, bō-kōōp′, *M.*
Beaufort, *E.*, bō′fẽrt *or* bū′fẽrt ; *F.* bō′fōr′, *M.*
Beauharnais, bō′är′nā′, *M.*
Beaumarchais, bō′mär′shā′, *M.*
Beaumaris, bō-mā′rĭs, *M.*
Beaumont, bō′mŏnt ; *F.*, bō′mŏn′, *M.*
Beaune, bōn, *M.*
Beauregard, *U. S.*, bō′rē-gärd ; *F.*, bō′r′gär′, *M.*
Beauvais, bō′vā′, *M.*
Bede, bēd, *M.*
Bedell, *U. S.*, bē-dĕl′ ; *Eng.*, bē′del *or* bē-dĕl′, *M.*
Bedouin *or* **Beduin**, bĕd′ō-ĭn, *or* **Bedoween**, bĕd′ō-wēn, *M.*
Beelzebub, bē-ĕl′zē-bŭb, *B.*
Beer, bē′ẽr, *B.*
Beera, bē-ē′rȧ, *B.*
Beer-sheba, bē′ẽr-shē′bȧ *or* **bē-ẽr′-shē-bȧ**, *B.*
Beethoven, bā′tō-ven, *M.*
Beira, bā′ē-rä, *M.*
Beirut = Berytos, *M.*
Bejapoor, bē′jä-pōōr′, *M.*
Bela *or* **Belah**, bē′lȧ, *B.*
Belem, bä-lēn′, = Para, *M.*
Belfast, *U. S.*, bĕl′fȧst ; *Ireland*, bĕl-fȧst′, *M.*
Belfort, bĕl′fōr′, *M.*
Belgæ, bĕl′jē, *C.*
Belgica, bĕl′jĭ-kȧ, *C.*
Belgium, bĕl′jĭ-ŭm, *M.*
Belgrade, bĕl′grād′, *M.*
Belial, bē′lĭ-ȧl, *B.*
Belisarius, bĕl′ĭ-sā′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Belknap, bĕl′năp, *M.*
Bellarmin, bĕl-lär′mĭn ; *It.*, **Bellarmino**, bĕl-lär-mē′nō, *M.*
Bellefontaine, bĕl′fŏn′tān, *M.*
Belle Isle *or* **Bellisle**, bĕl-īl′, *M.*
Bellerophon, bĕl-lĕr′ō-fŏn, *C.*
Bellini, bĕl-lē′nē, *M.*
Bellona, bĕl-lō′nȧ, *C.*
Beloochistan, bĕl-ōō′chĭs-tän′, ***M.***
Belon, bē′lŏn, *C.* ; blōN, *M.*
Belphegor, bĕl′fē-gōr, *C.*
Belshazzar, bĕl-shăz′zär, *B.*
Belteshazzar, bĕl′tē-shăz′zär, ***B.***
Belvidere, bĕl′vē-dēr′, *M.*
Belvoir, bē′vẽr, *M.*
Bembe, bĕm′bā, *M.*
Benaiah, bē-nā′yȧ, *B.*
Benares, bē-nā′rēs, *M.*
Benbow, bĕn′bō, *M.*
Bengal, bĕn-gal′, *M.*
Bengel, bĕŋ′el *or* bĕn′gel, *M.*
Benger, bĕn′gẽr, *M.*
Benguela, bĕn-gā′lä, *M.*
Benhadad, bē-nā′dăd, *B.*
Benhail, bē-hā′ĭl, *B.*
Benhanan, bē-nā′năn, *B.*
Benin, bē-nē′, *M.*
Benjamin, bĕn′jȧ-mĭn, *B.* & *M.*
Benoni, bē-nō′nī, *B.*
Bentivoglio, bĕn-tē-vōl′yō, *M.*
Benvenuti, bĕn-vä-nōō′tē, *M.*
Beor, bē′ŏr, *B.*
Bera, bē′rȧ, *B.*
Berachah, bē′rȧ-kȧ, *B.*
Berachiah, bē′rȧ-kī′ȧ, *B.*
Beraiah, bē-rā′yȧ, *B.*
Béranger, bā′rôN′zhā′, *M.*
Berar, bē-rär′, *M.*

Berat, bĕr-ät′, *M.*
Berea, bē-rē′ȧ (*Gr. Bĕrĕa*) *in* 1 *Macc. ix.* 4; *elsewhere* bē-rē′ȧ (*Gr. Bĕroia*), *B.*
Berechiah, bĕr′ē-kī′ȧ, *B.*
Berecyntia, bĕr′ē-sĭn′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Berengario, bā-rĕn-gä′rĭ-ō (= *L.* **Berengarius**, bĕr′ĕn-gā′rĭ-ŭs, *Eng.* **Berenger**, bĕr′en-jẽr), *M.*
Berenice, bĕr-ē-nī′sē, *C.*
Beresina, bĕr-ē-zē′nȧ, *M.*
Bergamo, bĕr′gä-mō, *M.*
Bergen, bĕrg′en, *M.*
Beriah, bē-rī′ȧ, *B.*
Bering Strait, bē′rĭng strāt *or* **bā′rĭng** strāt, *M.*
Berkeley, bĕrk′lē *or* bürk′lē, *M.*
Berkshire, bĕrk′- *or* bürk′shēr, *M.*
Berlin, bĕr-lĭn′; *G.* bĕr-lēn′, *M.*
Berlioz, bĕr′lĭ-ōz′, *M.*
Bermudas, bẽr-mū′dȧz, *M.*
Bern, **Berne**, bĕrn *or* bẽrn, *M.*
Bernadotte, bẽr-nȧ-dŏt′, *M.*
Bernard, bẽr′nẽrd; *F.* bẽr-när′, *M.*
Bernice, bẽr-nī′sē, *B.*
Bernouilli, bẽr-nōōl′yē, *M.*
Berœa, bē-rē′ȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Beronice, bĕr′ō-nī′sē, *C.*
Berothah, bē-rō′thȧ; **Berothai**, bē-rō′thī, *B.*
Berryer, bĕr′ē-ā′, *M.*
Berthier, bẽr′tē-ā′, *M.*
Berthollet, bẽr′tō′lā′, *M.*
Berwick, *Eng.*, bẽr′rĭk; *U. S.*, **bẽr′wĭk**, *M.*
Berwickshire, bẽr′rĭk-shēr, *M.*
Berzelius, bẽr-zē′lĭ-ŭs, *M.*
Besançon, b'zôn′sôn′, *M.*
Besor, bē′sôr, *B.*
Bessarabia, bĕs′sȧ-rā′bĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Bessemer, bĕs′ē-mẽr, *M.*
Bessières, bā′sē-ār′, *M.*
Betane, bē′tȧ-nē, *B.*
Bethabara, bĕth-ăb′ȧ-rȧ, *B.* & *M.*
Betham, bē′thȧm, *M.*
Bethany, bĕth′ȧ-nĭ, *B.*
Beth-arabah, bĕth-ăr′ȧ-bȧ, *B.*
Bethel *or* **Beth-el**, bē′thĕl, *B.*
Bethesda, bē-thĕz′dȧ, *B.*
Bethlehem, bĕth′lē-hĕm *or* bē′th-lē-h m, *B.*
Beth-peor, bĕth-pē′ôr, *B.*
Bethphage, bĕth′fȧ-jē, *B.*
Bethsaida, bĕth-sā′ĭ-dȧ, *B.*
Bethuel, bē-thū′ĕl, *B.*
Bethul, bē′thŭl, *B.*
Bethulia, bĕth′ū-lĭ′ȧ *or* bē-thū′lĭ-ȧ, *B.*
Betonim, bē′tō-nĭm, *B.*
Beulah, bū′lȧ *or* bē-ū′lȧ, *B.*
Bewick, bū′ĭk, *M.*
Bexar, bā-här′, *M.*
Beyrout *or* **Bairout**, bā′rōōt, *M.*
Bezai, bē′zī, *B.*
Bezaleel, bē-zăl′ē-ĕl, *B.*
Bezek, bē′zĕk, *B.*
Bhavani, b'hȧ-vä′nē, *H.*
Bhooj, bhōōj, *M.*
Bhopaul, bō′pȧl, *M.*
Bhurtpoor, bhŭrt′pōōr′, *M.*
Bianchi, bē-än′kē, *M.*
Bianchini, bē-än-kē′nē, *M.*
Biarritz, bē′ȧr′rēts′, *M.*
Bicêtre, bē′sā′tr, *M.*
Bichat, bē′shä′, *M.*
Bichri, bĭk′rī, *B.*
Bienor, bī-ē′nôr, *C.*
Bifröst, bĭf′rĕst, *N.*
Bikari, bĭ-kä′rē, *M.*
Bilbao, bĭl-bä′ō, *M.*
Bilgai, bĭl′gī-ī, *B.*
Bilha, bĭl′hȧ, *B.*
Billiton, bĭl′lĭ-tŏn, *M.*
Bimba, bĭm′bȧ, *M.*
Bingen, bĭng′en, *M.*
Binghamton, bĭng′ȧm-tŭn, *M.*
Binnui, bĭn-nū′ī *or* bĭn′nū-ī, *B.*
Bion, bī′ŏn, *C.*
Birket-el-Keroon *or* **-Keroun**, bẽr-kĕt′ĕl-kȧ-rōōn′, *M.*
Birmingham, bẽr′mĭng-ȧm, *M.*
Biscay, bĭs′kā, *M.*
Bismarck, bĭz′märk, *M.*
Bithiah, bĭ-thī′ȧ, *B.*
Bithyni, bĭ-thī′nī, *C.*
Bithynia, bĭ-thĭn′ĭ-ȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Bituitus, bĭt′ū-ĭ′tŭs, *C.*
Blanc, Mont, môn blôN, *or* **Mount Blanc**, mount blăngk, *M.*
Blenheim, blĕn′ĭm; *G.* **Blindheim**, blĭnt′hĭm, *M.*
Bligh, blī, *M.*
Blizard, blĭz′ẽrd, *M.*
Bloemen, blōō′men, *M.*
Blois, blwȧ, *M.*
Blondel, blôN′dĕl′, *M.*
Blount, blŭnt, *M.*
Blücher, blōō′kẽr; *G.* **blų′kẽr**, *M.*
Boadicea, bō-ȧ-dĭ′sē-ȧ, *C.*
Boanerges, bō′ȧ-nẽr′jēz, *B.*
Boaz, bō′ăz, *B.*
Bobadilla, bō-bȧ-dēl′yȧ, *M.*
Bocage, bō′käzh′, *M.*
Boccaccio, bōk-kät′chō; *F.* **Boccace**, bōk′käs′, *M.*
Bodin, bō′dăN′, *M.*
Bœotia, bē-ō′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Boerhaave, bōr′hāv; *D.* **bōōr-hä′vē**, *M.*
Boethia, bō′ē-thĭ′ȧ, *C.*
Boethius, bō-ē′thĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Boethus, bō-ē′thŭs, *C.*
Boglio, bōl′yō, *M.*
Bogota, bō-gō-tä′, *M.*
Bohemia, bō-hē′mĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Böhme, bē′me, *or* **Böhm**, bēm, *M.*
Boileau, boi′lō; *F.* bwä′lō′, *M.*
Boisé, boi′zā; *F.* bwä′zā′, *M.*
Bois le Duc, bwä′ lē dųk′, *M.*
Boissy, bwä′sē′, *M.*
Bojardo *or* **Bardo**, bō-yär′dō, *M.*
Bokaka, bō-kä′kȧ, *M.*
Bokumbi, bō-kōōm′bē, *M.*
Bokhara, bōk-ä′rȧ, *or* **Bucharia**, bū-kā′rĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Boleyn, bōōl′ĭn, *M.*
Bolingbroke, bōl′ĭng-brōōk, *formerly* bōōl′ĭng-brōōk, *M.*
Bolivar, bōl-ĭ-vär′; *Sp.* bō-lē′vär, *M.*
Bolivia, bō-lĭv′ĭ-ȧ; *Sp.* bō-lē′vē-ä, *M.*
Bolobo, bō′lō-bō, *M.*
Bologna, bō-lōn′yȧ, *M.*
Bomo, bō′mō, *M.*
Bon ay, bōn-bā′, *M.*
Bomokandi, bō′mō-kän′dē, *M.*
Bonalya, bō-näl′yȧ, *M.*
Bonaparte, bō′nȧ-pärt; *It.* bō-nä-pär′tē, *M.*
Bonaventure, bŏn′ȧ-vĕn′tūr′, *M.*
Bonavista, bŏn-ȧ-vĭs′tȧ, *M.*
Bondeh, bŏn′dē, *M.*
Bonge, bŏŋ′gē, *M.*
Bonifaccio, bō-nē-fä′chō, *M.*
Bonifas, bō-nē′fȧ, *M.*
Bonzo, bŏn′zō, *M.*
Boodes, bō-ō′dēz, *C.*
Boom, bōm, *M.*
Bootan, bōō-tän′, *M.*
Bootes, bō-ō′tēz, *C.*
Bor, bẽr, *N.*
Bordeaux, bôr′dō′, *M.*
Boreas, bō′rē-ȧs, *C.*
Borghese, bôr-gā′zā, *M.*
Borghild, bôrg′hĭld, *N.*
Borgia, bôr′jȧ, *M.*
Borgne, bôrn, *M.*
Bori, bō′rē, *N.*
Borneo, bôr′nē-ō, *M.*
Bornoo, bôr-nōō′, *M.*
Borodino, bôr-ō-dē′nō, *M.*
Borromeo, bôr-rō-mā′ō, *M.*
Borromini, bôr-rō-mē′nē, *M.*
Borysthenes, bō-rĭs′thē-nēz, *C.*
Boscawen, bŏs′kȧ-wĕn, *M.*
Boscovich, bŏs′kō-vĭk, *M.*
Boshuanas, bŏsh′ū-ȧū′ȧz, *M.*
Bosnia, bŏz′nĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Bosporus, bŏs′pō-rŭs, *C.* & *M.*
Bosquet, bōs′kā′, *M.*
Bosrah, bŏz′rȧ, *B.* & *M.*
Bossu, bō′sōō, *M.*
Bossuet, bŏs′sų′ā′ *or* bōs′swā′, *M.*
Botetourt, bŏt′ē-tŭrt, *M.*
Bothnia, bŏth′nĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Bothwell, bŏth′wĕl, *M.*
Böttiger, bĕt′tē-gẽr, *M.*
Botzen, bōt′sen, *M.*
Boucher, *E.* bou′chẽr; *F.* bōō′shā′, *M.*
Boudinot, bōō′dē-nŏt, *M.*
Boufiers, bōō′fïär′, *M.*
Bouillon, bōō′yôN′ *or* bōōl′yôN′, *M.*
Boulanger, bōō′lôN′zhā′, *M.*
Boulogne, bōō′lōn′; *F.* bōō′lōn′, *M.*
Bouraka, bōō-rä′kȧ, *M.*
Bourbon, bōōr′bŭn; *F.* bōōr′bôN′, *M.*
Bourcicault, bōōr-sē-kō′, *or* **Boucicault**, bōō-sē-kō′, *M.*
Bourdaloue, bōōr′dä′lōō′, *M.*
Bourg, bōōr, *M.*
Bourgeois, bōōr′zhwä′, *M.*
Bourges, bōōrzh, *M.*
Bourne, bōrn, *M.*
Bourrienne, bōō′rē-ĕn′, *M.*
Bouvier, bōō′vē-ā′; *F.* bōō′vē-ā′, *M.*
Bowdoin, bō′dĕn, *M.*
Bowles, bōlz, *M.*
Bowring, bou′rĭng, *M.*
Boyer, bwä′yā′, *M.*
Bozrah, bōz′rȧ, *B.*
Bozzaris *or* **Botzaris**, bōt′sä-rĭs; *popularly called* bōz-zär′ĭs, *M.*
Brabant, brä′bănt *or* brä-bänt′, *M.*
Braga, brä′gä, *M.*
Bragança, brä-gän′sä, *M.*
Bragi, brä′gĭ, *N.*
Brahe, brä *or* brä; *Dan.* brä′e, *M.*
Brahm, brän, *M.*
Brahma, brä′mä, *H.*
Brahma, brä′mä, *M.*
Brahmapootra, brä′mä-pōō′trȧ, *M.*
Brandenburg, brăn′den-bẽrg; *G.* brän′den-bōōrg, *M.*
Brandt, brănt, *M.*
Brasidas, brăs′ĭ-dȧs, *C.*
Brasidea, brăs′ĭ-dē′ȧ; **Brasidia**, brăs′ĭ-dĭ′ȧ, *C.*
Braunsberg, brounss′bẽrg, *M.*
Brazil, brȧ-zĭl′; *Pg.* brä-zēl′, *M.*
Brazos, brä′zōs, *M.*
Brazza, brät′sä, *M.*
Brazzaville, brăz′zȧ-vēl′, *M.*
Breadalbane, brĕd-ăl′bŭn, *M.*
Brechin, brĕk′ĭn, *M.*
Brecon, brĕk′ŭn, *M.*
Breda, brā-dä′, *M.*
Breidablick, brī′dȧ-blĭk, *N.*
Bremen, brĕm′en *or* brä′men, *M.*
Bremer, brē′mẽr, *M.*
Bremerhaven, brä′mẽr-hä′fen, *M.*
Brescia, brĕsh′ē-ȧ, *M.*
Breslau, brĕs′lou, *M.*
Bretagne, brē′tän′, *M.*
Breton, brĭt′ŭn, *M.*
Briareus, brĭ-ā′rē-ŭs *or* brĭ′ȧ-rŭs, *C.*
Brienne, brē′ĕn′, *M.*
Brighton, brĭ′tŭn, *M.*
Brindisi, brĕn-dē′sē, *M.*
Brisæus, brĭ-sē′ŭs, *C.*
Brissot, brē′sō′, *M.*
Britain, brĭt′n, *M.*
Britanni, brĭ-tăn′nī, *C.*
Britannia, brĭ-tăn′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Britones, brĭt′ō-nēz *or* brĭ-tō′nēz, *C.*
Brittany, brĭt′tȧ-nĭ, *M.*
Broglie, brō′y′, *M.*
Brono, brō′nō, *N.*
Brontë, brŏn′tē, *M.*
Brookline, brōōk′lĭn, *M.*
Brooklyn, brōōk′lĭn, *M.*

Brough, brŭf, *M.*
Brougham, brōō′ăm, *M.*
Broughton, brou′tŭn, *M.*
Brucker, brōōk′ĕr, *M.*
Brugsa, brōō′jĕz *or* bryzh, *M.*
Brühl, bryl, *M.*
Brumoy, brōō′mwä″, *M.*
Brundusium, brŭn-dū′zhĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Brunel, bry′nĕl″, *M.*
Brunelleschi, brōō-nĕl-lĕs′kē, *M.*
Brunet, bry′nā″, *M.*
Brünn, brŭn; *G.* brʏn, *M.*
Brunswick, brŭnz′wĭk; *G.* **Braunschweig**, broun′shvĭg, *M.*
Brussels, brŭs′selz; *F.* **Bruxelles**, bry′sĕl″, *M.*
Brutii, bry′shĭ-ĭ, *or* **Bruttii**, brŭt′-tĭ-ĭ, *C.*
Brutus, bry′tŭs, *C.*
Bruyn, broin, *M.*
Brynhild, brĭn′hĭld, *N.*
Bubastis, bū-bās′tĭs, *C. & E.*
Bucephalus, bū-sĕf′ă-lŭs, *C.*
Buch, bōōk, *M.*
Buchan, bŭk′an, *M.*
Buchanan, bŭk-ăn′an, *M.*
Bucharest, bū′kȧ-rĕst″, *M.*
Buckingham, bŭk′ĭng-am, *M.*
Buda, bū′dȧ; *Hungarian* bōō-dō″, *M.*
Buddha, brd′dȧ, *H.*
Budweis, bōōd′vĭs, *M.*
Buena Vista, bū′nȧ vĭs′tȧ, *M.*
Buen Ayre, bwĕn ĭ′rā, *M.*
Buenos Ayres, bō′nŭs ā′rĭz; *Sp.* bwā′nŏs ĭ′rĕs, *M.*
Buffon, bŭf′ŭn; *F.* bōōf′fōn″, *M.*
Bug, Bog, *or* **Boug**, bōōg, *M.*
Buhabo, bū-hā′bō, *M.*
Bukangai, bū-kăng′gī, *M.*
Bulgaria, bŏŏl-gā′rĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Bulwer, bŏŏl′wĕr, *M.*
Bumba, bōōm′bȧ, *M.*
Bumbembe, bōōm-bĕm′be, *M.*
Buncombe, bŭnk′ŭm, *M.*
Bundelcund, bŭn′dĕl-kŭnd″, *M.*
Bunga, bōōg′gȧ, *M.*
Bunsen, bōōn′sen, *M.*
Bunzlau, bōōnts′lou, *M.*
Buonarotti, bō-ō′nȧ-rō′tē, *M.*
Burdwan, bŭrd′wăn, *M.*
Burg, bĕrg; *G.* bōōrg, *M.*
Bürger, bʏr′gĕr, *M.*
Burghley, Burleigh, bĕr′lĭ, *M.*
Burgk, bōōrk, *M.*
Burgos, bōōr′gŏs, *M.*
Burgoyne, bĕr-goin″, *M.*
Burgundy, bĕr′gŭn-dĭ, *M.*
Burleigh = BURGHLEY.
Burlington, bĕr′lĭng-tŭn, *M.*
Burrampoor, bŭr-răm-pōōr″, *M.*
Bury, bĕr′rĭ, *M.*
Busching, bŭ′shĭng, *M.*
Busiris, bū-sī′rĭs, *C. & E.*
Bussange, bŭs-sănʹge, *M.*
Bussera, bŭs-sā′rȧ, *M.*
Busuama, bōō′ō-sā′mȧ, *M.*
Byssatis, bĭs-sā′tĭs, *C.*
Byzhe, bĭsh, *M.*
Byzacium, bĭ-zā′shĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Byzantium, bĭ-zăn′shĭ-ŭm, *C. & M.*

C.

Caanthus, kā-ăn′thŭs, *C.*
Cabet, kā′bā″, *M.*
Cabinda, kȧ-bĭn′dȧ, *M.*
Cabot, kăb′ŭt; *It.* **Caboto**, kä-bō′tō, *M.*
Cabrera, kä-brā′rä, *M.*
Cabul, kȧ′bŭl, *B.*
Cabul, Cabool, *or* **Kabul**, kȧ-bŭl′ *or* kä-bōōl′, *M.*
Cabyle, kăb′ĭ-lē *or* kȧ-bī′lē, *C.*
Caceres, kä′thā-rĕs, *M.*
Cadiz, kā′dĭz; *Sp.* kä′dĕth, *M.*
Cadmea, kăd-mē′ȧ; **Cadmeis**, -ĭs, *C.*
Cadogan, kȧ-dō′gan, *M.*
Cadoudal, kä′dōō′dăl″, *M.*
Caduceus, kȧ-dū′shē-ŭs, *C.*
Cæcilia, sē-sĭl′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Cæciliana, sē-sĭl′ĭ-ā″nȧ, *C.*
Cæcilius, sē-sĭl′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Cædmon, kăd′mŭn, *M.*
Cælius, sē′lĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Cæn, kŏn, *M.*
Cæneus, sē′nē-ŭs *or* sē′nŭs, *C.*
Cæsar, sē′zĕr, *B. & C.*
Cæsarea, sĕs′ȧ-rē″ȧ, *B. & C.*
Cæsario, sē-sā′rĭ-ō, *C.*
Cæsarodunum, sĕs′ȧ-rō-dū′nŭm, *C.*
Cæsaromagus, sĕs′ȧ-rŏm′ȧ-gŭs, *C.*
Cæyx, sē′ĭks, *C.*
Cagliari, kăl′yä-rē, *M.*
Cagliostro, kăl-yŏs′trō, *M.*
Cahawba, kȧ-hą′bȧ, *M.*
Cahir *or* **Caher**, kȧ′hĕr *or* kâr, *M*
Caiaphas, kā′yȧ-făs, *B.*
Cain, kān, *B.*
Cainan, kā′ĭ-nan, *B.*
Cairngorm, kārn-gôrm″, *M.*
Cairns, kārnz, *M.*
Cairo, *U. S.*, kār′ō; *Egypt*, kĭ′rō, *M.*
Caius, kā′yŭs, *C.*; kēz, *M.*
Calabria, kȧ-lā′brĭ-ȧ, *C.*; kȧ-lā″-brĭ-ȧ *or* kä-lä′brĭ-ä, *M.*
Calais, kăl′ā-ĭs, *C.*; kăl′ĭs; *F.* kă′-lā″, *M.*
Calamis, kăl′ȧ-mĭs, *C.*
Calamy, kăl′ȧ-mĭ, *M.*
Calatayud, kä-lä-tä-yōōd″, *M.*
Calcasieu, kăl′kȧ-shōō, *M.*
Calcutta, kăl-kŭt′tȧ, *M.*
Caldea, kăl-dē′ȧ, *B.*
Caldees, kăl′dēz, *B.*
Calderon, kăl-dā-rōn″, *M.*
Caleb, kā′lĕb, *B.*
Caledones, kȧ-lē-dō′nēz, *C.*
Caledonia, kăl″ē-dō′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Calhoun, kăl-hōōn″, *M.*
Calicut, kăl′ĭ-kŭt, *M.*
California, kăl-ĭ-fôr′nĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Caligula, kȧ-lĭg′ŭ-lȧ, *C.*
Callao, kăl-lī′ō *or* kăl-yä′ō, *M.*
Callicrates, kăl-lĭk′rȧ-tēz, *C.*
Callicratidas, kăl″lĭ-krăt′ĭ-dȧs, *C.*
Calligenes, kăl-lĭj′ē-nēz, *C.*
Callimachus, kăl-lĭm′ȧ-kŭs, *C.*
Callimedes, kăl″lĭ-mē′dēz, *C.*
Callimedon, kăl-lĭm′ē-dŏn, *C.*
Calliope, kăl-lī′ō-pē, *C.*
Callirrhoe, kăl-lĭr′ō-ē, *C.*
Calliste, kăl-lĭs′tē, *C.*
Callisthenes, kăl-lĭs′thē-nēz, *B.*
Callisto, kăl-lĭs′tō, *C.*
Callistratus, kăl-lĭs′trā-tŭs, *C.*
Calmet, kăl′mĕt; *F.* kăl′mā″, *M.*
Calne, kăn, *M.*
Calpurnius, kăl-pĕr′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Caltagirone, kăl-tă-jē-rō″nā, *M.*
Calvados, kăl-vä-dōs″, *M.*
Calvary, kăl′vȧ-rĭ, *B.*
Calvert, kăl′vĕrt, *M.*
Calydon, kăl′ĭ-dŏn, *C.*
Calydonius, kăl″ĭ-dō′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Calypso, kȧ-lĭp′sō, *C.*
Camanche, kȧ-măn′chē, *M.*
Camarina, kăm″ȧ-rī′nȧ : **-ne**, -nē, *C.*
Cambacérès, kŏn″bȧ″sā′rĕs″, *M.*
Cambaules, kăm-bą′lēz, *C.*
Cambay, kăm-bā″, *M.*
Cambodia, kăm-bō′dĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Cambrai, kŏn′brā″, *M.*
Cambria, kăm′brĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Cambridge, kām′brĭj, *M.*
Cambronne, kŏn′brŭn″, *M.*
Cambyses, kăm-bī′sēz, *C. & E.*
Camera, kăm′ē-rȧ, *C.*
Camerinum, kăm″ē-rī′nŭm, *C.*
Cameron, kăm′ē-rŭn, *M.*
Camilla, kȧ-mĭl′lȧ, *C.*
Camoens, kȧ-mō″ĕnz *or* kăm′ō-ĕnz; *Pg.* kä-mō″ĕns, *M.*
Camorondo, kăm″ō-rŏn′dō, *M.*
Campagna, kăm-pănʹyȧ, *M.*
Campan, kŏn′pŏn″, *M.*
Campania, kăm-pā′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Campeachy, kăm-pē′chē; *Mexico*, **Campeche**, kämi-pā′chā, *M.*
Campbell, kăm′el *or* kăm′bel, *M.*
Cana, kā′nȧ, *B. & C.*
Canaan, kā′nan *or* kā′nă-an, *B.*
Canada, kănʹȧ-dȧ, *M.*
Canajoharie, kăn-ă-jō-hār′rĭ, *M.*
Canandaigua, kăn-an-dā′gwä, *M.*
Canara, kȧn′ȧ-rȧ, *M.*
Canaries, kȧ-nā′rēz, *M.*
Canaveral, kȧ-năv′ĕr-al, *M.*
Candace, kăn′dȧ-sē, *B. & C.*
Candahar *or* **Kandahar**, kăn′dä-här″, *M.*
Candaules, kăn-dą′lēz, *C.*
Candia, kăn′dĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Cannes, kăn, *M.*
Canopus, kȧ-nō′pŭs, *C.*
Canova, kä-nō′vä, *M.*
Canrobert, kŏn′rō″bār″, *M.*
Cantabria, kăn-tā′brĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Cantal, kŏn′tăl″, *M.*
Canterbury, kănʹtĕr-bĕr-ĭ, *M.*
Canton, *China*, kăn-tŏn″; *C. S.*, kănʹ-tŭn, *M.*
Canusium, kȧ-nū′shĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Canute, kȧ-nūt″, *M.*
Capefigue, kăp′fēg″, *M.*
Capernaum, kȧ-pĕr′nā-ŭm, *B.*
Capet, kā′pĕt; *F.* kă′pā″, *M.*
Capitolinus, kăp′ĭ-tō-lī′nŭs, *C.*
Capitolium, kăp-ĭ-tō′lĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Capo d'Istria, kä′pō dĭs′trē-ä, *M.*
Cappadocia, kăp-pȧ-dō′shĭ-ȧ, *B. & C.*
Capraria, kȧ-prā′rĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Caprea, kă′prē-ȧ, *C.*
Capri, kă′prē, *M.*
Capua, kăp′ŭ-ȧ, *C.*; kŭ′pōō-ä, *M.*
Caracalla, kăr′ȧ-kălʹlȧ, *C.*
Caracas, kȧ-rā′kas, *M.*
Caracci *or* **Carracci**, kä-rät′chē, *M.*
Caractacus, kȧ-răk′tȧ-kŭs, *C.*
Caradoc, kȧ-răd′ŏk, *M.*
Caravaggio, kä-rä-vädʹjō, *M.*
Carcassonne, kär′kȧs′sŭn″, *M.*
Cardenas, kär-dā′nȧs, *M.*
Cardia, kär′dĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Cardiff *or* **Caerdiff**, kär′dĭf, *M.*
Cardigan, kär′dĭ-gan, *M.*
Cardona, kär-dō′nȧ, *M.*
Caria, kā′rĭ-ȧ, *B. & C.*
Caribbean Sea, kăr′ĭb-bē″an sē″, *M.*
Caribbees, kăr′ĭb-bēz, *M.*
Carinæ, kȧ-rī′nē, *C.*
Carinthia, kȧ-rĭn′thĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Carlisle, kär-lĭl″, *M.*
Carlsbad *or* **Karlsbad**, kärls′băt, *M.*
Carlscrona, kärls-krōō′nȧ, *M.*
Carlsruhe *or* **Karlsruhe**, kärls′rōō-e, *M.*
Carlyle, kär-lĭl′, *M.*
Carmania, kär-mā′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Carmel, kär′mel, *B.*
Carnatic, kär-năt′ĭk, *M.*
Carnea, kär′nē-ȧ, *C.*
Carneia, kär-nē′yȧ, **Carnia**, kär-nĭ′ȧ, *or* **Carnea**, kär-nē′ȧ, *C.*
Carniola, kär-nĭ-ō′lȧ; *G.* **Krain**, krīn, *M.*
Carnot, kär′nō″, *M.*
Carolina, kăr-ō-lī′nȧ, *M.*
Carolus, kăr′ō-lŭs, *C.*; **Charles**, *M.*
Carondelet, kȧ-rŏn′de-lĕt, *M.*
Carpathian, kär-pā′thĭ-an, *M.*
Carpathus, kär′pȧ-thŭs, *C.*
Carpentier, kär′pŏn″tē-ā″, *M.*
Carrara, kär-rä′rä, *M.*
Cartagena *or* **Carthagena**, kär-tȧ-jē″nȧ; *Sp.* kär-tä-hā″nä, *M.*
Cartago, kär-tā′gō, *M.*
Carteret, kär′tĕr-ĕt, *M.*
Carthage, kär′thĭj, *M.*
Carthago, kär-thā′gō, *C.*
Carya, kă′rĭ-ȧ; **Caryæ**, kă′rĭ-ē, *C.*

Caryatæ, kăr′ĭ-ā′tē, *C.*
Caryatides, kăr′ĭ-ăt′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Casale, kä-sā′lē, *C.*; kä-sä′lä, *M.*
Casanova, kä-sä-nō′vä, *M.*
Casaubon, kä-sa′bŭn, *M.*
Caserta, kä-zär′tä, *M.*
Cashmere, kăsh-mēr′, *M.*
Casimir, käs′ē-mēr, *M.*
Caspian, käs′pĭ-an, *M.*
Cassandra, käs-săn′drä, *C.*
Cassel *or* **Kassel**, käs′sĕl, *M.*
Cassia, käs′shä, *C.*
Cassine, käs-sī′nē, *M.*
Cassiodorus, käs′shĭ-ō-dō′rŭs, *C.*
Cassiope, käs-sī′ō-pē, *or* **Cassiopeia**, käs′shĭ-ō-pē′ä, *C.*
Cassivelaunus, käs′sĭ-vē-lą′nŭs, *C.*
Castalia, käs-tā′lĭ-ä, *C.*
Castiglione, käs-tēl-yō′nā, *M.*
Castile, käs-tēl′ ; *Sp.* **Castilla**, käs-tēl′yä, *M.*
Castlereagh, käs′ĭ-rā′, *M.*
Castor, käs′tŏr, *B.* & *C.*
Castres, käst′r, *M.*
Catalani, kä-tä-lä′nē, *M.*
Catalonia, kăt′ä-lō′nĭ-ä; *Sp.* **Cataluña**, kä-tä-lōon′yä, *M.*
Catania, kä-tä′nē-ä, *M.*
Catawba, kä-tą′bä, *M.*
Catilina, kăt′ĭ-lī′nä, *C.*; **Catiline**, kăt′ĭ-lĭn, *M.*
Catilus, kä-tīl′ŭs, *or* **Catilus**, kăt′ĭ-lŭs, *C.*
Cato, kā′tō, *C.*
Cattaraugus, kăt′tä-rą′gŭs, *M.*
Cattaro, kät′tä-rō, *M.*
Cattegat *or* **Kattegat**, kăt′tē-gät′, *M.*
Catullus, kä-tŭl′ŭs, *C.*
Catulus, kăt′ū-lŭs, *C.*
Caucasus, ką′kä-sŭs, *C.* & *M.*
Caulaincourt, kō′lăn′kōor′, *M.*
Cavalgnac, kä′vän′yäk′, *M.*
Cavalieri, käv-ä-lē-ā′rē, *M.*
Cavan, *F.*, kă′vŏn′ ; *Ir.*, käv′an, *M.*
Cavendish, käv′en-dĭsh, *or* **Candish**, kăn′dĭsh, *M.*
Cavour, kä-vōor′, *M.*
Cawnpoor, kąn′pōor′, *M.*
Caxamarca, kä-hä-mär′kä, *M.*
Cayenne, kī-yĕn′ *or* kī-ĕn′, *M.*
Cayes, kā, *M.*
Caylus, kā-lüs′, *M.*
Cayuga, kä-yōō′gä, *M.*
Cazenovia, kăz′ĕn-ō′vĭ-ä, *M.*
Cecchi, chĕk′kē, *M.*
Cecil, sēs′ĭl *or* sĕs′ĭl, *M.*
Cecilius, sē-sĭl′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Cecropia, sē-krō′pĭ-ä, *C.*
Cecrops, sē′krŏps, *C.*
Cedron, sē′drŏn, *B.*
Cefalu, chĕf-ä-lōō′, *M.*
Celadon, sĕl′ä-dŏn ; **Celadus**, sĕl′ä-dŭs, *C.*
Celænæ, sē-lē′nē ; **Celæno**, -nō, *C.*
Celebes, sĕl′ē-bēz, *M.*
Celle, tsĕl′le, *or* **Zell**, tsĕl, *M.*
Cellini, chĕl-lē′nē, *M.*
Cenchrea, sĕn′krē-ä, *B.*
Cenchreæ, sĕn′krē-ē, *C.*
Cenchreis, sĕn-krē′ĭs, *C.*
Cenci, chĕn′chē, *M.*
Cenis, sĕn′ĭs *or* sē-nē′, *M.*
Centauri, sĕn-tą′rĭ, *C.*
Centlivre, sĕnt-lē′vĕr *or* -lĭv′ĕr, *M.*
Centumviri, sĕn-tŭm′vĭ-rī, *C.*
Ceos, sē′ŏs, *C.*
Cephalæ, sĕf′ä-lē, *C.*
Cephalonia, sĕf′ä-lō′nĭ-ä, *C.* & *M.*; *It.* chĕf-ä-lō′nē-ä, *M.*
Cephas, sē′făs, *B.*
Ceram, sē-răm′ ; *Pg.* sĕr-roun′, *M.*
Ceraunia, sē-rą′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Cerberus, sĕr′bē-rŭs, *C.*
Cerceis, sĕr-sē′ĭs, *C.*
Cercyra, sĕr-sī′rä, *C.*
Ceres, sē′rēz, *C.*
Cerigo, chĕr′ē-gō, *M.*
Cervantes Saavedra, sĕr-vän′tĕz sä-vē′drä, *M.*
Cervera, thĕr-vā′rä, *M.*
Cervia, chĕr′vĭ-ä, *M.*
Cesar, sē′zĕr, *B.*
Cesarea, sĕs′ä-rē′ä ; **C. Philippi**, fĭ-lĭp′pī, *B.*
Cesari, chä′zä-rē, *M.*
Cesena, chā-sā′nä, *M.*
Cetema, sē-tā′mä, *M.*
Cetius, sē′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Ceus, sē′ŭs, *C.*
Ceuta, sŭ′tä; *Sp.* thä′ōō-tä, *M.*
Cevennes, sā′vĕn′, *M.*
Ceylon, sē-lŏn′ *or* sĭ-lŏn′, *M.*
Chad, **Tchad**, *or* **Tschad**, chäd, *M.*
Chæreas, kē′rē-as, *B.* & *C.*
Chæronea, kĕr′ō-nē′ä, *C.*
Chagres, chä′grĕs, *M.*
Chalcæa, **Chalcea**, kăl-sē′ä, *C.*
Chalcedon, kăl-sē′dŏn, *C.*
Chalcedonia, kăl′sē-dō′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Chalcidene, kăl′sĭ-dē′nē, *C.*
Chalcidice, kăl-sĭd′ĭ-sē, *C.*
Chaldæa, kăl-dē′ä, *C.*; **Chaldea**, kăl-dē′ä, *B.*
Chaleur, shä-lēr′, *M.*
Chalmers, chăl′mĕrz ; *Scot.*, chą′-mĕrz, *M.*
Chalons, shä′lôn′, *M.*
Chalybes, kăl′ĭ-bēz, *C.*
Chambaud, shôn′bō′, *M.*
Chambertin, shôn′bĕr′tăn′, *M.*
Chambéry, shôn′bā′rē′, *M.*
Chambord, shôn′bōr′, *M.*
Chambray *or* **-brai**, shôn′brā′, *M.*
Chamisso, shä′mĭs′sō, *M.*
Chamouni, shä′mōō′nē′, *M.*
Champagne, shăm-pān′ ; *F.* shôn′-pän′, *M.*
Champlain, shăm-plān′, *M.*
Champollion, shăm-pōl′lē-ŭn *or* shôn′pōl′yôn′, *M.*
Chamuhongo, chä-mōō-hŏng′gō, *M.*
Chanaan, kā′năn *or* kā′nā-an, *B.*
Chandeleur, shăn-dē-lōor′, *M.*
Chandernagore, shän′dĕr-nä-gōr′, *M.*
Changarnier, shôn′gär′nē-ā′, *M.*
Chantilly, shän-tĭl′lē ; *F.* shôn′tē′-yē′ *or* shôn′tē′yē′, *M.*
Chantrey, chän′trĭ, *M.*
Chany *or* **Tchany**, chä′nē, *M.*
Chaon, kā′ŏn, *C.*
Chaonia, kā-ō′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Chapa, kä′pä, *C.*
Chapala, chä′pä′lä, *M.*
Chaptal, shăp′tăl′, *M.*
Chapultepec, chä-pōōl′tä-pĕk′, *M.*
Charashim, kăr′ä-shĭm; **Charasim**, kăr′ä-sĭm, *B.*
Charea, kä′rē-ä, *B.*
Charente, shä′rônt′, *M.*
Chares, kā′rēz, *C.*
Charicles, kăr′ĭ-klēz, *C.*
Charidamus, kăr′ĭ-dā′mŭs, *C.*
Charimenes, kä-rĭm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Chariton, kăr′ĭ-tŏn, *C.*; chär′ĭ-tŭn, *M.*
Charlemagne, shär′le-mān; *F.* shärl′-män′, *M.*
Charlevoix, shär′le-vwä′ *or* shärl′-vwä′, *M.*
Charmadas, kär′mä-dŏs *or* kär-mā′-dŏs, *C.*
Charmides, kär′mĭ-dēz, *C.*
Charmione, kär-mī′ō-nē, *C.*
Charon, kā′rŏn, *C.*
Charoneum, kăr′ō-nē′ŭm, *or* **Charonium**, kăr′ō-nĭ′ŭm, *C.*
Charops, kā′rŏps, *or* **Charopes**, kăr′-ō-pēz, *C.*
Chartres, shärt′r, *M.*
Charybdis, kä-rĭb′dĭs, *C.*
Chastel *or* **Chatel**, shä′tĕl′, *M.*
Chastelet, shät′lā′, *M.*
Chateaubriand, shä′tō′brē′ōn′, *M.*
Chateaubriant, shä′tō′brē′ôn′, *M.*
Chateaudun, shä′tō′dœ̆n′, *M.*
Chateauroux, shä′tō′rōō′, *M.*
Chatellerault, shä′tĕl′rō′, *M.*
Chatham, chăt′am, *M.*
Chattahooche, chăt′tä-hōō′chē, *M.*
Chattanooga, chăt′tä-nōō′gä, *M.*
Chaulnes, shōn, *M.*
Chaumont, *France*, shō′mōn′; *N. Y.* shō-nō′, *M.*
Chautauqua, shō-tą′kwä, *M.*
Chauvin, shō′văn′, *M.*
Chazy, shāz-ē′, *M.*
Chebar, kē′bär, *B.*
Chedoriaomer, kĕd′ōr-lā′ō-mēr, *B.*
Cheltenham, chĕlt′nŭm, *M.*
Chemnitz, kĕm′nĭts, *M.*
Chemosh, kē′mŏsh, *B.*
Chemung, shē-mŭng′, *M.*
Chenaanah, kē-nā′ä-nä, *B.*
Chenango, shē-năng′gō, *M.*
Chenaniah, kĕn′ä-nī′ä, *B.*
Cheopes, kē′ō-pēz, *C.*
Cheops, kē′ŏps, *C.*, *E.*, & *M.*
Cheran, kē′răn, *B.*
Cheraw, chē-rą′, *M.*
Cherbourg, shĕr′bĕrg *or* shĕr′bōōr′, *M.*
Chernigov *or* **Tchernigov**, chĕr-nē-gōv′, *M.*
Cherokee, chĕr′ō-kē′, *M.*
Cherso, kĕr′sō, *M.*
Chersonesus, kĕr′sō-nē′sŭs, *C.*
Cherub, kē′rŭb, *B.*
Chesalon, kĕs′ä-lŏn, *B.*
Chesapeake, chĕs′ä-pēk, *M.*
Chesed, kē′sĕd, *B.*
Chesuncook, chē-sŭn′kōok, *M.*
Chethiim, kē-thī′ĭm, *B.*
Chettiim, kĕt′tĭ-ĭm, *B.*
Chevalier, shĕ-vä′lē-ā′, *M.*
Cheviot, chĭv′ĕ-ŭt, *M.*
Cheyenne, shī′ĕn′, *M.*
Cheyne, chān *or* chīn, *M.*
Chiapas, chē-ä′pä, *M.*
Chiari, kē-ä′rē, *M.*
Chiavari, kē-ä′vä-rē, *M.*
Chicago, shē-ką′gō, *M.*
Chichester, chĭch′es-tĕr, *M.*
Chickahominy, chĭk′ä-hŏm′ĭ-nĭ, *M.*
Chickamauga, chĭk′ä-mą′gä, *M.*
Chickasaw, chĭk′ä-są, *M.*
Chicopee, chĭk-ō-pē′, *M.*
Chicot, shē′kō, *M.*
Chieti, kē-ā′tē, *M.*
Chihuahua, chē-wä′wä, *M.*
Childebert, chĭl′de-bĕrt; *F.* shēl′de-bār′, *M.*
Childeric, chĭl′dĕr-ĭk; *F.* **Childéric**, shēl′dā′rēk′, *M.*
Chili, chĭl′ĭ; *Sp.* **Chile**, chē′lā, *M.*
Chilion, kĭ-lī′ŏn, *B.*
Chilius, kĭl′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Chillicothe, chĭl-ĭ-kŏth′ē, *M.*
Chillon, shē′yôn′ *or* shĭl′lŭn, *M.*
Chilo, kī′lō, *C.*
Chiloe, kē-lō-ā′, *M.*
Chilperic, chĭl′pĕr-ĭk; *F.* **Chilpéric**, shēl′pā′rēk′, *M.*
Chimæra, kĭ-mē′rä, *C.*
Chimborazo, chĭm′bō-rä′zō ; *Sp.* chēm-bō-rä′thō, *M.*
Chimera, kĭm′ē-rä, *C.*
Chimerium, kĭ-mē′rĭ-ŭm, *C.*
China, chī′nä, *M.*
Chinko, chĕŋ′kō, *M.*
Chinnereth, kĭn′nē-rĕth, *B.*
Chinneroth, kĭn′nē-rŏth, *B.*
Chinte, chēn′tā, *M.*
Chios, kī′ŏs, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*
Chippenham, chĭp′nŭm, *M.*
Chippewa, chĭp′pē-wä; **Chippeway** chĭp′pē-wā, *M.*
Chiquitos, chē-kē′tōs, *M.*
Chiriqui, chē′rē′kē′, *M.*
Chirodamas, kī-rŏd′ä-mas, *C.*
Chiron, kī′rŏn, *C.*
Chiselhurst, chĭz′el-hûrst, *M.*
Chisholm, chĭz′ŭm, *M.*
Chisleu, kĭs′lū, *B.*

Chiswick, chĭz′ĭk, *M.*
Chitambos, chĭ-tām′bōs, *M.*
Chitone, kĭ-tō′nē, *C.*
Chittagong, chĭt′tă-gŏng, *M.*
Chittim, kĭt′tĭm, *B.*
Chios, klō′ŏs, *B. & C.*
Chlopicki, klō-pĭt′skē, *M.*
Chloris, klō′rĭs, *C.*
Choctaw, chŏk′tŏ, *M.*
Choiseul, shwä′zŭl′, *M.*
Choisy, shwä′zē′, *M.*
Cholmondely, chŭm′lĭ, *M.*
Choloe, kŏl′ō-ē, *C.*
Chorazin, kō-rā′zĭn, *B.*
Chowan, chō-wän′, *M.*
Chremes, krē′mēz, *C.*
Christ, krīst, *B.*
Christiana, krĭs′tĭ-ăn′ä, *M.*
Christiania, krĭs′tē-ā′nē-ä, *M.*
Christiansand, krĭs′tĭ-ăn-sănd′, *M.*
Christianstad, krĭs′tĭ-ăn-städ′, *M.*
Christine, krēs-tēn′; *Sw. also* krĭs-tē′nē, *M.*
Christopherus, krĭs-tŏf′ō-rŭs, *C.*
Chromia, krō′mĭ-ä *or* krō-mī′ä, *C.*
Chronos, krō′nŏs *or* krō′nŏs, *C.*
Chrysogenes, krĭ-sŏj′ē-nēz, *C.*
Chrysogonus, krĭ-sŏg′ō-nŭs, *C.*
Chrysostomus, krĭ-sŏs′tō-mŭs, *C.*; **Chrysostom**, krĭs′ŏs-tŭm, *M.*
Chthonia, thō′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Chuapa, chōō-ä′pä, *M.*
Chub, chŭb, *B.*
Chuquisaca, chōō-kē-sä′kä, *M.*
Chur, *India*, chōōr; *Switzerland*, kōōr, *or* **Coire**, kwär, *M.*
Cicero, sĭs′ē-rō, *C.*
Cienfuegos, sē-ĕn-fwā′gōs, *M.*
Cilicia, sĭ-lĭsh′ĭ-ä, *B. & C.*
Cimabus, chē-mä-bōō′ä, *M.*
Cimarron, sĭm-mă-rōn′, *M.*
Cimmeri, sĭm-mē′rī; **Cimmerii**, -rĭ-ī; **Cimmerium**, -rĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Cimmeria, sĭm′mē-rĭ′ă, *C.*
Cinalon, sĭn-ä-lō′ä, *M.*
Cinara, sĭn′ä-rä, *C.*
Cincinnati, sĭn′sĭn-nă′tē, *M.*
Cincinnatus, sĭn′sĭn-nā′tŭs, *C.*
Cinesias, sĭ-nē′shĭ-as, *C.*
Cinethon, sĭn′ē-thŏn, *C.*
Cingetorix, sĭn-jĕt′ō-rĭks, *C.*
Cingulum, sĭn′gū-lŭm, *C.*
Cinq Mars, săNk′ märs′, *M.*
Cinque Ports, sĭŋk pōrts, *M.*
Cintra, sĭn′trä *or* sĭn′trē, *M.*
Cipriani, chē-prē-ä′nē, *M.*
Circæum, sĕr-sē′ŭm, *C.*
Circars, sĕr′kärz, *M.*
Circassia, sĕr-kăsh′ĭ-ä, *M.*
Circe, sĕr′sē; **Circeii**, sĕr-sē′yī, *C.*
Cirencester, sĭs′ĕ-tĕr *or* sĭs′ĭs-tĕr, *M.*
Cisalpina, sĭs′ăl-pī′nä, *C.*
Citharon, sĭ-thē′rŏn, *C.*
Citheron, sĭth′ē-rŏn, *C.*
Citherus, sĭ-thē′rŭs, *C.*
Citiel, sĭsh′ĭ-ĕl′ĭ, *C.*
Citium, sĭsh′ĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Cittadella, chĭt-tä-dĕl′lä, *M.*
Ciudad Real, thē-ōō-dädʹ rā-ăl′, *M.*
Ciudad Rodrigo, thē-ōō-dädʹ rōd-rē′-gō, *M.*
Cius, sĭ′ŭs, *C.*
Civilla, sĭ-vĭ′lĭs, *C.*
Civita Vecchia, chē′vē-tä vĕk′kē-ä, *M.*
Clarus, klā′rŭs, *or* **Claros**, -rŏs, *C.*
Clauda, klą′dä, *B. & C.*
Claude, klâd; *F.* klōd, *M.*
Claudia, klą′dĭ-ä, *B.*
Claudianus, klą-dĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*; **Claudian**, klą′dĭ-ən, *M.*
Claudius, klą′dĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Clausel, klō′zĕl′, *M.*
Claverhouse, klāv′ĕr-ŭs *or* klāv′-ĕrs, *M.*
Claviger, klāv′ĭ-jĕr, *C.*
Cleanthes, klē-ăn′thēz, *C.*
Clearchus, klē-är′kŭs, *C.*
Cleea, klē-ē′ä, *or* **Cleia**, klē-ī′ä, *C.*
Clemens, klē′mĕnz, *C.*; **Clement**, klē′mĕnt, *M.*
Clement, klē′mĕnt, *B. & M.*
Cleomachus, klē-ŏm′ä-kŭs, *C.*
Cleombrotus, klē-ŏm′brō-tŭs, *C.*
Cleomedes, klē′ō-mē′dēz, *C.*
Cleomenes, klē-ŏm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Cleonæ, **Cleone**, klē-ō′nē, *C.*
Cleonica, klē′ō-nĭ′kä, *C.*
Cleopas, klē′ō-pas, *B.*
Cleopater, klē-ŏp′ä-tĕr, *C.*
Cleopatra, klē-ŏp′pä-trä; *classical pron.* klē-ŏp′ä-trä, *C.*
Cleophanes, klē-ŏf′ä-nēz, *C.*
Cleophas, klē′ō-fas, *B.*
Cleoptolemus, klē-ŏp-tŏl′ē-mŭs, *C.*
Cleopus, klē′ō-pŭs, *C.*
Cleostratus, klē-ŏs′trā-tŭs, *C.*
Clermont, *F.*, klĕr-mōN′; *U. S.*, klĕr-mŏnt′, *M.*
Cleves, klēvz; *G.* **Kleve**, klā′fe, *M.*
Clio, klī′ō, *C.*
Clisthenes, klĭs′thē-nēz, *C.*
Clitæ, klĭ′tē, *C.*
Cloaca, klō-ā′kä, *C.*
Cloacina, klō′ä-sī′nä, *C.*
Clodia, klō′dĭ-ä; **Clodius**, -dĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Cloe, klō′ē, *B.*
Cloelia, klē′lĭ-ä, *C.*
Clogher, klŏg′hĕr, *M.*
Clootz *or* **Cloots**, klōts, *M.*
Clotaire, klō′tăr′, *M.*
Clotho, klō′thō, *C.*
Clotilda, klō-tĭl′dä, *or* **Clotilde**, klō-tēld′, *M.*
Clovis, klō′vĭs, *M.*
Clowes, klouz, *M.*
Clusium, klū′shĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Clymene, klĭm′e-nē, *C.*
Clytemnestra, klĭt′ĕm-nĕs′trä, *C.*
Clytia, klĭsh′ĭ-ä, *C.*
Clytius, klĭsh′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Cnagia, nā′jĭ-ä, *C.*
Cnemides, nē-mĭ′dēz, *C.*
Cnemus, nē′mŭs, *C.*
Cneus, nē′ŭs, *C.*
Cnidus, nī′dŭs, *B. & C.*
Coblenz *or* **Koblenz**, kō′blĕnts, *M.*
Coburg, kō′bĕrg; *G.* kō′bōorg, *M.*
Cochabamba, kō-chä-bäm′bä, *M.*
Cochin China, kō′chĭn chĭ′nä, *M.*
Cochituate, kō-chĭt′ū-at, *M.*
Cochran, kŏk′ran, *M.*
Coclea, kŏk′klē, *C.*
Coclites, kŏk′lī-tēz, *C.*
Cocytus, kō-sĭ′tŭs, *C.*
Cœcilius, sē-sĭl′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Cœcus, sē′kŭs, *C.*
Cœsis, sē-ē′sĭs, *C.*
Cœhoorn, kōō′hŏrn, *M.*
Cœlesyria, sē′lē-sĭr′ĭ-ä, *B. & C.*
Cœlia, sē′lĭ-ä, *C.*
Cœlosyria = CŒLESYRIA, *C.*
Cœur de Lion, kẽr-de-lĭ′ŭn; *F.* kœr-de-lôN′, *M.*
Cognac, kōn′yăk′, *M.*
Cohahuila, kō-ä-wē′lä, *M.*
Cohoes, kō-hōz′, *M.*
Coimbra, kō-ēm′brä, *M.*
Coire, kwär; *G.* **Chur**, kōor, *M.*
Coja, kō′yä, *M.*
Coke, kōōk *or* kōk, *M.*
Colbert, kōl′bâr′, *M.*
Colcheis, kōl-kē′ĭs, *C.*
Colchester, kōl′ches-tĕr, *M.*
Coleraine, kōl-rān′, *M.*
Coleridge, kōl′rĭj, *M.*
Coligny *or* **Colignì**, kō′lēn′yē′or kō-lōn′yē, *M.*
Colima, kō-lē′mä, *M.*
Collatia, kōl-lā′shĭ-ä, *C.*
Collatinus, kōl′lă-tī′nŭs, *C.*
Colne, kōln, *M.*
Cologne, kō-lōn′; *G.* K'ln, kōln, *M.*
Colombia, kō-lŏm′bē-ä, *M.*
Colombo *or* **Columbo**, kō-lŭm′bō, *M.*
Colon, kō-lōn′, *M.*
Colonsa, kōl′ŏn-sä, *or* **Colonsay**, **-sā**, *M.*
Colorado, kŏl-ō-rä′dō, *M.*
Colossæ, kō-lŏs′ē, *C.*
Colosse, kō-lŏs′ē, *B.*
Colossus, kō-lŏs′ŭs, *C.*
Colquhoun, kō-hōōn′, *M.*
Colquitt, kŏl′kwĭt, *M.*
Columba, kō-lŭm′bä, *C.*
Columbia, kō-lŭm′bĭ-ä, *M.*
Comanche, kō-măn′chē, *M.*
Comayagua, kō-mĭ-ä′gwä, *M.*
Combahe, kŏm′bä-hē′, *M.*
Comines, kō′mēn′, *or* **Commines**, kŏm′mēn′, *M.*
Commodus, kŏm′mō-dŭs, *C.*
Comorin, kŏm′ō-rĭn, *M.*
Comorn *or* **Komorn**, kō′mŏrn, *M.*
Comoro, kŏm′ō-rō, *M.*
Compiègne, kôN′pē′ăn′, *M.*
Concepcion, kŏn-sĕp′shŭn; *Sp.* kōn-thĕp-thē-ōn′, *M.*
Conchas, kŏn′chäs, *M.*
Concord, kŏn′kĕrd, *M.*
Concordia, kŏn-kŏr′dĭ-ä, *C. & M.*
Condé, kŏn′dā *or* kôN′dā′, *M.*
Condillac, kôN′dē′yăk′, *M.*
Condorcet, kôN′dôr′sā′, *M.*
Conemaugh, kŏn′ē-mą, *M.*
Conestoga, kŏn′ĕs-tō′gä, *M.*
Confucius, kŏn-fū′shĭ-ŭs; *Chinese* **Kong-Fu-Tse**, kŏng-fōō-tsă′, *M.*
Congaree, kŏn′gä-rē′, *M.*
Congo, kŏŋ′gō, *M.*
Connaught, kŏn′nąt, *M.*
Connecticut, kŏn-nĕt′ĭ-kŭt, *M.*
Constance, kŏn′stans; *G.* **Constanz**, kŏn′stänts, *M.*
Constantia, *woman*, kŏn-stăn′shĭ-ä; *city*, kŏn′stan-tĭ′ä, *C.*
Constantina, kŏn′stan-tī′nä, *C.*; kŏn-stăn-tē′nä, *M.*
Constantinople, kŏn-stăn′tĭ-nō′pl, *M.*; **Constantinopolis**, kŏn-stăn′tĭ-nŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Constantinus, kŏn′stan-tī′nŭs, *C.*
Constantius, kŏn-stăn′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Contreras, kŏn-trā′räs, *M.*
Coomassie, kōō-mäs′sĭ, *M.*
Coos, kō′ŏs, *B., C., & M.*
Copenhagen, kō-pĕn-hā′gĕn, *M.*
Copernicus, kō-pĕr′nĭ-kŭs, *M.*
Coquerel, kōk′rĕl′, *M.*
Coquimbo, kō-kēm′bō, *M.*
Corbeil, kôr′bāl′, *M.*
Corcyra, kôr-sĭ′rä *or* kôr′sĭ-rä, *C.*; kôr-sĭ′rä, *M.*, = CORFU.
Corday, kôr′dā′, *M.*
Cordilleras, kôr-dĭl′lēr-as; *Sp.* kôr-dēl-yā′räs, *M.*
Cordoba *or* **-va**, kôr′dō-bä *or* **-vä**, *M.*
Corduba, kôr′dū-bä, *C.*
Corea *or* **Korea**, kō-rē′ä, *M.*
Coreæ, kō′rē-ē, *C.*
Corinium, kôr-ĭn′ĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Corfu, kôr-fōō′, *M.*, = CORCYRA.
Corinth, kŏr′ĭnth, *B. & M.*
Corinthus, kō-rĭn′thŭs, *B. & C.*
Coriolanus, kŏ′rĭ-ō-lā′nŭs, *C.*
Corioli, kō-rī′ō-lī, *C.*
Corneille, kôr-nāl′; *F.* kôr′nāl′ *or* kôr′nāy′, *M.*
Cornelius, kôr-nē′lĭ-ŭs, *B. & C.*
Coromandel, kŏr′ō-măn′del, *M.*
Corona, kō-rō′nä, *C.*
Correggio, kôr-rĕd′jō, *M.*
Corrèze, kôr′rāz′, *M.*
Corrientes, kôr-rē-ĕn′tēz, *M.*
Corsea, kôr-sē′ä, *or* **Corsia**, -sĭ′ä, *C.*
Corsica, kôr′sĭ-kä *or* kôr′-, *C. & M.*; *F.* Corse, kôrs, *M.*
Corte, kôr′tĭ, *M.*
Cortez, kôr′tĕz; *Sp.* **Cortés**, kôr-tās′, *M.*
Corunna, kō-rŭn′ná; *Sp.* **Coruña**, kō-rōōn′yä, *M.*
Corydon, kŏr′ĭ-dŏn, *C.*

Cosenza, kō-sĕn′dzä, *M.*
Costa Rica, kŏs′tä rē′kä, *M.*
Cosyra, kō-sī′rä, *C.*
Cote d'Or, kōt′ dōr′, *M.*
Cotopaxi, kō′tō-päks′ē, *M.*
Cottbus *or* **Kottbus,** kŏt′bōos, *M.*
Coulomb, kōō′lôN′, *M.*
Courland, kōōr′land, *M.*
Courtenay, kērt′nē, *M.*
Courtrai, kōōr′trā′, *M.*
Cousin, kōō′zăN′, *M.*
Coutances, kōō′tôNs′, *M.*
Couthon, kōō′tôN′, *M.*
Coventry, kŭv′en-trĭ, *M.*
Covilha, kō-vēl-yäN′, *M.*
Covington, kŭv′ĭng-tŭn, *M.*
Cowes, kouz, *M.*
Cowley, kou′lĭ ; *formerly pron. and often written* **Cooley,** kōō′lĭ, *M.*
Cowper, kou′pĕr *or* kōō′pĕr, *M.*
Cracow, krä′kō ; *Polish* **Krakow,** krä′kōōf, *M.*
Cratæmenes, krä-tĕm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Craterus, krăt′ē-rŭs, *C.*
Crates, krā′tēz, *B.* & *C.*
Cratidas, krăt′ĭ-dŏs, *C.*
Cratippus, krä-tĭp′pŭs, *C.*
Cratisthenes, krä-tĭs′thē-nēz, *C.*
Crébillon, krā′bē′yôN′, *M.*
Crécy, krĕs′sē ; *F.* krā′sē′, *M.*
Crem- *or* **Kremnitz,** krĕm′nĭts, *M.*
Cremona, krē-mō′nä; *It.* krā-mō′nä, *C.* & *M.*
Creon, krē′ŏn, *C.*
Cresus, krē′sŭs, *C.*
Creta, krē′tä, *C.*
Crete, krēt, *B.* & *M.*; krē′tē, *C.*
Cretea, krē′tē-ä, *C.*
Cretes, krēts, *B.*; krē′tēz, *C.*
Creusa, krē-ū′sä, *C.*
Creuse, krēz, *M.*
Creusis, kryˊsĭs, *C.*
Creuzer, kroit′sĕr, *M.*
Crichton, krī′tŭn, *M.*
Crimea, krĭ-mē′ä ; *Russ.* **Krim,** *M.*
Crispus, krĭs′pŭs, *B.*
Critias, krĭsh′ĭ-as, *C.*
Crito. krī′tō, *C.*
Croatia, krō-ā′shĭ-ä, *M.*
Cromarty, krŏm′ēr-tĭ, *M.*
Cronstadt, krŏn′stät, *M.*
Crustumeri, krŭs-tū′mē-rī, *C.*
Crustumeria, krŭs′tū-mē′rĭ-ä ; **Crustumerium,** krŭs′tū-mē′rĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Csaba, chŏb′ō, *M.*
Csongrád, chŏn-grād′, *M.*
Ctemene, tĕm′e-nē, *C.*
Ctenus, tē′nŭs, *C.*
Ctesicles, tēs′ĭ-klēz, *C.*
Ctesidemus, tēs′ĭ-dē′mŭs, *C.*
Ctesilaus, tēs′ĭ-lā′ŭs, *C.*
Ctesiphon, tēs′ĭ-fŏn, *C.*
Ctesippus, tē-stĭp′pŭs, *C.*
Ctimene, tĭm′e-nē, *C.*
Cuba, kū′bä ; *Sp.* kōō′bä, *M.*
Cuenca, kwĕn′kä, *M.*
Culiacan, kōō-lē-ä-kän′, *M.*
Culloden, kŭl-lō′den, *M.*
Culm, kōōlm, *M.*
Culpeper, kŭl′pĕp-ĕr, *M.*
Cuma, kū′mä, *C.*; kōō′mä, *M.*
Cumaná, kōō-mä-nä′, *M.*
Cumania, kū-mā′nĭ-ä, *M.*
Cupido, kū-pī′dō, *C.*; **Cupid,** kū′pĭd, *M.*
Curaçoa, kū′rä-sō′, *M.*
Curaray, kōō-rä-rī′, *M.*
Curiatii, kū′rĭ-ā′shĭ-ī, *C.*
Curio, kū′rĭ-ō, *C.*
Curtia, kēr′shĭ-ä; **Curtius,** -shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Cushi, kū′shī, *B.*
Cuvier, kū′vĭ-ā ; *F.* ku′vē-ā′, *M.*
Cuyabá, kōō-yä-bä′, *M.*
Cuyahoga, kī′a-hō′gä, *M.*
Cuyp *or* **Kuyp,** koip, *M.*
Cuzco, kōōs′kō, *M.*
Cwmdu, kōōm′dē, *M.*
Cybele, sĭb′ē-lē, *C.*
Cybebe, sĭ-bē′bē, *C.*
Cybele, sĭb′e-lē, *C.*
Cybira, sĭb′ĭ-rä, *C.*
Cybotus, sĭ-bō′tŭs, *C.*
Cychreus, sīk′rē-ŭs *or* sĭ′krus, *C.*
Cyclades, sĭk′lä-dēz, *C.* & *M.*
Cyclopes, sī-klō′pēz, *C.*
Cydimache, sĭ-dĭm′ä-kē, *C.*
Cydonea, sĭd′ō-nē′ä, *C.*
Cydones, sĭ-dō′nēz, *C.*
Cydonia, sĭ-dō′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Cynara, sĭn′ä-rä, *C.*
Cynaretus, sĭn′ä-rē′tŭs, *C.*
Cynosura, sĭn′ō-sū′rä, *C.*
Cynthia, sĭn′thĭ-ä, *C.*
Cyprianus, sĭp′rĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Cyprinum, sĭp′rĭ-nŭm, *C.*
Cyprus, sī′prŭs, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*
Cyrenaica, sĭr′ē-nā′ĭ-kä ; **Cyrenaici,** sĭr′ē-nā′ĭ-sī, *C.*
Cyrene, sī-rē′nē, *B.* & *C.*
Cyrenius, sī-rē′nĭ-ŭs, *B.*
Cyrus, sī′rŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Cythera, sĭ-thē′rä, *C.* & *M.*
Cytherea, sĭth′ē-rē′ä, *C.*
Cytheris, sĭ-thē′rĭs, *C.*
Cytheron, sĭ-thē′rŏn, *C.*
Cyzicum, sĭz′ĭ-kŭm, *C.*
Czartoryski, chär-tō-rĭs′kē, *M.*
Czaslau, chäs′lou, *M.*
Czernigow, chĕr′nē-gŏf, *M.*
Czernowitz, chĕr′nō-vĭts, *M.*
Czerny, tsĕr′nē, *M.*
Czirknicz *or* **Zirknitz,** tsĕrk′nĭts, *M.*

D.

Dacca, dăk′ká, *M.*
Dacia, dā′shĭ-ä, *C.*
Dacier, dä′sē′ā′, *M.*
Da Cunha, dä kōōn′yä, *M.*
Dædalus, dĕd′ä-lŭs, *C.*
Dæmocrates, dē-mŏk′rä-tēz, *C.*
Dæmon. dē′mŏn, *C.*
Daghestan, dä′gĕs-tän′, *M.*
Dagobert, dăg′ō-bĕrt; *F.* dä′gō′bâr′, *M.*
Dagon. dā′gŏn, *B.*
Daguerre, dä′gĕr′, *M.*
Dahlgren, däl′grĕn, *M.*
Dahomey, dä-hō′mā′, *M.*
Dakota. dä-kō′tä, *M.*
Dalhousie. dăl-hōō′zĭ, *M.*
Dalilah. dä-lī′lä, *B.*
Dalles, dălz, *M.*
Dalmanutha, dăl′mä-nū′thä, *B.*
Dalmatæ, dăl′mä-tē, *C.*
Dalmatia, dăl-mā′shĭ-ä, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*
Dalton, dal′tŭn, *M.*
Dalzell, dä-zĕl′, *M.*
Damaris, dăm′ä-rĭs, *B.*
Damascena, dăm′äs-sē′nä ; **Damascenus,** dăm′äs-sē′nŭs, *C.*
Damascenes, dăm-ä-sēnz′, *B.*
Damascus, dä-mäs′kŭs, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*
Damasus, dăm′ä-sŭs, *C.*
Damba, dăm′bä, *M.*
Damietta, dăm′ĭ-ĕt′tä, *M.*
Damocles, dăm′ō-klēz, *C.*
Damocreon, dä-mŏ′krē-ŏn, *C.*
Damocritus, dä-mŏk′rĭ-tŭs, *C.*
Damon, dā′mŏn, *C.*
Damonicus. dăm′ō-nĭ′kŭs, *C.*
Damostratus, dä-mŏs′trä-tŭs, *C.*
Dan, dăn, *B.*
Dana, dā′nä, *C.* & *M.*
Danae, dăn′ā-ē, *C.*
Danaidæ, dä-nā′ĭ-dē, **-des,** -dēz, *C.*
Danaus, dăn′ä-ŭs, *C.*
Daniel, dăn′ĭ-el *or* dăn′yel, *B.* & *M.*
Dante, dăn′tĭ ; *It.* dän′tā ; *orig.* **Durante,** dōō-rän′tä, *M.*
Danton, dăn′tŭn *or* dôN′tôN′, *M.*
Dantzic, dănt′sĭk; *G.* **Danzig,** dănt′sĭg, *M.*
Danube, dăn′ūb ; *G.* **Donau,** dō′nou, *M.*
Daphne, dăf′nē, *B.* & *C.*
Darc *or* **D'Arc,** därk, *M.*
Dardanelles, där′dä-nĕlz′, *M.*
Dares. dā′rēz, *C.*; dār′ēs, *M.*
Darfoor, där-fōōr′, *M.*
Darien, *Georgia, U. S.* dā′rē-ĕn ; *the Isthmus of,* dä-rē-ĕn′, *M.*
Darius. dā-rī′ŭs, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*
Darmstadt, därm′stät, *M.*
Dartmouth, därt′mŭth, *M.*
Darwar. där′wär, *M.*
Dathemah. dăth′ē-mä, *B.*
Daub, doup, *M.*
Daubeny, dôb′nĭ *or* dä′be-nĭ, *M.*
D'Aubigné, dō′bēn′yā′, *M.*
Daubigny, dō′bēn′yē′, *M.*
Davenant, dăv′en-ant, *M.*
Davenport, dăv′en-pōrt, *M.*
David, dā′vĭd ; *F.* dä′vēd′ ; *G.* dä′vĭt, *B.* & *M.*
Daviess. dā′vĭs, *M.*
Davout *or* **Davoust,** dä′vōō′, *M.*
Debir. dē′bĕr, *B.*
Debora. Deborah, dĕb′ō-rä *or* dē-bō′rä, *B.* & *M.*
Deborus, dĕb′ō-rŭs, *C.*
Debreczin, dā-brĕt′sĭn, *M.*
Decapolis, dē-kăp′ō-lĭs, *B.* & *C.*
Decatur. dē-kā′tĕr, *M.*
Decimus. dĕs′ĭ-mŭs, *C.*
Decius, dē′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Dedan. dē′dăn, *B.*
Dejanira. dē-jĭ′a-nī′rä, *C.*
Delagoa, dĕl′ä-gō′ä, *M.*
Delaiah. dĕl′ä-ī′ä, *B.*
Delaroche, d'lä′rōsh′, *M.*
Delatour, d'lä′tōōr′, *M.*
Delaunay, d'lō′nā′, *M.*
Delaval, d'lä′väl′, *M.*
Delaware, dĕl′ä-wär, *M.*
Deleb, dā′lĕb, *M.*
Delft, dĕlft, *M.*
Delhi, *U. S.,* dĕl′hī ; *India,* dĕl′lē, *M.*
Delia. dē′lĭ-ä, *C.*
Delilah, dē-lī′lä, *B.*
Delisle, de-lēl′ *or* de-lĭl′, *M.*
Demarata, dēm′ä-rä′tä, *C.*
Demarete, dē-măr′ē-tē, *C.*
Demas. dē′mas, *B.*
Dembea, dĕm′bē-ä *or* dĕm-bā′ä, *M.*
Demerara, dĕm′ēr-ä′rä, *M.*
Demeter, dē-mē′tĕr, *C.*
Demetrius, dē-mē′trĭ-ŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Demidof, dĕm′ĭ-dŏf, *or* **Demidov,** dĕm′ĭ-dŏv′, *M.*
Demoeles. dĕm′ō-klēz, *C.*
Democrates, dē-mŏk′rä-tēz, *C.*
Democritus, dē-mŏk′rĭ-tŭs, *C.*
Demodice, dē-mŏd′ĭ-sē ; **Demodoce,** dē-mŏd′ō-sē, *C.*
Demophon, dē′mä′fŏn, *B.* & *C.*
Demophoon, dē-mŏf′ō-ŏn, *C.*
Demopolis, dē-mŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Demosthenes, dē-mŏs′thē-nēz, *C.*
Demostratus, dē-mŏs′trā-tŭs, *C.*
Denbigh, dĕn′bĭ, *M.*
Dender, dĕn′dĕr, *M.*
Dendermonde, dĕn-dĕr-mŏn′de, *M.*
Denmark, dĕn′märk, *M.*
Dennis, St., sānt dĕn′ĭs *or* dĕn′ē ; *F.* **Saint Denis,** sāN′ d'nē′, *M.*
Dentatus. dĕn-tā′tŭs, *C.*
Denver, dĕn′vĕr, *M.*
Deodatus, dē-ō-dā′tŭs, *C.*
Depeyster, dē-pīs′tĕr, *M.*
Deptford, dĕt′fĕrd, *M.*
Derbe. dĕr′bĭ, *B.*
Derbend. dĕr-bĕnd′, *M.*
Derby, dĕr′bĭ *or* där′bĭ, *M.*
Derham, dĕr′am, *M.*
De Ruyter, dē rī′tĕr *or* roi′tĕr, *M.*

Deruyter, de-rī′tēr, *M.*
Descartes, dā′kärt′, *M.*
Deschamps, dā′shôN′, *M.*
Deseret, dĕs′ēr-ēt, *M.*
Desha, de-shā′, *M.*
Des Moines, de moin′, *M.*
De Soto, de sō′tō, *M.*
Dessaix, dā′sā′, *M.*
Dessau, dĕs′sa-ŭ, *B.*; dĕs′są ; *G.* dĕs′sou, *M.*
D'Estaing, dĕs′tăN′, *M.*
De Thou, de tōō′, *M.*
Detmold, dĕt′mōld; *G.* dĕt′mŏlt, *M.*
Detroit, dē-troit′, *M.*
Dettingen, dĕt′tĭng-en, *M.*
Deucalion, dū-kā′lī-ŏn, *C.*
Deutz, doits, *M.*
Deux-ponts, dē′pôN′; *G.* **Zweibrücken**, tsvī-brük′en, *M.*
Deventer, dā′ven-tēr, *M.*
Devereux, dĕv′ēr-ōō, *M.*
De Vit, dē′ vēt′, *M.*
Devizes, dē-vī′zĕz, *M.*
Devona, dĕv′ō-nä, *C.*
Devonshire, dĕv′ŭn-shēr, *M.*
Devrient, dā′vrē′ôN′, *M.*
Dewas, dā′wäs′, *M.*
D'Ewes, dūz, *M.*
De Wette, de vĕt′te, *M.*
Dhawalaghiri, dä-wōl′ä-gē′rē, *M.*
Diana, dī-ăn′ä or dī-ä′nä, *B.*; dī-ä′-nä, *C.*
Diaphanes, dī-ăf′ä-nēz, *C.*
Diarbekr, dē-är′bĕkr, *M.*
Dibon, dī′bŏn, *B.*
Dibue, dē′bōō-ā, *M.*
Didero, dē′drō′, *M.*
Dido, dī′dō, *C.*
Didot, dē′dō′, *M.*
Didymus, dĭd′ĭ-mŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Diebitch or **Diebitsch**, dē′bĭch, *M.*
Diego, dē-ā′gō, *M.*
Diele, dē-ā′lē, *M.*
Diemen, dē′men, *M.*
Dieppe, dē′ĕp′, *M.*
Diespiter, dī-ĕs′pī-tēr, *C.*
Dietrich, dē′trĭk, *M.*
Dijon, dē′zhôN′, *M.*
Dillingen, dĭl′lĭng-en, *M.*
Dimalus, dĭ-mā′lŭs, *C.*
Dinah, dī′nä, *B.*
Dinant, dē′nôN′ or dē-nänt′, *M.*
Dinapoor or **Dinapur**, dē-nä-pōōr′, *M.*
Dinocrates, dĭ-nŏk′rä-tēz, *C.*
Dinosthenes, dī-nŏs′thē-nēz, *C.*
Dinostratus, dī-nŏs′trā-tŭs, *C.*
Dinwiddie, dĭn-wĭd′ĭ, *M.*
Dioclea, *a woman*, dī′ō-klē′ä ; *a city*, dī-ō′klē-ä, *C.*
Diocles, dī′ō-klēz, *C.*
Diocletianus, dī′ō-klē′shĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Diodati, dē-ō-dä′tē, *M.*
Diodorus, dī′ō-dō′rŭs, *C.*
Diodotus, dī-ŏd′ō-tŭs, *C.*
Diogenes, dī-ŏj′ē-nēz, *C.*
Diomede, dī′ō-mē′dē ; **-des**, -dēz, *C.*
Diomedon, dī-ō-mī′dŏn, *C.*
Dionysius, dī′ō-nĭsh′ĭ-ŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Dionysus, dī′ō-nī′sŭs, *C.*
Diophanes, dī-ŏf′ä-nēz, *C.*
Dioscuri, dī′ŏs-kū′rī, *C.*
Diotrephes, dī-ŏt′rē-fēz, *B.* & *C.*
Dirce, dēr′sē, *C.*
Disraeli or **D'Israeli**, dĭz-rā′lĭ or dĭz-rē′lē, *M.*
Divitiacus, dĭv′ĭ-tĭ′ä-kŭs, *C.*
Djuma, zhōō′mä, *M.*
Dnieper, nē′pĕr; *Russ.* dnyĕp′ĕr, *M.*
Dniester, nēs′tĕr ; *Russ.* dnyĕs′tĕr, *M.*
Doab or **Dooab**, dōō-ăb′, *M.*
Dobrowski, dō-brŏv′skē, *M.*
Docimus, dŏs′ĭ-mŭs, *C.*
Doclea, dŏ′klē-ä, *C.*
Dodona, dō-dō′nä ; **-nis**, -nĭs, *C.*
Doeg, dō′ĕg, *B.*
Dolgelly, dŏl-geth′lē, *M.*
Dolgorouki or **Dolgoruki**, dŏl′gō-rōō′kē, *M.*
Domenichino, dō-mā-nē-kē′nō, *M.*
Domingo, dō-mĭng′gō, *M.*
Dominica, dŏm-ĭ-nē′kä ; *F.* **Dominique**, dō′mē′nēk′, *M.*
Dominici, dō-mē-nē′chē, *M.*
Domitia, dō-mĭsh′ĭ-ä, *C.*
Domitianus, dō-mĭsh′ĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Donaghadee, dŏn′ä-hä-dē′, *M.*
Donar, dō′när = **Thor**, *N.*
Donatus, dō-nā′tŭs, *C.*
Doncaster, dŏng′kas-tēr, *M.*
Donegal, dŏn′ē-gal′, *M.*
Dongola, dŏng′gō-lä, *M.*
Dongu, dŏng′gū, *M.*
Donizetti, dŏn-ē-zĕt′tē or dō-nĭd-zĭ-t′tē, *M.*
Doorga, dōōr′gä, = **Kali**, *H.*
Dora, dō′rä, *B.*
Dorcas, dôr′kas, *B.*
Dorchester, dôr′ches-tēr, *M.*
Dordogne, dôr-dōn′, *M.*
Doricus, dŏr′ĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Dornoch, dôr′nŏk, *M.*
Dorosma, dō-rŏsh′mŏ, *M.*
Dorothea, dō-rō′thē-ä, *C.*; dŏr-ō-thē′ä, *M.*
Dorpat, dôr′pät, or **Dörpt**, dĕrpt, *M.*
Dorsetshire, dôr′set-shēr, *M.*
Dort, dôrt, or **Dordrecht**, dôrt′rĕkt, *M.*
Dorymenes, dō-rĭm′ē-nēz, *B.* & *C.*
Dosithus, dŏ-sĭth′ē-ŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Dothan, dō′thăn, *B.*
Douai or **Douay**, dōō′ā′, *M.*
Doubs, dōōs, *M.*
Douce, dōōs, *M.*
Doughty, dou′tĭ or dō′tĭ, *M.*
Douglas, dŭg′las, *M.*
Douro, dōō′rō ; *Sp.* **Duero**, dōō-ā′rō, *M.*
Douw, douv or dou, *M.*
Draco, drā′kō, *C.*
Draguignan, drā′gēn′yôN′, *M.*
Dravidian, drä-vĭd′ĭ-ăn, *C.*
Drau, drou, *M.*
Drenthe, drĕn′te, *M.*
Dreux, drē, *M.*
Drin, drēn, or **Drino**, drē′nō, *M.*
Drogheda, drŏ′hē-dä, *M.*
Drohobicz, drō′hō-bĭch, *M.*
Dromore, drō′mōr, *M.*
Drontheim, drōnt′ĭm; *Norw.* **Trondjem**, trŏnd′yĕm, *M.*
Droz, drō, *M.*
Druidæ, drų′ĭ-dē ; **Druides**, -ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Druses, drōō′sĕz, *M.*
Drusilla, drōō-sĭl′lä, *B.* & *C.*
Dryades, drī′ä-dēz, *C.*
Dubno, dōōb′nō, *M.*
Dubois, dōō-bois′ or dų′bwä′, *M.*
Dubuque, dōō-bŭk′, *M.*
Ducange, dōō-käNj′; *F.* **du'Kŏnzh'**, *M.*
Duchesne, dų′shān′, *M.*
Duclos, dų′klō′, *M.*
Dudevant, dōō′de-vôN′ or dų′dė′vôN′, *M.*
Duero, dōō-ā′rō = **Douro**, *M.*
Dufrénoy, dų′frā′nwä′, *M.*
Dufresnoy, dų′frā′nwä′, *M.*
Du Guesclin, dų gā′klăN′, *M.*
Dui, dōō′ē, *M.*
Duiveland, doi′ve-länt, *M.*
Dulce, dōōl′sā or -thē, *M.*
Dulcigno, dōōl-chēn′yō, *M.*
Dulwich, dŭl′ĭj, *M.*
Dumas, dų′mä′, *M.*
Dumbarton, dŭm-bär′tŭn, *M.*
Dumesnil, dų′mā′nē′, *M.*
Dumfries, dŭm-frēs′, *M.*
Dumont, dų′môN′, *M.*
Dumoulin, dų′mōō′lăN′, *M.*
Dundalk, dŭn-dąk′, *M.*
Dunedin, dŭn-ēd′ĭn, *M.*
Dunfermline, dŭn-fēr′lĭn, *M.*
Dungarvon, dŭn-gär′vŭn, *M.*
Dunglison, dŭng′glĭ-sŭn, *M.*
Dunkeld, dŭn-kēl′, *M.*
Dunkirk, dŭn′kĕrk ; *F.* **Dunkerque**, dŭn′kĕrk′, *M.*
Dunsinane, dŭn′sĭn-ān′, *M.*
Duperré, dų′pā′rā′, *M.*
Duperron, dų′pā′rôN′, *M.*
Dupin, dų′păN′, *M.*
Duplessis, dų′plā′sē′, *M.*
Duplin, dŭ′plĭn, *M.*
Duponceau, dōō-pôN′sō; *F.* **du'pôN'sō'**, *M.*
Du Pont, dū pônt′ ; *F.* dų′pôN′, *M.*
Dupuis, **Dupuy**, dų′pwē′, *M.*
Dupuytren, dų′pwē′trôN′, *M.*
Duquesne, dų′kān′, *M.*
Durand, dū-rănd′ ; *F.* dų′rôN′, *M.*
Durango, dōō-räng′gō, *M.*
Durante, dōō-rän′tä, *M.*
Durazzo, dōō-rät′sō, or **Duras**, dų′rä′, *M.*
Dürer, dų′rēr, *M.*
Durham, dŭr′ăm, *M.*
Durlach, dōōr′läk, *M.*
Düsseldorf, dŭs′sel-dŏrf′, *M.*
Dutens, dų′tôN′, *M.*
Duval, dōō-vōl′ or dų′väl′, *M.*
Duvernoy, dų′vēr′nwä′, *M.*
Duyckinck, dī′kĭnk, *M.*
Duyveland, doi′ve-länt, *M.*
Dwina, dwē′nä, *M.*
Dyle or **Dyl**, dĭl, *M.*
Dzialoszice, dzē-ä-lō-shēt′sē, *M.*

E.

Eadmer or **Edmer**, ĕd′mēr, *M.*
Earn, Loch, lŏk ērn, *M.*
Ebal, ē′băl, *B.*
Ebeling, ā′bel-ĭng, *M.*
Ebenezer, ĕb′ĕn-ē′zēr, *B.* & *M.*
Eberhard, ĕb′ēr-härd or ā′bĕr-härt, *M.*
Ebora, ĕb′ō-rä, *C.*; ĕb′ō-rä, *M.*
Eboracum, ĕb′ō-rā′kŭm, *C.*
Ebro, ē′brō ; *Sp.* ā′brō, *M.*
Ebusus, ĕb′ŭ-sŭs or ē-bū′-, *C.*
Ecbatana, ĕk-băt′ä-nä, *B.* & *C.*
Ecclesiastes, ĕk-klē′zĭ-ăs′tēz, *B.*
Ecclesiasticus, ĕk-klē′zĭ-ăs′tĭ-kŭs, *B.*
Echelles, Les, lāz′ā′shĕl′, *M.*
Echemenez, ē-kĕm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Echemon, ē-kē′mŏn, *C.*
Echemus, ĕk′ē-mŭs, *C.*
Echeneus, ĕk′ē-nē′ŭs, *C.*
Echidna, ē-kĭd′nä, *C.*
Echinades, ē-kĭn′ä-dēz, *C.*
Echinus, ē-kī′nē, *C.*
Ecija, ā′thē-hä, *M.*
Eckhard, ĕk′ärt, *M.*
Eckmühl, ĕk′mųl, *M.*
Ecuador, ĕk-wä-dôr′, *M.*
Edda, ĕd′dä, *N.*
Eden, ē′dĕn, *B.* & *M.*
Edessa, ē-dĕs′sä, or **-dessa**, -dĕs′sä, *C.*
Edeta, ē-dē′tä, *C.*
Edfoo, **Edfu**, ĕd′fōō′, *M.*
Edina, ē-dī′nä, *M.*
Edinburgh, **Edinboro'**, **Edinborough**, ĕd′ĭn-bŭr-rō, *M.*
Edisto, ĕd′ĭs-tō, *C.*
Edom, ē′dŏm, *B.*
Edon, ē′dŏn, *C.*
Edones, ē-dō′nēz; **Edoni**, ē-dō′nī, *C.*
Edonis, ē-dō′nĭs or ĕd′ō-nĭs, *C.*
Egeria, ē-jē′rĭ-ä, *C.*
Egesinus, ē′jĕ-sī′nŭs, *C.*
Egeta, ē-jē′tä, *C.*
Eglon, ĕg′lŏn, *B.*
Egripo, ĕg′rĭ-pō, *M.*
Egypt, ē′jĭpt, *B.* & *M.*
Ehrenbreitstein, ā′ren-brīt′stīn, *M.*
Ehud, ē′hŭd, *B.*
Eichstadt or **Aichstädt**, īk′stĕt, *M.*
Eisenach, ī′sen-äk, *M.*

Ejibo, ē-jē′bō, *M.*
Ekron, ĕk′rŏn, *B.*
Elagabalus, ĕl′ē-găb′ă-lŭs, *C.*
Elam, ē′lăm, *B.*
Elbe, ĕlb ; *G.* ĕl′be, *M.*
Elberfeld, ĕl′bĕr-fĕlt′, *M.*
Elbeuf, ĕl′bēf′, *M.*
Elbrooz *or* **Elbruz**, ĕl-brōōz′, *M.*
Eleazar, ĕ′lē-ā′zẽr, *B.*
Electra, ē-lĕk′trȧ, *C.*
Elegia, ĕl′ē-jī′ȧ, *C.*
Eleleus, ē-lē′lē-ŭs *or* ĕl′ē-lŭs, *C.*
Elephanta, ĕl′ē-făn′tȧ, *M.*
Elephantine, ĕl′ē-făn′tī-nē *or* ĕl′ē-făn-tī′nē, *C.*
Elephas, ĕl′ē-fȧs, *C.*
Eleusa, ĕl′ē-ū′sȧ, *C.*
Eleusinia, ĕl′ū-sĭn′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Eleusis, ē-lū′sĭs, *C.*
Eleutheria, ĕl′ū-thē′rĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Eleutheris, ē-lū′thē-rĭs, *C.*
Elgin, *Scot.*, ĕl′gĭn ; *U. S.*, ĕl′jĭn, *M.*
Eli, ē′lī, *B.*
Eliab, ē-lī′ăb, *B.*
Eliakim, ē-lī′ȧ-kĭm, *B.*
Eliali, ē-lī′ȧ-lī, *B.*
Eliam, ē-lī′ăm, *B.*
Elias, ē-lī′ȧs, *B.* ; ē′lĭ-ȧs, *C.*
Eliashib, ē-lī′ȧ-shĭb ; **Eliasib**, -ăsh, *B.*
Elicaon, ĕl′ĭ-kā′ŏn, *B.* & *C.*
Eliezer, ē-lī-ē′zẽr, *B.*
Elihu, ē-lī′hū, *B.*
Elijah, ē-lī′jȧ, *B.*
Elim, ē′lĭm, *B.*
Elimelech, ē-lĭm′ē-lĕk, *B.*
Eliphalet, ē-lĭf′ȧ-lĕt, *B.*
Elipharz, ĕl′ĭ-fȧz *or* ē lĭf′fȧz, *B.*
Eliphelet, ē-lĭf′ē-lĕt, *B.*
Elis, ē′lĭs, *C.*
Elisabeth, ē-lĭz′ȧ-bĕth, *B.*
Elisæus *and* **Eliseus**, ĕl′ĭ-sē′ŭs, *B.*
Elisha *and* **Elishah**, ē-lī′shȧ, *B.*
Eliu, ē-lī′ū, *B.*
Eliud, ē-lī′ŭd, *B.*
Elizur, ē-lī′zẽr, *B.*
Elkanah, ĕl′kȧ-nȧ, *B.*
Ella, ĕl′lȧ, *M.*
Ellesmere, ĕlz′mẽr, *M.*
Elmira, ĕl-mī′rȧ, *M.*
Elnathan, ĕl′nȧ-thăn, *B.*
Elohim, ĕl′ō-hĭm, *B.*
Elora, ē-lō′rȧ, *M.*
El Paso, ĕl pă′sō, *M.*
Elsinore, ĕl′sĭ-nōr′, *M.*
Eltham, ĕlt′ăm, *M.*
Eltolad, ĕl-tō′lăd *or* ĕl-tō-lăd′, *B.*
Elusa, *Gaul*, ĕl′ū-sȧ ; *Palestine*, ē-lū′sȧ, *C.*
Elymais, ĕl′ĭ-mā′ĭs, *B.* & *C.*
Elymas, ĕl′ĭ-mȧs, *B.*
Elysium, ē-lĭzh′ĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Elzevir, ĕl′ze-vēr ; *D.* **Elzevier** *or* **Elsevier**, ĕl-ze-vēr′, *M.*
Emanuel, ē-măn′ū-ĕl, *B.* & *M.*
Emmanuel, ĕm-măn′ū-ĕl, *B.*
Emmaus, ĕm-mā′ŭs, *B.*
Emmenes, ĕm′mē-nēz, *C.*
Empedocles, ĕm-pĕd′ō-klēz, *C.*
Empedon, ĕm′pĕd-ŏn, *C.*
Emporia, ĕm-pō′rĭ-ȧ; **Emporiæ**, ĕm-pō′rĭ-ē, *C.*
Ems, ĕms, *M.*
Enæsimus, ē-nē′sĭ-mŭs, *C.*
Enceladus, ĕn-sĕl′ȧ-dŭs, *C.*
Encosche, ĕn-kŏs′shē, *M.*
Endera, ĕn′dē-rȧ, *C.*
Enderum, ĕn-dē′rŭm, *C.*
Endor, ĕn′dôr *or* ĕn′dẽr, *B.*
Endymion, ĕn-dĭm′ĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Eneas, ē′nē-ȧs, *B.*
Eneti, ĕn′ē-tī, *C.*
Engaddi, ĕn-găd′dī, *B.*
Engadine, ĕn′gȧ-dēn′, *M.*
En-gedi, ĕn-gē′dī, *B.*
Enghien, ŏn′gē-ŏn′, *M.*
England, ĭŋ′glȧnd, *M.*
Enoch, ē′nŏk, *B.*
Enon, ē′nŏn, *B.*
Enope, ĕn′ō-pē, *C.*
Enos, ē′nŏs, *B.*
Eous, ē-ō′ŭs, *C.*
Epænetus, ē-pēn′ē-tŭs, *C.*
Epaminondas, ē-păm′ĭ-nŏn′dȧs, *C.*
Epaphras, ĕp′ȧ-frȧs, *B.*
Epaphroditus, ē-păf′rō-dī′tus, *B.* & *C.*
Epernay, ā′pĕr′nā′, *M.*
Epes, ēps, *M.*
Ephesus, ĕf′ē-sŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Ephialtes, ĕf-ĭ-ăl′tēz, *C.*
Ephorus, ĕf′ō-rŭs, *C.*
Ephraim, ē′frā-ĭm, *B.*
Ephratah, ĕf′rȧ-tȧ, *B.*
Ephron, ē′frŏn, *B.*
Epicrates, ē-pĭk′rȧ-tēz, *C.*
Epicrene, ĕp′ĭ-krē′nē, *C.*
Epictetus, ĕp-tĭk-tē′tŭs, *C.*
Epicureans, ĕp′ĭ-kū-rē′ănz *or* ĕp′ĭ-kū′rē-ănz, *B.*
Epicurei, ĕp′ĭ-kū-rē′ĭ, *C.*
Epicurus, ĕp′ĭ-kū′rŭs, *C.*
Epidamnus, ĕp′ĭ-dăm′nŭs, *C.*
Epidaphne, ĕp′ĭ-dăf′nē, *C.*
Epidauria, ĕp′ĭ-dą′rĭ-ȧ ; **Epidaurus**, ĕp′ĭ-dą′rŭs, *C.*
Epidotæ, ĕp′ĭ-dō′tē, *C.*
Epidromus, ē-pĭd′rō-mŭs, *C.*
Epigenes, ē-pĭj′ē-nēz, *C.*
Epimachus, ē-pĭm′ȧ-kŭs, *C.*
Epimedes, ĕp′ĭ-mē′dēz, *C.*
Epimenes, ē-pĭm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Epinal, ā′pē-nāl′, *M.*
Epiphanes, ē-pĭf′ȧ-nēz, *B.* & *C.*
Epirus, ē-pī′rŭs, *C.*
Eponymus, ē-pŏn′ĭ-mŭs, *C.*
Epope, ē-pō′pē, *C.*
Equatorville, ē-kwā′tôr-vĭl′, *M.*
Erasistratus, ĕr-ȧ-sĭs′trā-tŭs, *C.*
Erasmus, ē-răz′mŭs, *M.*
Erastus, ē-răs′tŭs, *B.*
Erato, ĕr′ȧ-tō, *C.*
Eratosthenes, ĕr′ȧ-tŏs′thē-nēz, *C.*
Eratostratus, ĕr′ȧ-tŏs′trȧ-tŭs, *C.*
Erebus, ĕr′ē-bŭs, *C.* & *M.*
Eregiee, ĕr′ē-glē, *M.*
Eretria, ē-rē′trĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Eretum, ē-rē′tŭm, *C.*
Erfurt, ĕr′fo͝ort, *M.*
Eric, ĕr′ĭk, *M.*
Erichtho, ē-rĭk′thō, *C.*
Erie, ē′rĭ, *M.*
Erigone, ē-rĭg′ō-nē, *C.*
Erigonus, *man*, ē-rĭg′ō-nŭs ; *river*, ĕr-ĭ-gō′nŭs, *C.*
Erimede, ĕr-ĭ-mē′dē, *C.*
Erin, ĕr′ĭn, = IRELAND, *M.*
Erinnys, ē-rĭn′nĭs, *C.*
Erinys, ē-rī′nĭs, *C.*
Erlangen, ĕr′läng-en, *M.*
Erlau, ĕr′lou, *M.*
Eros, ē′rŏs, *C.*
Erostratus, ē-rŏs′trȧ-tŭs, *C.*
Erycina, ĕr′ĭ-sī′nȧ, *C.*
Erythros, ē-rĭth′rŏs, *C.*
Eryximachus, ĕr′ĭks-ĭm′ȧ-kŭs, *C.*
Erz-Gebirge, ĕrts′ge-bĭr′ge, *M.*
Erzroom, ĕrz-ro͝om′, *M.*
Esaias, ē-zā′yȧs, *B.*
Esau, ē′sȧ, *B.*
Escurial, ĕs-kōō-rē-ăl′, *M.*
Esdraelon, ĕs′drā-ē′lŏm; **Esdraelon**, ĕs′drā-ē′lŏn, *B.*
Esdras, ĕs′drȧs *or* ĕz′drȧs, *B.*
Esdrelom, ĕs-drē′lŏm; **Esdrelon**, ĕs-drē′lŏn, *B.*
Eseneh, ĕs′nē, *M.*
Esopis, ē-sō′pĭs, *C.*
Esquilinus, ĕs-kwĭ-lī′nŭs, *C.*
Esquimalt, ĕs′kē-mălt, *M.*
Essoni, ĕs-sō′nĭ, *C.*
Essequibo, ĕs′sȧ-kē′bō, *M.*
Estaing, ĕs′tăN′, *or* **d'Estaing**, dĕs′-tăN′, *M.*
Este, ĕs′tē, *M.*
Esterhazy *or* **Eszterházy**, ĕs′tẽr-hä′zē, *M.*
Esther, ĕs′tẽr, *B.*
Esthonia, ĕs-thō′nĭ-ȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Estremadura, ĕs-trā-mȧ-dōō′rȧ, *M.*
Etampes, ā′tôNp′, *M.*
Eteoneus, ē′tē-ō′nē-ŭs *or* -ō′nūs, *C.*
Ethan, ē′thăn, *B.* & *M.*
Ethelbald, ĕth′el-bȧld, *M.*
Ethelbert, ĕth′el-bẽrt, *M.*
Ethelred, ĕth′el-rĕd, *M.*
Ethelwolf, ĕth′el-wo͝olf, *M.*
Ethiopia, ē′thĭ-ō′pĭ-ȧ, *B.*
Etienne, Saint, sănt ā′tē-ĕn′, *M.*
Etna *or* **Ætna**, ĕt′nȧ, *M.*
Etowah, ĕt′ō-wȧ, *M.*
Etruria, ē-trų′rĭ-ȧ, *M.* & *C.*
Etrusci, ē-trŭs′sī, *C.*
Eu, ū, *M.*
Euagetus, ū′ȧ-jē′tŭs, *C.*
Euagoras, ū-ăg′ō-rŭs, *C.*
Eubœa, ū-bē′ȧ, *C.*
Eubulus, ū-bū′lŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Eucrates, ū′krȧ-tēz, *C.*
Eucratides, ū-krăt′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Eudæmon, ū-dē′mŏn, *C.*
Eudamidas, ū-dăm′ĭ-dȧs, *C.*
Eudamus, ū′dȧ-mŭs *or* ū-dā′mŭs, *C.*
Eudemus, ū-dē′mŭs, *C.*
Eudicus, ū′dĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Eudocia, ū-dō′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Eudocimus, ū-dŏs′ĭ-mŭs, *C.*
Eudora, ū-dō′rȧ, *C.*
Eudoxia, ū-dŏks′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Euenor, ū-ē′nôr ; **Euenus**, -nŭs, *C.*
Euergetæ, ū′ẽr′jē-tē, *C.*
Eufaula, ū-fą′lȧ, *M.*
Euhemerus, ū-hē′mẽr-ŭs, *C.*
Euler, yōō′lẽr ; *G.* oi′lẽr, *M.*
Eumenes, ū′mē-nēz, *B.* & *C.*
Eumenia, ū-mē′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Eumenides, ū-mĕn′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Eunice, ū-nī′sē *or* ū′nĭs, *B.* ; ū-nī′sē, *C.*
Eunicus, ū-nĭ′kŭs, *C.*
Eunomia, ū-nō′mĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Eunones, ū-nō′nēz, *C.*
Eunous, ū′nō-ŭs, *C.*
Eunuchus, ū-nū′kŭs, *C.*
Euodias, ū-ō′dĭ-ȧs, *B.*
Eupator, ū′pȧ-tôr, *B.* & *C.*
Eupatoria, ū′pȧ-tō′rĭ-ȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Eupen, oi′pen, *M.*
Eupheme, ū-fē′mē, *C.*
Euphiletus, ū′fĭ-lē′tŭs, *C.*
Euphorbus, ū-fôr′bŭs, *C.*
Euphorion, ū-fō′rĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Euphrates, ū-frā′tēz, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.* ; *Turkish* **Frat**, frät, *M.*
Euphron, ū′frŏn, *C.*
Euphrosyne, ū-frŏs′ĭ-nē, *C.*
Eupolemus, ū-pŏl′ē-mŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Euprepes, ū′prē-pēz, *C.*
Eure, yōōr, *M.*
Euripides, ū-rĭp′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Euripus, ū-rī′pŭs, *C.*
Eurocłydon, ū-rŏk′lĭ-dŏn, *B.* & *C.*
Europa, ū-rō′pȧ, *C.*
Europas, ū-rō′pȧs ; **Europus**, -pŭs, *C.*
Europe, ū′rŭp, *M.*
Eurotas, ū-rō′tȧs, *C.*
Euryale, ū-rī′ȧ-lē, *C.*
Eurybates, ū-rĭb′ȧ-tēz, *C.*
Eurybotus, ū-rĭb′ō-tŭs, *C.*
Euryclea, ū′rĭ-klē′ȧ ; **-clia**, -klī′ȧ, *C.*
Eurycoon, ū-rĭk′ō-ŏn, *C.*
Eurycrates, ū-rĭk′rȧ-tēz, *C.*
Eurydamas, ū-rĭd′ȧ-mȧs, *C.*
Eurydemus, ū′rĭ-dē′mŭs, *C.*
Eurydice, ū-rĭd′ĭ-sē, *C.*
Eurylus, ū′rĭ-lŭs, *C.*
Eurymachus, ū-rĭm′ȧ-kŭs, *C.*
Eurymede, *wife of Glaucus*, ū-rĭm′ē-dē ; *daughter of Œneus*, ū′rĭ-mē′dē, *C.*
Eurymedon, ū-rĭm′ē-dŏn, *C.*
Eurymenæ, ū-rĭm′ē-nē ; -nes, -nēz, *C.*
Eurysthenes, ū-rĭs′thē-nēz, *C.*
Eurystheus, ū-rĭs′thē-ŭs *or* -thūs, *C.*

Eusebes, ū′sĕ-bēz, *C.*
Eusebia, *a woman*, ū-sē′bĭ-ȧ ; *a city*, ū′sē-bī′ȧ, *C.*
Eusebius, ū-sē′bĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Eustathius, ū-stā′thĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Eusthenes, ūs′thē-nēz, *C.*
Euterpe, ū-tĕr′pē, *C.*
Euthymenes, ū-thĭm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Euthymus, ū-thĭ′mŭs, *C.*
Eutiches, ū-tī′kēz, *C.*
Eutropius, ū-trō′pĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Eutychus, ū′tĭ-kŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Euxenidas, ūg-zĕn′ĭ-dȧs, *C.*
Euxenon, ūks′ē-nŏn, *C.*
Euxine, ūks′ĭn, *M.*
Evadne, ē-văd′nē, *C.*
Evages, ēv′ȧ-jēz, *C.*
Evagoras, ē-vāg′ō-*ras* ; **-ore**, **-ō-rē**, *C.*
Evander, ē-văn′dĕr, *C.*
Evangelius, ē-văn′jē-lŭs, *C.*
Eve, ēv, *B.*
Evemerus, ē-vĕm′ē-rŭs, *C.*
Evenor, ē-vē′nôr ; **Evenus**, **-nŭs**, *C.*
Evora, ēv′ō-rū, *M.*
Evreux, ēv′rō′, *M.*
Ewart, ū′ĕrt, *M.*
Ewing, ū′ĭng, *M.*
Exuma, ĕgz-ū′mȧ, *M.*
Eyck, īk, *M.*
Eylau, ī′lou, *M.*
Eyre, âr, *M.*
Ezar, ē′zâr, *B.*
Ezekiel, ē-zē′kĭ-el, *B.*
Ezias, ē-zī′ȧs, *B.*
Ezra, ēz′rȧ, *B.*
Ezron, ēz′rŏn, *B.*

F.

Fabii, fā′bĭ-ī ; **Fabius**, fā′bĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Fabricius, fȧ-brĭsh′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Fabroni, fä-brō′nē, *M.*
Fabyan *or* **Fabian**, fā′bĭ-ȧn, *M.*
Faenza, fȧ-ĕn′zȧ, *M.*
Fæsulæ, fēs′ū-lē, *C.*
Fafnir, fäf′nĭr, *N.*
Fahrenheit, fä′ren-hīt, *M.*
Falckenstein, fäl′ken-stĭn′, *M.*
Falconer, fȧk′nĕr *or* fä′ken-ĕr, *M.*
Faleria, fȧ-lē′rĭ-ȧ ; **Falerii**, -rī-ī, *C.*
Falerina, fäl′ē-rī′nȧ, *C.*
Falernus, fȧ-lĕr′nŭs, *C.*
Falieri, fä-lē-ā′rē, *M.*
Falkirk, fȧl′kĕrk, *M.*
Falkland, fȧk′land, *M.*
Falmouth, fȧl′mŭth, *M.*
Falun *or* **Fahlun**, fä′loon, *M.*
Faneuil, fŭn′yĭl, *M.*
Faraday, fär′ȧ-dā, *M.*
Farnese, fär-nēz′ ; *It.* fär-nā′sā, *M.*
Faro, fä′rō, *M.*
Faroe, fä′rō *or* fä′rē-ē, *M.*
Farquhar, fär′kwär *or* fär′kär, *M.*
Fatima, fä-tē′mȧ *or* fät′ē-mȧ, *M.*
Fauna, fȧ′nȧ ; **Faunus**, -nŭs, *C.*
Fauquier, fȧ-kēr′, *M.*
Faust, foust *or* fȧst, *M.*
Faustina, fȧs-tī′nȧ, *C.*
Faustulus, fȧs′tū-lŭs, *C.*
Fauvera, fō-vā′rȧ, *M.*
Faventia, fȧ-vĕn′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Favre, fävr, *M.*
Fayal, fī-ȧl′, *M.*
Fayette, fā-ĕt′, *M.*
Fayetteville, fā′ĕt-vĭl, *M.*
Fayoum, fī-ōom′, *M.*
Fécamp, fā′kŏn′, *M.*
Fedor, fēd′ĕr, = **Feodor**, *M.*
Feejee = **Fiji**, fē′jē, *M.*
Felix, fā′lĭks, *B.* & *C.*
Fénelon, fēn′e-lŭn ; *F.* fān′lōn′ *or* fā′ne-lōn′, *M.*
Fenris, fĕn′rĭs, *N.*
Feodor, fā-ō′dôr, *M.*
Feodosia, fā-ō-dō′sē-ȧ, *M.*
Ferentum, fē-rĕn′tŭm, *C.*
Fermanagh, fĕr-măn′ȧ, *M.*
Fernandina, fĕr-năn-dē′nȧ, *M.*
Ferney, fĕr′nĭ *or* fĕr-nā′, *M.*
Ferrara, fĕr-rä′rä, *M.*
Ferro, fĕr′rō, *M.*
Ferrol, fĕr-rōl′, *M.*
Festus, fĕs′tŭs, *B.*
Feuerbach, foi′ĕr-bäk, *M.*
Feversham, fēv′ĕr-shȧm, *M.*
Fezzan, fēz-zän′, *M.*
Fichte, fĭk′te, *M.*
Fidena, fī-dē′nȧ ; **Fidenæ**, -nē, *C.*
Fieschi, fē-ĕs′kē, *M.*
Fiesole, fyĕs′ō-lā, *or* **Fesole**, fĕs′ō-lē, *M.*
Figeac, fē′zhäk′, *M.*
Figueras, fē-gā′räs, *M.*
Fiji, **Feejee**, fē′jē, *M.*
Fingal, fĭn′gal *or* fĭn-gal′, *M.*
Finistère, fĭn′ĭs-târ′, *M.*
Finland, fĭn′land, *M.*
Firdousi, **-dausi**, **-dusi**, fĕr-dou′sē, *M.*
Fisme, fēm, *M.*
Fiume, fē-oo′mā, *M.*
Flanders, flăn′dĕrz, *M.*
Flandin, flōN′dăN′, *M.*
Flavia, flā′vĭ-ȧ ; **Flavius**, -vĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Flavina, flā-vī′nȧ ; **Flavinia**, flā-vĭn′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Flensburg, flĕns′bōorg, *M.*
Fleury, flē′rē′, *M.*
Flora, flō′rȧ, *C.*
Florence, flŏr′ens ; *It.* **Firenze**, fē-rĕn′tsā, *M.*
Flores, flō′rĕs, *M.*
Florida, flŏr′ĭ-dȧ, *M.*
Flügel *or* **Fluegel**, flu′gel, *M.*
Flushing, flŭsh′ĭng, *M.*
Foggia, fōd′jä, *M.*
Fogla, fōl′yä, *M.*
Föhr, fēr, *or* **Fohrde**, fēr′de, *M.*
Foix, fwä, *M.*
Foligno, fō-lēn′yō, *M.*
Fondi, fōn′dē, *M.*
Fontaine, fŏn-tān′, *M.*
Fontainebleau, fōN′tān′blō′, *M.*
Fontanelle, fŏn-tā-nĕl′, *M.*
Fontenay, fōN′te-nā′, *M.*
Fontenoi, fŏn-te-noi′ ; *F.* fōNt′nwā′, *M.*
Forbes, *Eng.*, fôrbz ; *Scot.*, fôr′bĕz, *M.*
Forlì, fôr-lē′, *M.*
Formentera, fôr-mĕn-tā′rä, *M.*
Formiæ, fôr′mĭ-ē, *C.*
Formosa, fôr-mō′sȧ, *M.*
Forshey, fôr′shĭ, *M.*
Forster *or* **Foerster**, fēr′stĕr, *M.*
Forsyth, fôr-sĭth′, *M.*
Fortescue, fôr′tĕs-kū, *M.*
Fortuna, fôr-tū′nȧ, *C.*
Fortunatus, fôr′tŭ-nā′tŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Forulli, fôr′ŭ-lī, *C.*
Foscari, fōs-kä′rē, *M.*
Foschini, fōs-kē′nē, *M.*
Foscolo, fōs′kō-lō, *M.*
Fotheringay, fŏth′ĕr-ĭŋ-gā′, *M.*
Fouché, foo′shā′, *M.*
Foucher, foo′shā′, *M.*
Fougères, foo′zhār′, *M.*
Foulis, fou′lĭs; *Scot.* foulz, *M.*
Foulques, fōōk, *M.*
Fouqué, foo′kā′, *M.*
Fourier, foo′rĭ-ĕr ; *F.* foo′rē-ā′, *M.*
Fournier, foor′nē-ā′, *M.*
Fox, **Foxe**, fŏks, *M.*
Foy, fȧ, *M.*
Fracastoro, frä-käs-tō′rō, *M.*
France, frȧns ; *F.* frōNs, *M.*
Francesca, frän-chĕs′kä, *M.*
Franche Comté, frōNsh kōN′tā′, *M.*
François, frōN′swȧ′, *M.*
Franconia, frăn-kō′nĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Frankenstein, frăŋk′en-stīn, *M.*
Frankfort, frăŋk′fĕrt; *G.* **Frankfurt**, frăŋk′fōort, *M.*
Fraunhofer, froun′hō-fĕr, *M.*
Freiberg, frī′bĕrg, *M.*
Freiburg, frī′bĕrg *or* frī′bōorg, *M.*
Freiligrath, frī′le-grät′, *M.*
Frejus, frā′zhys′, *M.*
Frelinghuysen, frē′lĭng-hī′zen, *M.*
Fremont, frē-mōnt′ ; *F.* **Frémont**, frā′mōN′, *M.*
Fréron, frā′rōN′, *M.*
Fresnel, frā′nĕl′, *M.*
Freund, froint, *M.*
Frey, frī, *M.*
Freytag, frī′tăg, *M.*
Friedland, frēt′länt, *M.*
Fries, frēs, *M.*
Friesland, frēz′land ; **Vriesland**, frēs′länt, *M.*
Frobisher, frŏb′ĭsh-ĕr, *M.*
Froissart, frois′särt ; *F.* frwä′sär′, *M.*
Fuentes, fwĕn′tās, *M.*
Fuertaventura, fwĕr′tä-vĕn-tōō′rä *M.*
Fulton, fōol′tŭn, *M.*
Fulvia, fŭl′vĭ-ȧ ; **Fulvius**, -vĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Funchal, foon-shäl′, *M.*
Fünen, fu′nen, *M.*
Furneaux, fûr′nō′, *M.*
Furth, furt, *M.*
Fuseli, fū′se-lĭ ; *GSwiss* **Fuesali**, fus′lē, *M.*
Fusia, fū′shĭ-ȧ ; **Fusius**, -shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Fyers = **Foyers**, *M.*
Fyzabad, fĭ′zä-bäd′, *M.*

G.

Gabala, găb′ȧ-lȧ ; **-alez**, -ȧ-lēz, *C.*
Gabatha, **Gabbatha**, găb′bȧ-thȧ, *B.*
Gabii, gā′bĭ-ī, *C.*
Gabriel, gā′brĭ-el, *B.*
Gadara, găd′ȧ-rȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Gades, gā′dēz, *C.*
Gæa, jē′ȧ, *C.*
Gaertner, **Gärtner**, gärt′nĕr, *M.*
Gaeta, gä-ā′tä, *M.*
Gætuli, jē-tū′lī ; **-tulia**, -tū′lĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Gail, gīl *or* gā′ĕ, *M.*
Gainsborough, gānz′bŭr-rō, *M.*
Gaius, gā′yŭs, *B.*
Gakoko, gä-kō′kō, *M.*
Galapagos, gȧl′ȧ-pä′gōs, *M.*
Galashiels, gȧl′ȧ-shēlz′, *M.*
Galatea, gȧl′ȧ-tē′ȧ, *C.*
Galatia, gȧ-lā′shĭ-ȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Galatz, gȧ′lăts, *M.*
Galeed, gȧl′ē-ĕd, *B.*
Galena, gȧ-lē′nȧ, *M.*
Galgala, gȧl′gȧ-lȧ, *B.*
Galicia, gȧ-lĭsh′ĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Galignani, gä-lēn-yä′nē, *M.*
Galilæa, gȧl′ĭ-lē′ȧ, *C.*
Galilee, gȧl′ĭ-lē, *B.*
Galileo, gȧl′ĭ-lē′ō; *It.* gä-lē-lā′ō, *M.*
Gall, gal ; *G.* gäl, *M.*
Gallatin, gȧl′lȧ-tĭn, *M.*
Gallaudet, gȧl-lą-dĕt′, *M.*
Gallia, gȧl′lĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Gallienus, gȧl′lĭ-ē′nŭs, *C.*
Gallio, gȧl′lĭ-ō, *B.*
Gallipoli, gȧl-lĭp′ō-lĭ, *M.* ; **Gallipolis**, -lĭs, *C.* ; *Ohio*, gȧl′lĭ-pō-lĭs′, *M.*
Galloway, gȧl′lō-wā, *M.*
Galt, gąlt, *M.*
Galvani, gäl-vä′nē, *M.*
Galveston, gȧl′ves-tŭn, *M.*
Galway, gȧl′wā, *M.*
Gamael, gām′ȧ-ĕl, *B.*
GamaHel, gä-mā′lĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Gambia, gām′bĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Ganchu, gän′chōō, *M.*
Gand, gŏn, *M.*
Ganesa, gä-nā′sä, *H.*
Ganges, gān′jēz ; *Hind.* **Gunga**, *M.*
Gango, gän′gō, *M.*
Ganymede, găn′ĭ-mē′dē, *C.*
Gap, găp, *M.*
Gapetch, gā′pĕs, *M.*

Garcia, *Sp.* gär-thē′ä ; *Pg.* gär-sē′ä, *M.*
Garcias, gär-thē′äs, *M.*
Gardiner, gärd′nẽr, *M.*
Garenganze, gä′ren-gän′zē, *M.*
Garibaldi, gär-ĭ-bäl′dĭ *or* gä-rē-bäl′-dē, *M.*
Garofalo, gä-rō′fä-lō, *M.*
Garonne, gä′rŭn′, *M.*
Gärtner = **Gaertner**, *M.*
Garumna, gä-rŭm′nä, *C.*
Gascony, găs′kŏ-nĭ, *M.*
Gascoygne *or* **-coigne**, găs-koin′, *M.*
Gasparin, gäs′pä-rĭn *or* gäs′pä′răN′, *M.*
Gath, găth, *B.*
Gau, gō *or* gou, *M.*
Gaulthier, *F.*, gō′tē-ā′ ; *G.*, goul′-tēr, *M.*
Gauthier, **Gautier**, gō′tē-ā′, *M.*
Gavarni, gä′vär′nē′, *M.*
Gavazzi, gä-vät′sē, *M.*
Géant, zhā′ŏN′, *M.*
Geba, gē′bä, *B.*
Gedaliah, gĕd-ä-lī′ä, *B.*
Geddes, gĕd′dēs, *M.*
Gederah, gē-dē′rä, *B.*
Geelong, gē′lŏng′, *M.*
Gefle, yĕv′lē, *M.*
Gehazi, gē-hā′zī, *B.*
Gehenna, gē-hĕn′nä, *B.*
Geiger, gī′gẽr, *M.*
Geijer, yī′ẽr, *M.*
Gelderland, hĕl′dẽr-länt, *M.*
Gell, jĕl, *M.*
Gellert, gĕl′lẽrt, *M.*
Gemalli, gē-mäl′lĭ, *B.*
Gemariah, gĕm-ä-rī′ä, *B.*
Gemini, jĕm′ĭ-nī, *C.*
Geminius, jē-mĭn′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Geminus, jĕm′ĭ-nŭs, *C.* ; *the astronomer*, jē-mī′nŭs, *M.*
Genesareth, gē-nēs′ä-rĕth, *B.*
Genese, jĕn′ē-sē, *C.*
Genesee, jĕn-ē-sē′, *M.*
Geneseo, jĕn′ē-sē′ō, *M.*
Genesis, jĕn′ē-sĭs, *B.*
Genet, jē-nĕt′ *or* zhĭ′nĕ′, *M.*
Genetor, jĕn′ē-tẽr, *C.*
Geneva, jē-nē′vä *or* jĕn′ē-vä, *C.* ; jē-nē′vä, *M.* ; *F.* **Genève**, zhē-nāv′ ; *G.* **Genf**, gänf, *M.*
Gengis, *or* **Jengis**, **Khan**, jĕn′gĭs-kän *or* -kän, *M.*
Genil *or* **Jenil**, hä-nēl′, *M.*
Genius, jē′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Genlis, zhōN′lē′, *M.*
Gennesaret, gĕn-nĕs′ä-rĕt, *B.*
Genoa, jĕn′ō-ä, *C.* & *M.* ; *It.* **Genova**, j n′ō-vä, *M.*
Genovesi, jē-nō-vā′zē, *M.*
Genseric, jĕn′sẽr-ĭk, *M.*
Gensonné, zhōN′sō′nā′, *M.*
Geoffroy, *Eng.*, jĕf′frĭ : *F.*, **Geoffroy** *or* **Geoffroi**, zhŏf′frwä′, *M.*
Georgia, jôr′jĭ-ä, *M.*
Georgica, jē-ôr′jĭ-kä, *C.*
Gera, gä′rä, *M.*
Gera, **Gerah**, gē′rä, *B.*
Gerando, zhe-rōN′dō′, *M.*
Gerar, gē′rär, *B.*
Gerard, jẽr′gẽrd *or* jē-rärd′ ; *F.* **Gérard**, zhā′rär′, *M.*
Gerbier, zhẽr′bē-ā′, *M.*
Gerda, gẽr′dä, *M.*
Gerizim, gẽr′ĭ-zĭm, *B.*
Germania, jẽr-mā′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Germanicus, jẽr-măn′ĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Germanii, jẽr-mā′nĭ-ī, *C.*
Germanus, jẽr-mā′nŭs, *C.*
Germany, jẽr′mä-nĭ, *M.*
Gerona, hä′rō-nä, *M.*
Gerry, gĕr′rĭ, *M.*
Gers, zhẽr, *M.*
Gershom, gẽr′shŭm, *B.*
Gerson, *F.* zhẽr′sōN′ ; *G.* gẽr′sŏn, *M.*
Gervais, zhẽr′vē′, *M.*
Gervaise, zhẽr′vāz′, *M.*
Gesenius, gē-sē′nĭ-ŭs ; *G.* gē-zā′-nē-ŏos, *M.*
Gesham, gē′shăm ; **-shem**, -shĕm, *B*
Gesner, gĕs′nẽr, *M.*
Gessler, gĕs′lẽr, *M.*
Geta, jē′tä ; **Getæ**, -tē, *C.*
Gethsemane, gĕth-sĕm′ä-nē, *B.*
Gettysburg, gĕt′ĭz-bûrg, *M.*
Getulia, jē-tū′lĭ-ä, *C.*
Gex, zhĕks, *M.*
Geysers, gī′sẽrz, *M.*
Ghauts, gats, *M.*
Gheel, gēl, *M.*
Ghent, gĕnt ; *F.* **Gand**, gŏN, *M.*
Ghiberti, gĭ-bẽr′tē, *M.*
Gibbon, gĭb′bŭn, *M.*
Gibea, **Gibeah**, gĭb′ē-ä, *B.*
Gibeon, gĭb′ē-ŭn, *B.*
Gibraltar, jĭ-brôl′tẽr ; *Sp.* hē-bräl-tär′, *M.*
Gideon, gĭd′ē-ŭn, *B.*
Giessen, gēs′sen, *M.*
Gifford, gĭf′fẽrd *and* jĭf′fẽrd, *M.*
Gigantes, jī-găn′tēz, *C.*
Gigmoux, zhĭN′yōō′, *M.*
Gihon, hē-hŏn′, *M.*
Gila, hä′lä, *M.*
Gilboa, gĭl-bō′ä, *B.* & *M.*
Gilead, gĭl′ē-ad, *B.* & *M.*
Giles, jīlz, *M.*
Gilford, gĭl′fẽrd, *M.*
Gilgal, gĭl′găl, *B.*
Gilles, zhēl, *M.*
Gillespie, gĭl-lĕs′pē, *M.*
Gillot, zhē′yō′, *M.*
Gillott, gĭl′ŭt, *M.*
Gillray, gĭl′rā, *M.*
Gilly, zhē′yē′, *M.*
Gilolo, hē-lō′lō, *M.*
Ginambansa, jĭn′ăm-bän′sä, *M.*
Ginungagap, gē-nōōn′gä-gäp, *N.*
Gioberti, jō-bẽr′tē, *M.*
Giocondo, jō-kŏn′dō, *M.*
Gioja *or* **Gioia**, jō′yä, *M.*
Giordano, jôr-dä′nō, *M.*
Giorgione, jôr-jō′nā, *M.*
Giotto, jŏt′tō, *M.*
Giovanni, jō-vän′nē, *M.*
Girard, jĭ-rärd′ ; *F.*, zhē′rär′, *M.*
Girardin, zhē′rär′dăN′, *M.*
Giraud, zhē′rō′, *M.*
Girjeh *or* **Djirdjeh**, jẽr′jē, *M.*
Girjenti, jẽr-jĕn′tē, *M.*
Gironde, zhē′rōNd′, *M.*
Gisborne, gĭz′bẽrn, *M.*
Gita Nzege, jē′tä 'nzē′gē, *M.*
Gitschin *or* **Giczin**, gĭch′ĭn, *M.*
Gittaim, gĭt′tā-ĭm, *B.*
Gizeh, gē′zē, *M.*
Gjöll *or* **Gjöl**, gyōl, *M.*
Glamorganshire, glä-môr′găn-shēr, *M.*
Glarus, glär′ōōs, *M.*
Glasgow, glăs′gō, *M.*
Glastonbury, glăs′tŭn-bẽr-ĭ, *M.*
Glatz, glăts, *M.*
Glauber, glą′bẽr *or* glou′bẽr, *M.*
Glauchau, glou′kou, *M.*
Glaucus, glą′kŭs, *C.*
Gleig, glēg, *M.*
Glenn, glĕn, *M.*
Gletwitz, glĕ′vĭts, *M.*
Glendower, glĕn′dou-ẽr, *M.*
Glenelg, glĕn-ĕlg′, *M.*
Glogau, glō′gou, *M.*
Gloucester, glŏs′tẽr, *M.*
Gluck, glōōk, *M.*
Glück, glųk, *M.*
Gmelin, g'mā′lĭn, *M.*
Gmir, g'mēr, *N.*
Gmünd, g'mųnt, *or* **Gmünden**, g'mųn′den, *M.*
Gmund, g'mųnt, *M.*
Gneisenau, g'nī′ze-nou, *M.*
Gobay, gō′bā, *M.*
Gobelin, gōb′e-lĭn ; *F.* gōb′lăN′, *M.*
Godavery, gō-dā′vẽr-ē, *M.*
Godolphin, gō-dŏl′fĭn, *M.*
Godunov, **Godounov**, *or* **Godunow**, gō-dōō-nŏf′, *M.*
Goes, hōōs, *M.*
Goethe = **Görthe**, *M.*
Golconda, gŏl-kŏn′dä, *M.*
Goldoni, gōl-dō′nē, *M.*
Goldschmidt, gōlt′shmĭt, *M.*
Goldsmith, gōld′smĭth, *M.*
Golgotha, gŏl′gō-thä, *B.*
Goliath, gō-lī′ath, *B.*
Gombroon, gŏm-brōōn′, *M.*
Gomer, gō′mẽr, *B.*
Gomorrah, **Gomorrha**, gō-mŏr′rä, *B.*
Gondar, gŏn′där, *M.*
Gondokoro, gŏn′dō-kō′rō, *M.*
Gonja, gŏn′jä, *M.*
Gonzaga, gŏn-zä′gä, *M.*
Gonzalez, gŏn-zä′lēs, *M.*
Gonzalo, gŏn-thä′lō, *M.*
Goochland, gōōch′land, *M.*
Gordius, gôr′dĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Görgei *or* **Görgey**, gẽr′gā ; *G.* **gẽr′-gĭ**, *M.*
Gorges, gôr′jēz, *M.*
Gorgias, gôr′jĭ-ăs, *B.* & *C.*
Gorgona, gôr′gō-nä ; **-næ**, **-nēz**, *C.*
Gorgonia, gôr-gō′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Görlitz, gẽr′lĭts, *M.*
Gortchakov, **Gortchakow**, *or* **Gortchakoff**, gôr′chä-kŏf, *M.*
Gortyna, gôr-tĭ′nä, *B.* & *C.*
Goshen, gō′shen, *B.* & *M.*
Gotha, gō′tä, *M.*
Göthe *or* **Goethe**, gē′te, *M.*
Gothenburg, gŏt′en-bẽrg, *M.*
Gothland, gŏth′land, *M.*
Göttingen, gĕt′tĭng-en, *M.*
Gouda, gou′dä ; *D.* hou′dä, *M.*
Gough, gŏf *or* gŏf, *M.*
Gower, gou′ẽr *or* gôr, *M.*
Goyaz, gō-yäz′, *M.*
Goyen, gwī′n, *M.*
Graaf, gräf, *M.*
Graciosa, grä-sē-ō′sä, *M.*
Gracia, grē′shĭ-ä, *C.*
Græme, grām, *M.*
Graets *or* **Grätz**, grēts, *M.*
Grammont, grăm′mŏN′, *M.*
Grampians, grăm′pĭ-ənz, *M.*
Granada, grä-nä′dä, *M.*
Granger, grān′jẽr ; *F.*, grŏN′zhā′, *M.*
Granville, *U. S.*, grăn′vĭl ; *F.*, grŏN′-vēl′, *M.*
Grasse, gräs, *M.*
Gratian, grā′shĭ-ŭn, *C.*
Gratiot, grăsh′ĭ-ŭt, *M.*
Grattan, grăt′t'n, *M.*
Grätz *or* **Graetz**, grēts, *M.*
Grau, grou, *M.*
Gravelines, grăv′lēn′, *M.*
Gravesend, grāvz′ĕnd, *M.*
Gravina, grä-vē′nä, *M.*
Grecia, grē′shĭ-ä, *B.* & *C.*
Gredr, grē′dẽr, *N.*
Greece, grēs, *B.* & *M.*
Greenough, grēn′ō, *M.*
Greenwich, grēn′wĭch *or* grĭn′ĭj, *M.*
Gregorius, grē-gō′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Grenada, grē-nā′dä, *a W. Indian island* (*not* **Granada**, *in Spain*), *M.*
Grenoble, grē-nō′b'l, *M.*
Gresham, grĕsh′ŭm, *M.*
Greville *or* **Greville**, grĕv′ĭl, *M.*
Grimaldi, grē-mäl′dē, *M.*
Grindelwald, grĭn′del-wält′, *M.*
Grinnell, grĭn′ĕl′, *M.*
Griqualand, grē′kwä-länd, *M.*
Grisons, grē′zŏN′, *M.*
Groningen, hrō′nĭng-hĕn, *M.*
Groot, grōt, *M.*
Groavenor, grō′ven-ẽr, *M.*
Grotius, grō′shĭ-ŭs, *M.*
Grouchy, grōō-shē′, *M.*
Grünberg, grųn′bẽrg, *M.*

Gryneus, *Apollo*, grĭ-nē′ŭs; *a Centaur*, grĭ′nē-ŭs *or* grĭ′nūs, *C.*
Guadalajara, gwä-dä-lä-hä′rä, *M.*
Guadalquivir, gwä-däl-kē-vēr′, *M.*
Guadalupe, gą-dą-lōōp′; *Sp.* gwä-dä-lōō′pā, *M.*
Guadiana, gwä-dē-ä′nä, *M.*
Guarda, gwär′dä, *M.*
Guaso, gwä′zō, *M.*
Guastalla, gwäs-täl′lä, *M.*
Guatemala, gą-te-mä′lą; *Sp.* gwä-tä-mä′lä, *M.*
Guayama, gwī-ä′mä, *M.*
Guayaquil, gwī′ä-kēl′, *M.*
Gudrun, gōōd′rōōn, *N.*
Guelph, gwelf; *It.* **Guelfo**, gwèl′fō, *M.*
Guercino, gwĕr-chē′nō, *M.*
Guernsey, gĕrn′zĭ, *M.*
Guglielmo, gōōl-yĕl′mō, *M.*
Guiana *or* Guyana, gē-ä′nä, *M.*
Guicowar, gwĭk′ō-wĕr, *M.*
Guidi, gwē′dē, *M.*
Guienne, gē′ĕn′, *M.*
Guignes, gēn, *M.*
Guignon, gēn′yōn′, *M.*
Guilford, Guilford, gĭl′fĕrd, *M.*
Guinea, gĭn′ē, *M.*
Guiot, gē′ō′, *M.*
Guipuzcoa, gē-pōōth′kō-ä, *M.*
Guiscard, gēs′kär′, *M.*
Guise, gēz, *M.*
Guizot, gwē-zō′ *or* gē′zō′, *M.*
Gujerat, gōōj-ĕr-ät′, *M.*
Gullitoppr, gōōl′tŏpr, *N.*
Gumba, gōōm′bä, *M.*
Gundwana, gōōnd-wä′nä, *M.*
Gunnar, gōōn′när, *N.*
Ganther, gun′tĕr, *M.*
Guyandott, gī-ăn-dŏt′, *M.*
Guyon, gī′ŭn *or* gē′ōn′, *M.*
Guyot, gē′ō′, *M.*
Guzerat, gōōz-ĕr-ät′, *M.*
Guzman, gōōth-män′, *M.*
Gwallor, gwä′lĭ-ŏr, *M.*
Gwengwere, gwŏn-gwä′rē, *M.*
Gyula, dyōō′lō, *M.*
Gzhatsk, gzhätsk, *M.*

H.

Haahashtari, hä′ä-häsh′tä-rĭ, *B.*
Haarlem, här′lĕm, *M.*
Habakkuk, hăb′ăk-kŭk *or* hä-bäk′-kōōk, *B.*
Habbacuc, hăb′bä-kŭk, *B.*
Habsburg, häps′bŏorg, *M.*
Hadad, hā′dăd, *B.*
Hadadezer, hăd′ăd-ē′zēr, *B.*
Hadar, hā′där, *B.*
Hadashah, hăd′ä- *or* hä-dä′shä, *B.*
Hadassah, hä-dăs′ä, *B.*
Hades, hā′dēz, *C.*
Hadiai, hăd′ĭ-ī, *B.*
Hadoram, hä-dō′rəm, *B.*
Hadrach, hā′drăk, *B.*
Hadramaut, hăd-rä-mout′, *M.*
Hadrianus, hā′drĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Hadrumetum, hăd′rų-mē′tŭm, *C.*
Hæmera, hē-mē′rä, *C.*
Hæmus, hē′mŭs, *C.*
Hafiz, hä′fĭz, *M.*
Hagar, hā′gär, *B.*
Haggai, hăg′gä-ī, *B.*
Haggi, hăg′gī, *B.*
Haggiah, hăg-gī′ä, *B.*
Hague, hāg, *M.*
Hahn, hän, *M.*
Hahneman, hä′ne-män, *M.*
Hai, hä′ī, *B.*
Hainan, hī-năn′, *M.*
Hainault, hā′nō′, *M.*
Hakluyt, hăk′lōōt, *M.*
Hakodadi, hä-kō-dä′dē, *M.*
Halcyone, hăl-sī′ō-nē, *C.*
Haldeman, hōl′de-man, *M.*
Halicarnassus, hăl′ĭ-kär-năs′ŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Halifax, hăl′ĭ-făks, *M.*
Halket, hăl′kĕt *or* hăk′ĕt, *M.*
Halle, hăl′le, *M.*
Hamadan, hä-mä-dän′, *M.*
Haman, hā′măn, *B.*
Hamath, hā′măth, *B.*
Hamburg, hăm′bĕrg; *G.* hämʹbŏorg, *M.*
Hameln, hä′mĕln, *M.*
Hamilcar, hä-mĭl′kär, *C.*
Hammelech, hăm′mē-lĕk, *B.*
Hamor, hā′mōr, *B.*
Hampshire, hămp′shēr, *M.*
Hanani, hä-nä′nĭ *or* hăn′ä-nī, *B.*
Hananiah, hăn′ä-nī′ä, *B.*
Handel, hăn′dĕl; *G.* Händel, hĕn′-dĕl, *M.*
Hannah, hăn′nä, *B.*
Hannibal, hăn′nĭ-bəl, *C.*
Hanover, hăn′ō-vēr; *G.* **Hannover**, hän-nō′vēr, *M.*
Haran, hā′răn, *B.*
Harcourt, *E.* här′kĕrt; *F.* är′kōōr′, *M.*
Hardicanute, här′de-kä-nūt′, *M.*
Hardinge, här′dĭng, *M.*
Harlem, här′lem, *M.*
Harmodius, här-mō′dĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Harmonia, här-mō′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Harmonicus, här′mō-nī′kŭs, *C.*
Haroun-al-Raschid, hä-rōōn′ăl-räsh′-ēd *or* **Harun-** *or* **Haroun-er-Rashid**, hä-rōōn′ĕr-rä-shēd′, *M.*
Harwich, här′rĭj, *M.*
Harz *or* **Hartz**, härts, *M.*
Hasdrubal, hăs′dru-bəl, *C.*
Hastings, hăst′ĭngz, *M.*
Hatteras, hăt′tĕr-as, *M.*
Hauran, hą′ran, *B.*
Hauser, hou′zĕr, *M.*
Hautefeuille, ōt′fēl′, *M.*
Hauy, ä′wē′, *M.*
Havana, hä-vän′ä, *M.*
Haverhill, hā′vĕr-ĭl, *M.*
Havre de Grace, hāv′ĕr de gräs, *M.*
Hawaii, hä-wī′ē, *M.*
Haydn, hā′dn; *G.* hī′dn, *M.*
Haynau, hī′nou, *M.*
Hayti *or* **Haiti**, hā′tĭ; *F.* ä′ē′tē′, *M.*
Hazael, hăz′ä-ĕl, *B.*
Hazaiah, hä-zā′yä, *B.*
Haziel, hā′zĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Hazor, hā′zŏr, *B.*
Hazubah, hăz′ŭ-bä, *B.*
Hazzurim, hăz′zŭ-rĭm, *B.*
Hebe, hē′bē, *C.*
Heber, hē′bĕr, *B.* & *M.*
Heberden, hĕb′ĕr-den, *M.*
Hebrides, hĕb′rĭ-dēz, *M.*
Hebron, hē′brŭn, *B.* & *M.*
Hecate, hĕk′ä-tē, *C.*
Hecla, hĕk′lä, *M.*
Hecuba, hĕk′ŭ-bä, *C.*
Heeren, hā′ren, *M.*
Hege, hē′jē, *B.*
Hegel, hā′gel, *M.*
Hegesibulus, hĕ-jĕs′ĭ-bŭ′lŭs, *C.*
Hegesistratus, hĕj′ĕ-sĭs′trä-tŭs, *C.*
Hegestratus, hē-jĕs′trä-tŭs, *C.*
Heidelberg, hī′dl-bĕrg, *M.*
Heilbronn, hīl′brŏn′, *M.*
Heimdal, hīm′dăl, *N.*
Heine, hī′ne, *M.*
Heinroth, hīn′rŏt, *M.*
Heinse, hīn′ze, *M.*
Hel, hĕl, *N.*
Hela, hē′lä, *N.*
Helena, hĕl′ĕ-nä, *C.*
Helena, Saint, sānt hē-lē′nä, *M.*
Helenor, hē-lē′nŏr, *C.*
Helenus, hĕl′ē-nŭs, *C.*
Helgé, hăl′gē, *N.*
Helicon, hĕl′ĭ-kŏn, *C.*
Heliconiades, hĕl′ĭ-kō-nī′ä-dēz, *C.*
Heliconia, hĕl′ĭ-kō′nĭs, *C.*
Heligoland, hĕl′ĭ-gō-länd, *M.*
Heliodorus, hē′lĭ-ō-dō′rŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Heliogabalus, hē′lĭ-ō-găb′ä-lŭs *or* hē-lĭ-ŏg-ä-bā′lŭs, *C.*
Helion, hē′lĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Heliopolis, hē′lĭ-ŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Hellenes, hĕl-lē′nēz, *C.*
Hellespont, hĕl′lĕs-pŏnt, *M.*
Hellespontus, hĕl′lĕs-pŏn′tŭs, *C.*
Helsingfors, hĕl′sĭng-fōrs′, *M.*
Helsingoer, hĕl′sĭng-ĕ′ĕr, *M.*
Helvellyn, hĕl-vĕl′lĭn, *M.*
Helvetia, hĕl-vē′shĭ-ä, *C.* & *M.*
Helvoetsluys, hĕl′vōōt-slois′, *M.*
Heman, hē′mən, *B.*
Hemans, hĕm′ənz, *M.*
Hemanult, hĕ′nōō′, *M.*
Hengist, hĕn′gĭst, *M.*
Henke, hĕn′ke, *M.*
Henkel, hĕnk′el, *M.*
Henlopen, hĕn-lō′pĕn, *M.*
Hennequin, en′kăn′, *M.*
Henriko, hĕn-rī′kō, *M.*
Henriques, en-rē′kēs, *M.*
Hephæstia, *a town*, hĕ-fēs′tĭ-ä; *a festival*, hĕf′ĕs-tī′ä, *C.*
Hephzibah, hĕf′zĭ-bä, *B.*
Hera, hē′rä, *C.*
Heraclea, hĕr′ä-klē′ä, *C.*
Heracles, hĕr′ä-klēz, *C.*
Heracletus, hĕr′ä-klē′tŭs; **-acleum**, -ä-klē′ŭm; **-aclia**, -ä-klī′ä, *C.*
Heraclitus, hĕr′ä-klī′tŭs, *C.*
Heraclius, hĕr′ä-klī′ŭs, *C.*
Herat, hĕr-ät′, *M.*
Hérault, ā′rō′, *M.*
Herculaneum, hĕr′kū-lā′nē-ŭm *or* hĕr′kū-lā-nē′ŭm, *C.*
Hercules, hĕr′kū-lēz, *B.* & *C.*
Herculeum, hĕr-kū′lē-ŭm, *C.*
Hercyna, hĕr-sī′nä, *C.*
Hercynia, hĕr-sĭn′ĭ-ä, *C.*
Herder, hĕr′dĕr *or* hĕr′dĕr, *M.*
Hereford, hĕr′e-fĕrd, *M.*
Herkimer, hĕr′kĭ-mĕr, *M.*
Hermaphroditus, hĕr-măf′rō-dī′tŭs, *C.*
Hermias, hĕr-mī′as *or* hĕr′mĭ-as, *C.*
Herminius, hĕr-mĭn′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Herminus, hĕr-mī′nŭs, *C.*
Hermione, hĕr-mī′ō-nē, *C.*
Hermiones, hĕr-mī′ō-nēz *or* hĕr′-mī-ō′nēz, *C.*
Hermionis, hĕr-mī′ō-nĭs, *C.*
Hermippus, hĕr-mĭp′pŭs, *C.*
Hermocles, hĕr′mō-klēz, *C.*
Hermoclides, hĕr′mō-klī′dēz, *C.*
Hermocrates, hĕr-mŏk′rä-tēz, *C.*
Hermocratia, hĕr-mō′krā-tī′ä, *C.*
Hermogenes, hĕr-mŏj′ĕ-nēz, *B.* & *C.*
Hermolaus, hĕr-mō-lā′ŭs, *C.*
Hero, hē′rō, *C.*
Herod, hĕr′ŏd, *B.*
Herodes, hĕ-rō′dēz, *C.*
Herodias, hĕ-rō′dĭ-as, *B.*
Herodotus, hĕ-rŏd′ō-tŭs, *C.*
Herois, hĕ-rō′ĭs, *C.*
Heron, hĕ′rŏn, *C.*
Herostratus, hĕ-rŏs′trä-tŭs, *C.*
Herrera, ĕr-rā′rä, *M.*
Herschel, hĕr′shel, *M.*
Hertford, *Eng.*, här′fĕrd; *U.S.*, hĕrt′-fĕrd, *M.*
Hervey, hĕr′vĭ *or* här′vĭ, *M.*
Herzegovina, hĕrt′sĕ-gō-vē′nä, *M.*
Herzog, hĕrt′sŏg, *M.*
Heshbon, hĕsh′bŏn, *B.*
Hesiodus, hē-sī′ō-dŭs, *C.*
Hesione, hē-sī′ō-nē; **-ones**, -ō-nēz, *C.*
Hespera, hĕs′pĕ-rä; **Hesperia**, hĕs′-pē-rĭ-ä; **Hesperus**, hĕs′pĕ-rŭs, *C.*
Hesperia, hĕ-spē′rĭ-ä, *C.*
Hesperides, hĕs-pĕr′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Hesse, hĕs; *G.* **Hessen**, hĕs′sen, *M.*
Heth, hĕth, *B.*
Heylin, hā′lĭn, *M.*
Heyne, hī′ne, *M.*
Heyse, hī′ze, *M.*
Hezekiah, hĕz′ĕ-kī′ä, *B.*

Hezro, hēz′rō : **Hezron**, hēz′rŏn, *B.*
Hibernia, hī-bĕr′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Hiddai, hĭd′dā-ī, *B.*
Hiempsal, hī-ĕmp′sal, *C.*
Hiera, *an island*, hī′ē-rȧ ; *a person*, hī-ē′rȧ, *C.*
Hierapolis, hī′ē-răp′ō-lĭs, *B. & C.*
Hierichus, hī-ĕr′ĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Hiero, hī′ē-rō, *C.*
Hierocles, hī-ĕr′ō-klēz, *C.*
Heroclides, hī′ē-rŏ-klī′dēz, *C.*
Heronica, hī′ē-rŏn′ĭ-kȧ, *C.*
Heronicæ, hī′ē-rŏ-nī′sē, *C.*
Hieronymus, hī′ē-rŏn′ĭ-mŭs, *B. & C.*
Hierophon, hī-ĕr′ō-fŏn, *C.*
Hierosolyma, hī′ĕr-ŏ-sŏl′ĭ-mȧ, *C.*
Hierusalem, hī′ĕ-rōō′sȧ-lĕm, *B.*
Highlands, hī′landz ; *Scot.* hē′-lendz, *M.*
Hilaria, hī-lā′rĭ-ȧ ; **-rio**, -rĭ-ō, *C.*
Hildburghausen, hĭld′bŏorg-hou′zen, *M.*
Hildesheim, hĭl′dēs-hīm′, *M.*
Hilkiah, hĭl-kī′ȧ, *B.*
Hilo, hē′lō, *M.*
Himinbjörg, hĭm′ĭn-byĕrg, *N.*
Himalaya, hĭm-ȧ′lȧ-yȧ ; *often pron.* hĭm-ȧ-lā′yȧ, *M.*
Hindoo-Koosh, hĭn′dōō-kōōsh, *M.*
Hindostan, -dustan, hĭn-dŭ-stän′, *M.*
Hinnom, hĭn′nŭm, *B.*
Hipparchus, hĭp-pär′kŭs, *C.*
Hippia, hĭp′pĭ-ȧ ; **-pius**, -pĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Hippobotes, hĭp-pŏb′ō-tēz, *C.*
Hippocleas, hĭp-pŏ′klē-as, *C.*
Hippocoon, hĭp-pŏk′ō-ŏn, *C.*
Hippocrates, hĭp-pŏk′rȧ-tēz, *C.*
Hippocratia, hĭp′pō-krā-tĭ′ȧ, *C.*
Hippocrene, hĭp-pō-krē′nē, *C.*
Hippodamas, hĭp-pŏd′ȧ-mas, *C.*
Hippodamia, hĭp′pō-dā-mĭ′ȧ, *C.*
Hippodromus, hĭp-pŏd′rō-mŭs, *C.*
Hippolyte, hĭp-pŏl′ĭ-tē, *C.*
Hippolytus, hĭp-pŏl′ĭ-tŭs, *C.*
Hippomachus, hĭp-pŏm′ȧ-kŭs, *C.*
Hippomedon, hĭp-pŏm′ē-dŏn, *C.*
Hippomenes, hĭp-pŏm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Hippona, hĭp-pō′nȧ, *C.*
Hipponoe, hĭp-pŏn′ō-ē, *C.*
Hiram, hī′ram, *B.*
Hispania, hĭs-pā′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Hispaniola, hĭs′pan-ĭ-ō′lȧ, *M.*
Hispanus, hĭs-pā′nŭs, *C.*
Hoang-Ho, hō-äng′hō′, *M.*
Hoboken, hō′bō-ken *or* hō-bō′ken, *M.*
Hoche, hŏsh, *M.*
Hochheim, hŏk′hīm, *M.*
Hödr, hē″dr, *N.*
Hoefer, *G.* hē′fĕr ; *F.* ō′fär″, *M.*
Hoek *or* **Hoeck**, hōōk, *M.*
Hogarth, hō′gärth, *M.*
Hohenlinden, hō-en-lĭn′den, *M.*
Hohenlohe, hō′en-lō-e, *M.*
Hohenzollern, hō′en-tsōl′lĕrn, *M.*
Holbach, hōl′bäk, *M.*
Holbein, hōl′bīn, *M.*
Holinshed *or* **Hollynshed**, hŏl′ĭnz-hĕd, *M.*
Holland, hŏl′lănd ; *D.* hōl′länt, *M.*
Holofernes, hŏl′ō-fēr′nēz, *B.*
Holstein, hōl′stīn, *M.*
Holyhead, hŏl′ĭ-hĕd, *M.*
Homburg, hŏm′bŏorg, *M.*
Home, hōm ; *Scot.* hūm, *M.*
Homer, hō′mēr, *M.*
Homerus, hō-mē′rŭs, *C.*
Honda, hŏn′dȧ ; *Sp.* ōn′dä, *M.*
Honduras, hŏn-dōō′rȧs, *M.*
Honfleur, ōn′flĕr′, *M.*
Hong-Kong *or* **Hongkong**, hŏng′-kŏng′, *M.*
Honiton, hŏn′ĭ-tŭn, *M.*
Honolulu, hŏ′nō-lōō′lōō, *M.*
Honorius, hō-nō′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Hoogly *or* **Hooghly**, hōōg′lĭ, *M.*
Hophni, hŏf′nī, *B.*
Horatia, hō-rā′shĭ-ȧ ; **Horatius**, -shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Horeb, hō′rĕb, *B.*
Horem, hō′rĕm, *B.*
Horonaim, hŏr′ō-nā′ĭm, *B.*
Hortensia, hŏr-tĕn′shĭ-ȧ ; **Hortensius**, hŏr-tĕn′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Hosa, **Hosah**, hō′sȧ, *B.*
Hosea, hō-zē′ȧ, *B. & M.*
Hoshea, hō-shē′ȧ, *B.*
Hostilia, hŏs-tĭl′ĭ-ȧ ; **-tus**, -ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Houghton, hŏ′tn, *M.*
Hounslow, hounz′lō, *M.*
Housatonic, hōō-sȧ-tŏn′ĭk, *M.*
Houssa, hou′sȧ, *M.*
Houston, hūs′tŭn, *M.*
Howe, hou, *M.*
Howes, houz, *M.*
Hozier, ō′zē-ā″, *M.*
Hræsvelgr, hrās′vĕl′gr ; *Icelandic* hræs′vel-gr, *N.*
Hrimthursar, hrĭm′tŏor-sär, *N.*
Hrungnir, hrōōng′nēr, *N.*
Huelgas, wĕl′vȧ, *M.*
Huesca, wĕs′kȧ, *M.*
Huger, ū-jē′, *M.*
Hughes, hūz, *M.*
Huldah, hŭl′dȧ, *B.*
Humbert, hŭm′bĕrt ; *F.* ŭN′bâr′, *M.*
Humboldt, hŭm′bōlt ; *G.* hōōm′bōlt, *M.*
Hunding, hōōn′dĭng, *N.*
Hungary, hŭng′ga-rĭ, *M.*
Hur, hēr, *B.*
Hurdwar, hŭrd-wär′, *M.*
Huron, hū′rŭn, *M.*
Hushai, hū′shī, *B.*
Huskisson, hŭs′kĭs-sŭn, *M.*
Huss *or* **Hus**, hŭs ; *G.* hōōs, *M.*
Hutten, hōōt′ten, *M.*
Huy, hoi, *M.*
Huyghens, hī′gĕnz *or* hoi′gĕnz, *M.*
Hven *or* **Hveen**, hvān, *M.*
Hyades, hī′ȧ-dēz, *C.*
Hybla, hĭ′blȧ, *C.*
Hydaspes, hī-dăs′pēz, *B. & C.*
Hyderabad, hī′dĕr-ȧ-bād′, *M.*
Hyder Ali, hī′dĕr ä′lē, *M.*
Hydra, hī′drȧ, *C. & M.*
Hygea, hī-jē′ȧ ; **-geia**, -jē′yȧ ; **-gia**, -jĭ′ȧ ; **-ginus**, -jĭ′nŭs, *C.*
Hylas, hī′las ; **-lax**, -lăks ; **-le**, -lē, *C.*
Hymen, hī′mĕn, *C.*
Hymenæus, -neus, hī′mē-nē′ŭs, *B.*
Hymettus, hī-mĕt′tŏs, *C.*
Hyperbolus, hī-pĕr′bō-lŭs, *C.*
Hyperboreï, hī-pĕr-bō′rē-ī *or* hī-pĕr′-bō-rē′ī, *C.*
Hyperia, hī-pĕ′rĭ-ȧ, *or* **-rea**, -rē′ȧ, *C.*
Hyperides, hī-pĕr′ĭ-dēz *or* hī-pĕr′-ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Hyperion, hī-pē′rĭ-ŏn *or* hī-pē′rĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Hypermenes, hī-pĕr′mē-nēz, *C.*
Hypermnestra, hī-pĕrm-nĕs′trȧ, *C.*
Hypsicrates, hĭp-sĭk′rȧ-tēz, *C.*
Hyrcania, hĕr-kā′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Hyrcanus, hĕr-kā′nŭs, *C.*
Hyrmina, hĕr-mī′nȧ ; **-ne**, -nē, *C.*
Hyrnetho, hĕr-nē′thō, *C.*
Hystaspes, hĭs-tăs′pēz, *C.*
Hythe, hīth, *M.*

I.

☞ For names in Eastern Europe and Asia beginning with I followed by a vowel, see Y ; as, **Yakootsk** for **Iakutsk**.

Ia, ī′ȧ, *C.*
Iacchus, ĭ-ăk′kŭs, *C.*
Ianthe, ĭ-ăn′thē, *C.*
Ianthina, ĭ′ăn-thē′ȧ, *C.*
Iapetus, ĭ-ăp′ē-tŭs, *C.*
Iarbas, ĭ-är′bȧs, *C.*
Iarchas, ĭ-är′kŭs, *C.*
Iaxartes, ĭ′ăks-är′tēz, *C.*
Ibarra, ē-bär′rȧ, *M.*
Ibera, ĭ-bē′rȧ, *C.*
Iberia, ĭ-bē′rĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Iberus, ĭ-bē′rŭs, *C.*
Ibis, ī′bĭs, *C.*
Ibrahim, ĭb-brä′hēm, *M.*
Icaria, ĭ-kā′rĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Icarii, ĭk′ȧ-rĭs ; **-rus**, -rŭs, *C.*
Iccius, ĭk′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Iceland, īs′land, *M.*
Ichabod, ĭk′ȧ-bŏd, *B. & M.*
Icilius, ĭ-sĭl′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Iconium, ĭ-kō′nĭ-ŭm, *B. & C.*
Ida, ī′dȧ, *C.*
Idaho, ī′dȧ-hō, *M.*
Idalia, ĭ-dā′lĭ-ȧ ; **Idalie**, ĭ-dā′lĭ-ē, *C.*
Idalis, ĭd′ȧ-lĭs, *C.*
Idea, *a town*, ĭd′ē-ȧ ; *daughter of Dnaeus*, ĭ-dē′ȧ, *C.*
Idomeneæ, **Idomene**, ĭ-dŏm′ē-nē, *C.*
Idomeneus, ĭ-dŏm′ē-nŭs, *C.*
Idumæa, **Idumea**, ĭd′ū-mē′ȧ, *B.*
Idume, ĭ-dū′mē ; **Idumea**, ĭd′ū-mē′ȧ, *C.*
Iglau, īg′lou, *M.*
Ignatius, ĭg-nā′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Ihuru, ē-hōō′rōō, *M.*
Ikelemba, ĭk′ē-lĕm′bȧ, *M.*
Ikengo, ĭk-ĕn′gō, *M.*
Ikoko, ĭk-ō′kō, *M.*
Ilfracombe, ĭl′frä-kōm, *M.*
Iliacus, ĭ-lĭ′ȧ-kŭs, *C.*
Iliades, ĭ-lĭ′ȧ-dēz, *C.*
Ilias, ĭl′ĭ-as, *C.*
Ilion, ĭl′ĭ-ŏn, *C. & M.*
Ilione, ĭ-lī′ō-nē, *or* **Ilionæ**, -ē-nȧ, *C.*
Ilioneus, ĭl′ĭ-ō′nē-ŭs *or* ĭl-ĭ′ō-nŭs, *C.*
Ilissus, ĭ-lĭs′sŭs, *C.*
Ilithyia, ĭl′ĭ-thĭ′ȧ, *C.*
Ilium, ĭl′ĭ-ŭm, *or* **Ilion**, ĭl′ĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Ille, ĭl, *M.*
Illinois, ĭl-ĭ-noi′ *or* ĭl-ĭ-noiz′, *M.*
Illyria, ĭl-lĭr′ĭ-ȧ, *C. & M.*
Illyricum, ĭl-lĭr′ĭ-kŭm, *B. & C.*
Ilunga, ĭl-ōōn′gȧ, *M.*
Ilungo, ĭl-ōōn′gō, *M.*
Imaus, ĭm′ā-ŭs *or* ĭ-mā′ŭs, *C.*
Imla, **Imlah**, ĭm′lȧ, *B.*
Immanuel, ĭm-män′ū-ĕl, *B.*
Imola, ĭm′ō-lȧ, *C. ;* ē′mō-lä, *M.*
Inachus, ĭn′ȧ-kŭs, *C.*
Ina Muana, ē′nȧ mwä′nȧ, *M.*
Indeman, ĭn′dā-mănz′, *M.*
India, ĭn′dĭ-ȧ, *B., C., & M.*
Indiana, ĭn-dĭ-ăn′ȧ, *M.*
Indianapolis, ĭn′dĭ-ȧn-ăp′ō-lĭs, *M.*
Indicus, ĭn′dĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Indies, ĭn′dĭz, *M.*
Indigetes, ĭn-dĭj′ē-tēz, *also* ĭn′dĭ-jē″-tēz, *a people, C.*
Indogenes, ĭn-dŏj′ē-nēz, *C.*
Indore, ĭn-dōr′, *M.*
Indra, ĭn′drȧ, *H.*
Indre, ăNdr, *M.*
Indus, ĭn′dŭs, = SINDH, *M.*
Inez, ē″nēz *or* ĭ′nez, *M.*
Ingoldstadt, ĭng′gōl-stät, *M.*
Ingres, ăNg′r, *M.*
Inkerman, ĭŋk-ĕr-män′, *M.*
Inkissa, ĭŋ-klē′sȧ, *M.*
Innspruck, ĭns′prŏŏk, *M.*
Ino, ī′nō, *C.*
Inopus, ĭ-nō′pŭs, *C.*
Inous, ĭ-nō′ŭs, *C.*
Inpegna, ĭn-pā′nyȧ, *M.*
Interlaken *or* **Interlachen**, ĭn′tĕr-läk″en, *M.*
Inverness, ĭn-vĕr-nĕs′, *M.*
Io, ī′ō, *C.*
Iolchos, ĭ-ŏl′kŏs, *C.*
Iole, ī′ō-lē ; **Ioli**, ĭ-ō′lĭ, *C.*
Ioli, ē-ō′lē, *M.*
Ion, ī′ŏn, *C.*
Iona, ē-ō′nȧ, *M.*
Ione, *Antioch*, ĭ-ō′nē ; *a Nereid*, ī′ō-nē, *C.*

Ionia, ī-ō′nĭ-ȧ, *C. & M.*
Iope, ī′ō-pē, *C.*
Iowa, ī′ō-wȧ, *M.*
Iphiclus, ĭf′ĭ-klŭs : **Iphicles**, -klēz, *C.*
Iphidamas, ĭ-fĭd′ȧ-mŭs, *C.*
Iphidamia, ĭf′ĭ-dȧ-mī′ȧ, *C.*
Iphigenia, ĭf′ĭ-jē-nī′ȧ, *C.*
Iphimedon, ĭ-fĭm′ē-dŏn, *C.*
Iphimedusa, ĭf′ĭ-mē-dū′sȧ, *C.*
Ipswich, ĭps′wĭch, *M.*
Ira, ī′rȧ, *B. & C.*
Ireland, īr′lənd, *M.*
Irenæus, ĭr-ē-nē′ŭs, *C.*
Irene, ī-rē′nē ; **Irenis**, ī-rē′nĭs, *C.*
Ireton, īr′tŭn, *M.*
Iriarte *or* **Yriarte**, ē′rē-är′tȧ, *M.*
Iris, ī′rĭs, *C.*
Irkootsk, ĕr-kōōtsk′, *M.*
Iroquois, ĭr-ō-kwoi′, *M.*
Irrawaddy, ĭr-rȧ-wŏd′dĭ, *M.*
Irtish *or* **Irtysh**, ĕr′tĭsh, *M.*
Isaac, ī′zȧk, *B. & M.*
Isabey, ē′zȧ′bā′, *M.*
Isacus, ĭ-sā′kŭs, *C.*
Isaiah, ĭ-zā′yȧ, *B.*
Isander, ĭ-săn′dēr, *C.*
Isanghila, ĭs′ăn-gē′lȧ, *M.*
Isangi, ē-săn′gē, *M.*
Isauria, ĭ-sȧ′rĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Iscariot, ĭs-kăr′ĭ-ŭt, *B.*
Ischia, ĭs′kē-ȧ, *M.*
Ischl, ĭsh′l, *M.*
Iseke, ē-sā′kē, *M.*
Iser *or* **Isar**, ē′zēr, *M.*
Isère, ē′zār′, *M.*
Ish-bosheth, ĭsh-bŏ′shĕth, *B.*
Ishmael, ĭsh′mȧ-ĕl, *B.*
Ishmaiah, ĭsh′mȧ-ī′ȧ, *B.*
Isias, ĭsh′ĭ-ȧs, *C.*
Isidora, ĭs′ĭ-dō′rȧ : **-rus**, -rŭs, *C.*
Isis, ī′sĭs, *C., E., & M.*
Isla, ĕs′lȧ, *M.*
Islay, ī′lȧ, *or* **Isla**, ī′lȧ, *M.*
Islington, ĭz′lĭng-tŭn, *M.*
Islip, ĭs′lĭp, *M.*
Ismael, ĭs′mȧ-ĕl, *C.*
Ismail, ĭs-mȧ-ēl′, *M.*
Ismara, ĭs′mȧ-rȧ ; **-rus**, -rŭs, *C.*
Ismene, ĭs-mē′nē, *C.*
Ismenus, *son of Apollo*, ĭs-mē′nŭs ; *a Chian*, ĭs′mē-nŭs, *C.*
Isocles, ĭs′ō-klēz, *C.*
Isocrates, ĭ-sŏk′rȧ-tēz, *C.*
Ispahan, ĭs-pȧ-hän′, *M.*
Israel, ĭz′rē-ĕl *or* ĭz′rā-ĕl, *B.*
Issachar, ĭs′sȧ-kär, *B.*
Issoudun, ē′sōō′dŭn′, *M.*
Isthmia, ĭsth′mĭ-ȧ ; **-mius**, -mĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Istria, ĭs′trĭ-ȧ, *C. & M.*
Itali, ĭt′ȧ-lī ; **-lis**, -lĭs ; **-lus**, -lŭs, *C.*
Italia, ĭ-tā′lĭ-ȧ, *C.* ; *It.* ē-tä′lē-ä, *M.*
Italica, ĭ-tăl′ĭ-kȧ ; **-icus**, -ĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Italy, ĭt′ȧ-lĭ, *B. & M.*, = **Italia**.
Itanea, ĭ-tā′nē-ȧ, *M.*
Ithaca, ĭth′ȧ-kȧ, *C. & M.*
Ithæmenes, ĭ-thēm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Ithamar, ĭth′ȧ-mär, *B.*
Ithurei, ĭth′ū-rē′ī, *C.*
Itimbiri, ē-tĭm′bē-rē, *M.*
Itri, ē′trē, *M.*
Iturræa *or* **Iturea**, ĭt′ū-rē′ȧ, *B. & C.*
Ituri, ē-tōō′rē, *M.*
Ityș, ī′tĭs, *C.*
Iuka, ī-ū′kȧ, *M.*
Iulia, ī-ū′lĭ-ȧ ; **Iulus**, ī-ū′lŭs, *C.*
Ivan, ē-vän′, *M.*
Iviça, ē-vē′sȧ, *M.*
Ivrea, ē-vrā′ȧ, *M.*
Ivry, ēv′rē′, *M.*
Ixion, ĭks-ī′ŏn, *C.*
Izehar, ĭz′ē-här, *B.*
Izhar, ĭz′här, *B.*
Izreel, ĭz′rē-ĕl, *B.*
Izri, ĭz′rī, *B.*

J.

Jaala, jȧ-ā′lȧ ; **Jaalah**, jȧ-ā′lȧ, *B.*
Jaanai, jā′ȧ-nī *or* jȧ-ā′nī, *B.*
Jaaziah, jā′ȧ-zī′ȧ, *B.*
Jabesh, jā′bĕsh, *B.*
Jabez, jā′bĕz, *B.*
Jaca, hä′kä, *M.*
Jachan, jā′kăn ; **Jachin**, jā′kĭn, *B.*
Jacmel, zhäk′mĕl′, *M.*
Jacob, jā′kŭb, *B.*
Jacobi, yä-kō′bē, *M.*
Jacobus, jȧ-kō′bŭs, *C.*
Jacquard, zhäk′kär′, *M.*
Jacquemel *or* **Jacmel**, zhäk′mĕl′, *M.*
Jael, jā′ĕl, *B.*
Jaen, hä-ān′, *M.*
Jaffa, jăf′fȧ *or* yäf′fä, *M.*
Jaffnapatam, jăf′nȧ-pȧ-tăm′, *M.*
Jagua *or* **Xagua**, hä′gwä, *M.*
Jahaz, jā′hăz, *B.*
Jahaza, **Jahazah**, jȧ-hā′zȧ, *B.*
Jahzeel, jā′zē-ĕl, *B.*
Jahziel, jā′zĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Jair, jā′ĕr ; **Jairite**, jā′ĭr-ĭt, *B.*
Jairus, *in Esther*, jā′ĭ-rŭs ; *in New Test.*, jā-ī′rŭs, *B.*
Jalafa, jȧ-lä′fȧ, *M.*
Jalapa *or* **Xalapa**, hä-lä′pä, *M.*
Jalisco *or* **Xalisco**, hä-lēs′kō, *M.*
Jamaica, jȧ-mā′kȧ, *M.*
Janiculum, jȧ-nĭk′ū-lŭm, *C.*
Janin, zhȧ′năn′, *M.*
Jansen, jăn′sĕn ; *D.* yän′sĕn ; *F.* zhŏn′sŏn′ ; *L.* **Jansenius**, jăn-sē′nĭ-ŭs, *M.*
Janua, jā′nŭs, *C.*
Japan, jȧ-păn′, *M.*
Japheth, jā′fĕth, *B.*
Japura, hä-pōō′rä, *M.*
Jaquemel, zhäk′mĕl′, *M.*
Jared, jā′rĕd, *B.*
Jarnac, zhär′näk′, *M.*
Jaroslaw *or* **Yaroslav**, etc., yä′rō-slȧv′, *M.*
Jasher, jā′shĕr, *B.*
Jason, jā′sŭn, *B. & C.*
Java, jȧ′vȧ *or* jä′vä, *M.*
Jazar, jā′zär; **Jazer**, jā′zĕr, *B.*
Jean Paul, zhŏn′ poul′ *or* **jēn pąl′**, = Richter, *M.*
Jebusi, jĕ-bū′sī, *B.*
Jedaiah, jĕ-dā′yȧ, *B.*
Jeddo *or* **Yeddo**, jĕd′dō *or* yĕd′dō, *M.*
Jedeiah, jĕ-dē′yȧ, *B.*
Jedidah, jĕd′ĭ-dä, *B.*
Jedidiah, jĕd′ĭ-dī′ȧ, *B.*
Jeeli, jē-ē′lī; **Jeelus**, -lŭs, *B.*
Jeezer, jē-ē′zēr, *B.*
Jehaleel, jē-hā′lē-ĕl, *B.*
Jehaleleel, jē′hȧ-lē′lē-ĕl, *B.*
Jehaziel, jē′hȧ-zī′ĕl, *B.*
Jehdeiah, jĕ-dē′yȧ, *B.*
Jehiell, jē-hī′ĕ-lī, *B.*
Jehizkiah, jē′hĭz-kī′ȧ, *B.*
Jehoadah, jē-hō′ȧ-dȧ, *B.*
Jehoaddan, jē′hō-ăd′dȧn, *B.*
Jehoahaz, jē-hō′ȧ-hăz, *B.*
Jehoash, jē-hō′ăsh, *B.*
Jehoiachin, jē-hoi′ȧ-kĭn; **Jehoiakim**, jē-hoi′ȧ-kĭm, *B.*
Jehoiada, jē-hoi′ȧ-dȧ, *B.*
Jehonadab, jē-hŏn′ȧ-dăb, *B.*
Jehoshaphat, jē-hŏsh′ȧ-făt, *B.*
Jehovah, jē-hō′vȧ, *B.*
Jehu, jē′hū, *B.*
Jehudi, jē-hū′dī, *B.*
Jeiel, jē-ī′ĕl, *B.*
Jemima, jē-mī′mȧ *or* jĕm′ĭ-mȧ, *B.*
Jena, jēn′ȧ; *G.* yā′nä, *M.*
Jephthae, jĕf′thē, *B.*
Jephthah, jĕf′thȧ, *B.*
Jephunne, **Jephunneh**, jē-fŭn′nē, *B.*
Jeremiah, jĕr-ē-mī′ȧ ; **Jeremias**, jĕr′ē-mī′ȧs, *B.*
Jeremoth, jĕr′ē-mŏth, *B.*
Jeremy, jĕr′ē-mĭ, *B.*
Jerez = Xeres, hā-rēth′, *M.*
Jericho, jĕr′ĭ-kō, *B. & M.*
Jeroboam, jĕr′ō-bō′ăm, *B.*
Jersey, jĕr′zĭ, *M.*
Jerubbaal, jē-rŭb′bȧ-ăl, *B.*
Jerusalem, jē-rōō′sȧ-lĕm, *B.*
Jerusha, **Jerushah**, jē-rōō′shȧ, *B.*
Jesher, jē′shĕr, *B.*
Jeshohaiah, jĕsh-ō′hā-ī′ȧ, *B.*
Jeshua, **Jeshuah**, jĕsh′ū-ȧ, *B.*
Jesse, jĕs′sē, *B.*
Jesu, jē′sŭ, *B.*
Jesurun, jēs′ū-rŭn, *B.*
Jesus, jē′zŭs, *B.*
Jethro, jē′thrō, *B.*
Jew, jū *or* jōō, *B. & M.*
Jeypoor, jī-pōōr′, *M.*
Jezebel, jĕz′ē-bĕl, *B.*
Jezreel, jĕz′rē-ĕl : **Jezreelite**, jĕz′rē-ĕl-īt; **Jezreelitess**, jĕz′rē-ĕl-ĭt′ĕs, *B.*
Jiddah *or* **Djidda**, jĭd′dȧ, *M.*
Jijona *or* **Xixona**, hē-hō′nä, *M.*
Jimna, **Jimnah**, jĭm′nȧ, *B.*
Jipe, jē′pē, *M.*
Joab, jō′ăb, *B.*
Joachim, jō′ȧ-kĭm, *B.*
Joacim, jō′ȧ-sĭm, *B.*
Joakim, jō′ȧ-kĭm, *B.*
Joanan, jō-ā′nən, *B.*
Joanes, hō-ä′nĕs, *or* **Juanes**, hōō-ä′-nĕs, *M.*
Joanna, jō-ăn′nȧ, *B.*
Joatham, jō′ȧ-thəm, *B.*
Job, jōb, *B.*
Jocasta, jō′kăs-tȧ, *C.*
Jochebed, jŏk′ē-bĕd, *B.*
Jo Daviess, jō dā′vĭs, *M.*
Joel, jō′ĕl, *B.*
Johanan, jō-hā′nən, *B.*
Johanna, jō-hăn′nȧ, *M.*
Johannes, jō-hän′nĕz, *B.*
John, jŏn, *B. & M.*
Joiada, joi′ȧ-dȧ, *B.*
Joiakim, joi′ȧ-kĭm, *B.*
Jolifa, jō-lī′fȧ, *M.*
Joinville, join′vĭl ; *F.* zhwăn′vēl′, *M.*
Jonadab, jō̆n′ȧ-dăb, *B.*
Jonah, jō′nȧ, *B.*
Jonas, jō′nəs, *B.*
Jonathan, jō̆n′ȧ-thən, *B.*
Jönköping, yĕn′chĕ-ping, *M.*
Joppa, jŏp′pȧ, *B.*
Joram, jō′rəm, *B.*
Jordan, jôr′dən, *B. & M.*
Josaphat, jŏs′ȧ-făt, *B.*
Jose, jō′sē, *B.*
Josedec, **Josedech**, jŏs′ē-dĕk, *B.*
Joseph, jō′zĕf, *B.*
Josephus, jō-sē′fŭs, *B. & C.*
Joses, jō′zēz, *B.*
Joshabad, jŏsh′ȧ-băd, *B.*
Joshah, jō′shȧ, *B.*
Joshaphat, jŏsh′ȧ-făt, *B.*
Joshua, jŏsh′ū-ȧ, *B.*
Josiah, jō-sī′ȧ, *B.*
Josias, jō-sī′ȧs, *B.*
Jotham, jō′thəm, *B.*
Jötunheim, jē′tōon-hīm, *N.*
Jouffroy, zhōōf′frwȧ′, *M.*
Jourdan, zhōōr′dŏn′, *M.*
Jovianus, jō′vĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Jowett, jō′ĕt, *M.*
Jozabad, jŏz′ȧ-băd, *B.*
Juan Fernandez, jōō′ăn fĕr-năn′-dĕz ; *Sp.* hōō-ăn′ fĕr-nän′dĕth, *M.*
Juarez, hōō-ä′rĕs *or* hwä′rĕth, *M.*
Juba, jū′bȧ, *C.*
Jubal, jū′bəl, *B.*
Juda, **Judah**, jū′dȧ, *B.*
Judæa, jū-dē′ȧ, *B. & C.*
Judas, jū′dəs, *B.*
Jude, jūd, *B.*
Judea, jū-dē′ȧ, *B.*
Judith, jū′dĭth, *B.*
Juggernaut, jŭg-ĕr-nȧt′, *M.*

Jugurtha, jū-gûr′thȧ, *C.*
Jujuy, hōō-hwē′, *M.*
Julia, jū′lĭ-ȧ ; **Julius**, -lĭ-ŭs, *B. & C.*
Julianus, jū′lĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Juliers, zhōōlĭe′ȧ″ ; *G.* **Jülich**, yų′-lĭk, *M.*
Julius, jū′lĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Jullien, zhōōlĭe′ăn′ *or* zhōōl′yăn′, *M.*
Jumna, jŭm′nȧ, *M.*
Jungfrau, yōōng′frou, *M.*
Junia, jū′nĭ-ȧ, *B. & C.*
Juniata, jū′nĭ-āt′ȧ, *M.*
Juno, jū′nō, *C.*
Junot, zhōō′nō′, *M.*
Jupiter, jū′pĭ-tẽr, *B. & C.*
Jura, jū′rȧ ; *F.* zhōō′rȧ′, *C. & M.*
Justinianus, jŭs-tĭn′ĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Justus, jŭs′tŭs, *B.*
Jutland, jŭt′lənd, *M.*

K.

Kaas, kās, *M.*
Kabajendi, kä-bä-jĕn′dĭ, *M.*
Kabambarre, kä-bäm-bär′rȧ, *M.*
Kabompo, kä-bōm′pō, *M.*
Kacungo, kä-kōōn′gō, *M.*
Kafuro, kä-fōō′rō, *M.*
Kafus, kä-fōōs′, *M.*
Kagera, kä-jā′rȧ, *M.*
Kagunga, kä-gōōn′gȧ, *M.*
Kairwan, kĭr-wän′, *M.*
Kakessa, kä-kĕs′sȧ, *M.*
Kaisareeyeh, kī-zər-ē′e, *M.*
Kakungu, kä-kōōn′gōō, *M.*
Kalamazoo, kăl′ȧ-mȧ-zōō′, *M.*
Kalasa, kä-lä′zȧ, *M.*
Kalassa, kä-lăs′sȧ, *M.*
Kalaui, kä-lä′wĭ, *M.*
Kaliaz, kä′lĭsh, *M.*
Kalmar, käl′mär, *M.*
Kalooga, kä-lōō′gȧ, *M.*
Kaluan, kä-lōō′ăn, *M.*
Kamalambo, kä′mä-räm′bō, *M.*
Kamadeva, kä-mä-dā′vȧ, *H.*
Kamchatka *or* **Kamtchatka**, kăm-chăt′kȧ, *M.*
Kanawha, kä-nȧ′wȧ, *M.*
Kankakee, kăng′kä-kē′, *M.*
Kanna, kän′nȧ, *M.*
Kansas, kăn′zəs, *M.*
Kant, känt *or* känt, *M.*
Kapuka, kä-pōō′kȧ, *M.*
Kara, kä′rȧ, *M.*
Karagwe, kä-räg′wē, *M.*
Karamania, kä-rä-mā′nĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Karema, kä-rā′mȧ, *M.*
Kaschau, käsh′ou ; *Hung.* **Kassa**, kŏsh′shŏ, *M.*
Kasembi, kä-sĕm′bē, *M.*
Kashesha, kä-shĕ′sē, *M.*
Kashgar, kăsh-gär′, *M.*
Kasongo, kä-sŏng′gō, *M.*
Kassai, kä-sī′, *M.*
Kassongo, käs-sŏn′gō, *M.*
Katahdin, kȧ-tä′dĭn, *M.*
Katanga, kä-tän′gȧ, *M.*
Katende, kä-tän′dē, *M.*
Kative, kä-tē′vē, *M.*
Katonga, kä-tŏn′gȧ, *M.*
Katrine, kăt′rēn, *M.*
Kaunitz, kou′nĭts, *M.*
Kavalli, kä-văl′lē, *M.*
Kavanagh, kăv′ȧ-nȧ, *M.*
Kavele, kä-vā′lē, *M.*
Kazan, kä-zän′, *M.*
Kearney, kär′nĭ, *M.*
Keczkem′t, kĕch-kĕm-ăt′, *M.*
Kedar, kē′där, *B.*
Kehl, kāl, *M.*
Keighley, kēth′lē, *M.*
Keightly, kīt′lē, *M.*
Kelat, kē-lät′, *M.*
Keneh, kĕn′ē, *M.*
Kenia, kēn′yȧ, *M.*
Kennebec, kĕn′ē-bĕk′, *M.*
Kensington, kĕn′sĭng-tŭn, *M.*
Kentucky, kĕn-tŭk′ĭ, *M.*
Keokuk, kē′ō-kŭk′, *M.*
Kerguelen, kĕrg′ē-lĕn, *M.*
Kerner, kĕr′nẽr *or* kĕr′nẽr, *M.*
Keszthely, kĕst-hāl′, *M.*
Ketcho, kĕch′ō, *M.*
Keturah, kē-tōō′rȧ, *B.*
Kezia, kē-zī′ȧ, *B.*
Kharkov, kär-kŏf′, *M.*
Khartoom, kär-tōōm′, *M.*
Khem, kĕm, *E.*
Kherson, kĕr-sŏn′, *M.*
Khiva, kē′vȧ, *M.*
Khoozistan, kōō-zĭs-tän′, *M.*
Khorassan, kō-rŭs-sän′, *M.*
Khuns, kŭns, *E.*
Khyber, kī′bẽr, *M.*
Kiakhta, kē-äk′tȧ, *M.*
Kiballa, kĭ-bäl′lȧ, *M.*
Kibanga, kĭ-bäng′gȧ, *M.*
Kickapoo, kĭk-ȧ-pōō′, *M.*
Kidderminster, kĭd-dẽr-mĭn′stẽr, *M.*
Kidron, kĭd′rŏn, *B.*
Kiel, kēl, *M.*
Kiev, kē-ĕf′, *M.*
Kikassa, kĭ-käs′sȧ, *M.*
Kilima, kĭ-lē′mȧ, *M.*
Kilinga, kē-lĭn′gȧ, *M.*
Killkenny, kĭl-kĕn′ĭ, *M.*
Killarney, kĭl-är′nĭ, *M.*
Kimawenzi, kē′mȧ-wĕn′zē, *M.*
Kimpoko, kĭm-pō′kō, *M.*
Kincardine, kĭŋ-kär′dĭn, *M.*
Kinshassa, kĭn-shäs′sȧ, *M.*
Kioto, kē-ō′tō, *M.*
Kipembwe, kĭ-pĕm′bwē, *M.*
Kirjath, kēr′jăth, *B.*
Kirjathaim, kēr′jăth-ā′ĭm, *B.*
Kirkcudbright, kēr-kōō′brē, *M.*
Kirri, kĭr′rē, *M.*
Kisanga, kĭ-säŋ′gȧ, *M.*
Kish, kĭsh, *B.*
Kishon, kī′shŏn, *B.*
Kissonga, kĭs-sŏn′gȧ, *M.*
Kistna, kĭst′nȧ, =KRISHNA, *M.*
Kitchitchi, kĭt-kē′kĭ, *M.*
Kitron, kĭt′rŏn, *B.*
Kitura, kĭ-tōō′rȧ, *M.*
Klagenfurth, klä′gen-fōōrt′, *M.*
Kleber, klā′bẽr, *or* **Kléber**, klā′bār′, *M.*
Knolles, nōlz, *M.*
Knut, knōōt, = CANUTE, *M.*
Koango, kō-än′gō, *M.*
Kobbo, kŏb′bō, *M.*
Kohath, kō′hăth, *B.*
Kolaiah, kōl′ā-ī′ȧ, *B.*
Kompaka, kŏm-pä′kȧ, *M.*
Kongsberg, kŏngs′bẽrg, *M.*
Konieh, kō′nē-ä, *M.*
Königrätz, kē′nĭg-rĕts, *M.*
Königsberg, kē′nĭgs-bẽrg, *M.*
Koobah, kōō-bäh′, *M.*
Koordistan = KURDISTAN, *M.*
Koortl, kōōr′tĭ, *M.*
Koorsk, kōōrsk, *M.*
Korah, kō′rȧ ; **Korahite**, kō′rȧ-īt, *B.*
Körner *or* **Koerner**, kẽr′nẽr. *M.*
Kosciusko, kŏs′sĭ-ŭs′kō ; *Polish* **Kosciuszko**, kŏsh-yōōsh′kō, *M.*
Kossuth, kŏsh-shōōt′ *or* -sōōth′, *M.*
Kostroma, kŏs-trō′mȧ, *M.*
Kotzebus, kōt′se-bŭ ; *G.* **Kotzebue**, kōt′se-bōō, *M.*
Kovno, kŏv′nō, *M.*
Kremnitz, krĕm′nĭts, *M.*
Kreuznach, kroits′näk, *M.*
Krishna, krĭsh′nȧ, *or* **Kistna**, kĭst′nȧ, *H. & M.*
Krüdener, kry′de-nẽr, *M.*
Krummacher, krōōm′mäk-ẽr, *M.*
Kuilu, kwē′lōō, *M.*
Kumbana, kōōm-bä′nȧ, *M.*
Kunda, kōōn′dȧ, *M.*
Kurdistan *or* **Koordistan**, kōōr-dĭs-tän′, *M.*
Kurland = COURLAND, *M.*
Kurma, kẽr′mȧ, *H.*
Kurtz *or* **Kurz**, kōōrts, *M.*
Kutaja, kōō-tī′yȧ, *M.*
Kutusof *or* **Koutouzof**, kōō-tōō′zŏf, *M.*
Kuvera, kōō-vā′rȧ, *H.*
Kuyp *or* **Cuyp**, koip, *M.*

L.

Laaland, lą′länd, *M.*
Laban, lā′bən, *B.*
Labana, lȧb′ȧ-nȧ, *B.*
Labienus, lā-bī-ē′nŭs, *C.*
Lablache, lä-blăsh′, *M.*
Labore, lä-bō′rā, *M.*
Labouchere, lä′bōō′shār′, *M.*
Laboulaye, lä′bōō′lā′, *M.*
La Bourdonnais, lä bōōr′dŏn′nā″, *M.*
Labrador, lăb′rȧ-dōr′, *M.*
Labyrinthus, lăb′ĭ-rĭn′thŭs, *C.*
Laccadives, lăk′ȧ-dīvz, *M.*
Lacedæmon, lăs′ē-dē′mŏn, *C.*
Lachesis, lăk′ē-sĭs, *C.*
Lachish, lā′kĭsh, *B.*
Lackawanna, lăk-ȧ-wŏn′ȧ, *M.*
Laconia, lȧ-kō′nĭ-ȧ ; **Laconica**, lȧ-kŏn′ĭ-kȧ, *C.*
Lacroix, lä-krwä′, *M.*
La Crosse, lä krŏs′, *M.*
Ladakh, lä-däk′, *M.*
Lado, lā′dō, *M.*
Ladocea, lȧd′ō-sē′ȧ, *C.*
Ladislas, lăd′ĭs-lȧs, *or* **Ladislaus**, lăd′ĭs-lā′ŭs, *M.*
Ladoga, lăd′ō-gȧ, *M.*
Ladrones, lȧ-drōnz′ ; *Sp.* lä-drō′nĕs, *M.*
Laertes, lā-ẽr′tēz, *C.*
Laertius, lā-ẽr′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
La Fayette *or* **Lafayette**, lä′fā′ĕt′, *M.*
Laffitte, läf-fĭt′ *or* lā′fēt′, *M.*
La Fontaine, lä fŏn-tān′ ; *F.* lä fôN′-tān′, *M.*
Lagny, lăn′yē′, *M.*
Lago Maggiore, lä′gō mäd-jō′rā, *M.*
La Grange, lä grānj′, *M.*
La Guayra, lä gwī′rä, *M.*
Laguna, lä-gōō′nä, *M.*
Lagusa, lȧ-gū′sȧ, *C.*
La Haye, lä hā′, *M.*
Lahn, län, *M.*
Lahore, lä-hōr′, *M.*
Lahsa, lä′sä, *M.*
Laing, lāng, *M.*
Lakolela, lä′kō-lā′lä, *M.*
Lakshmi, läksh′mĭ, *H.*
La Mancha, lä män′chä, *M.*
Lamar, lä-mär′, *M.*
Lamarque, lä′märk′, *M.*
Lamartine, lä′mär′tēn′, *M.*
Lamballe, lŏN′bäl′, *M.*
Lamech, lā′mĕk, *B.*
La Mennais *or* **Lamennais**, lä′mĕ nā′, *M.*
Lamia, lā′mĭ-ȧ ; **Lamiæ**, lā′mĭ-ē, *C.*
Lamoricière, lä′mō′rē-sē-ār′, *M.*
Lamothe, lä′mōt′, *M.*
Lancaster, lăŋk′ən-stẽr, *M.*
Lanciano, län-chä′nō, *M.*
Landana, län-dä′nȧ, *M.*
Landau, län′dou, *M.*
Landes, lŏNd, *M.*
Landshut, länts′hōōt, *M.*
Langres, lŏngr, *M.*
Languedoc, lŏN′ge-dŏk′, *M.*
Lannes, lăn *or* län, *M.*
Lanuvium, lȧ-nū′vĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Laocoon, lā-ŏk′ō-ŏn, *C.*
Laodamas, lā-ŏd′ȧ-mȧs, *C.*
Laodamia, lā-ŏd′ā-mĭ′ȧ, *C.*

Laodicea, lā-ŏd′ɪ-sē′ā, *B. & C.*
Laomache, lā-ŏm′ā-kē, *C.*
Laomedes, lā′ō-mē′dēz, *C.*
Laomedia, lā′ō-mē-dī′ā, *C.*
Laomedon, lā-ŏm′ē-dŏn, *C.*
Laomenes, lā-ŏm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Laon, lā′ŏn′, *M.*
Laonice, lā′ō-nī′sē, *C.*
Laonome, lā-ŏn′ō-mē, *C.*
Laos, lā′ŏs, *M.*
La Paz, lä päth′, *M.*
Lapidoth, lăp′ɪ-dŏth, *B.*
Lapithæ, lăp′ɪ-thē, *C.*
Laplace, lä′pläss′, *M.*
La Plata, lä plä′tä, *M.*
La Puebla, lä pwĕb′lä, *M.*
Laredo, lä-rā′dō, *M.*
Larissa, lä-rɪs′sä, *C. & M.*
Laristan, lär-ɪs-tän′, *M.*
La Rochejaquelein *or* **La Roche-jacquelin**, lä rŏsh′zhäk′lăn′, *M.*
Larrey, lăr′rē *or* lä′rā′, *M.*
Lartius, lär′shɪ-ŭs, *C.*
La Salle, lä säl′, *M.*
Las Casas, läs kä′säs, *M.*
Las Cases, läs käz′, *M.*
Las Palmas, läs päl′mäs, *M.*
Lassa *or* **H'lassa**, h'läs′sä, *M.*
Lasthenes, lăs′thē-nēz, *B. & C.*
Latakia, lă-tā-kē′ā, *M.*
Latinæ, lă-tī′nē ; **Latini**, lă-tī′nī, *C.*
Latium, lā′shɪ-ŭm, *C.*
Latona, lă-tō′nă, *C.*
Latour, lä′tōor′, *M.*
Lauban, lou′bän, *M.*
Lauderdale, lą′dēr-dāl, *M.*
Laudon *or* **Loudon**, lou′dŭn, *M.*
Lauenburg, lou′en-bōorg, *M.*
Launceston, länsˊtŭn, *M.*
Laura, lą′rā, *C. & M.*
Laurentum, lą-rĕn′tŭm, *C.*
Lausanne, lō′zän′, *M.*
Lavacra, lă-vāk′kā, *M.*
Laval, lä′väl′, *M.*
Lavater, lä-vä′tĕr *or* lä′vä′tär′, *M.*
Laverna, lă-vĕr′nă, *C.*
Lavinia, lă-vɪn′ɪ-ă, *C.*
Lavinium, lă-vɪn′ɪ-ŭm, *or* **Lavinum**, lă-vī′nŭm, *C.*
Lavoisier, lä′vwä′zē-ā′, *M.*
Lawrence, lą′rĕns, *M.*
Layard, lā′ärd, *M.*
Laybach, lī′bäk, *M.*
Lazarus, lăz′ā-rŭs, *B. & C.*
Leah, lē′ä, *B.*
Leamington, lĕm′ɪng-tŭn, *M.*
Leander, lē-ăn′dēr, *C.*
Leavenworth, lĕv′en-wērth, *M.*
Lebanon, lĕb′ā-nŏn, *B. & M.*
Lebaoth, lēb′ā-ŏth, *B.*
Lebbæus, Lebbeus, lĕb-bē′ŭs, *B.*
Lebedus, lĕb′ē-dŭs ; **-dos**, -dŏs, *C.*
Le Brun *or* **Lebrun**, le-brŭn′, *M.*
Lech, lĕk, *M.*
Le Clerc *or* **Leclerc**, le-klâr′, *M.*
Lecomte, le-kōnt′, *M.*
Leconte, le-kōnt′, *M.*
Le Creuzot, le kruˌzō′, *M.*
Leda, lē′dă, *C.*
Lefebvre, le-fĕvr′ *or* le-fāvr′, *M.*
Legaré, le-grē′, *M.*
Legendre, le-zhŏndr′ *or* le-jĕn′dĕr, *M.*
Leger, lā′zhā′, *M.*
Leghorn, lĕg′hôrn *or* lĕg-hôrn′ ; *It.* **Livorno**, lē-vōr′nō, *M.*
Legnago, lăn-yä′gō, *M.*
Legnano, lăn-yä′nō, *M.*
Leh, lā, *M.*
Lehigh, lē′hī, *M.*
Leibnitz *or* **Leibniz**, līb′nɪts, *M.*
Leicester, lĕs′tĕr, *M.*
Leigh, lē, *M.*
Leighton, lē′tŭn *or* lā′tŭn, *M.*
Leiningen, lī′nɪng-en, *M.*
Leinster, lɪn′stĕr *or* lĕn′stĕr, *M.*
Leipsic, lɪp′sĭk ; *G.* **Leipzig**, lɪp′tsĭg, *M.*
Leith, lēth, *M.*
Leitmeritz, līt′mēr-ɪts, *M.*
Leitrim, lē′trɪm, *M.*
Lekedi, lē-kā′dē, *M.*
Lemaistre, le-mâtr′, *M.*
Lemberg, lĕm′bĕrg, *M.*
Lemoine, le-mwän′ *or* le-moin′, *M.*
Lempriere, lĕm′prɪ-ĕr *or* lĕm-prēr′, *M.*
Lemuel, lĕm′ū-ĕl, *B.*
Lena, lē′nă, *M.*
Lenclos *or* **L'Enclos**, lŏn′klō′, *M.*
Lenfant *or* **L'Enfant**, lŏn′fŏn′, *M.*
Lenni-Lennapé, lĕn′nē-lɪn-nă′pē, *M.*
Lenoir, le-nōr′ *or* le-nwär′, *M.*
Lentulus, lĕn′tū-lŭs, *C.*
Leodamas, lē-ŏd′ā-mas, *C.*
Leominster, *U. S.*, lĕm′ɪn-stĕr ; *Eng.*, lĕm′stĕr, *M.*
Leon, lē′ŏn ; *Sp.* lā-ōn′, *M.*
Leoni, lā-ō′nē, *M.*
Leonida, lē-ŏn′ɪ-dă ; **Leonidas**, lē-ŏn′ɪ-das ; **Leonides**, lē-ŏn′ɪ-dēz, *C.*
Lepanto, lē-păn′tō *or* lā-păn′tō, *M.*
Lepida, lĕp′ɪ-dă ; **Lepidus**, lĕp′ɪ-dŭs, *C.*
Lerici, lā′rē-chē, *M.*
Lerida, lĕr′ē-dā, *M.*
Le Sage *or* **Lesage**, le-säzh′, *M.*
Les Andelys, lā′zŏn′dlē′, *M.*
Lesbos, lĕs-bŏs, *C.*
Lespinasse *or* **L'Espinasse**, lĕs′pē-näs′, *M.*
L'Estrange, lĕs-trānj′, *M.*
Lethe, lē′thē, *C.*
Leuca, lū′kă, *C.*
Leucas, lū′kas, *C.*
Leuce, lū′sē ; **Luci**, lū′sī, *C.*
Leucippe, lū-sĭp′pē, *C.*
Leuctra, lūk′tră ; **-trum**, -trŭm, *C.*
Leutschau, loit′shou, *M.*
Levant, lē-vănt′, *M.*
Leverrier, le-vĕr′ɪ-ĕr *or* -vā′rē-ā′, *M.*
Levi, lē′vī, *B.*
Leviticus, lē-vɪt′ɪ-kŭs, *B.*
Lewes, lū′ĕs, *M.*
Leyden *or* **Leiden**, lī′den, *M.*
Liba, lī′bă, *M.*
Libanius, lī-bā′nɪ-ŭs, *C.*
Libanus, lĭb′ā-nŭs, *B. & C.*
Liberi, lē′bā-rē, *M.*
Liberia, lī-bē′rɪ-ă, *M.*
Libertas, lī-bĕr′tas, *C.*
Libci, lĭb′ɪ-sī, *C.*
Libitina, lĭb′ɪ-tī′nă, *C.*
Libnah, lĭb′nă, *B.*
Liburna, lī-bĕr′nă, *C.*
Liburnia, lī-bĕr′nɪ-ă, *C.*
Libya, lĭb′ɪ-ă, *B. & C.*
Libyci, lĭb′ɪ-sī, *C.*
Lichfield, lĭch′fēld, *M.*
Lichtenstein, lĭk′ten-stīn, *M.*
Licinia, lī-sĭn′ɪ-ă ; **-ius**, -ɪ-ŭs, *C.*
Licinus, lī′sī-nŭs, *C.*
Licona, lē-kō′nă, *M.*
Lieber, lē′bĕr, *M.*
Liebig, lē′bĭg, *M.*
Liége, lē′ăzh′, *M.*
Liegnitz, lēg′nĭts, *M.*
Liemba, lē-ĕm′bă, *M.*
Ligures, lĭg′ū-rēz, *C.*
Liguria, lī-gū′rɪ-ă, *C.*
Liki, lē′kē, *M.*
Likuala, lē′kōō-ä′lä, *M.*
Lille *or* **Lisle**, lēl, *M.*
Lima, *Peru*, lē′mä ; *U. S.*, lī′mă, *M.*
Limburg, lĭm′bĕrg ; *F.* **Limbourg**, lăn′bōor′, *M.*
Limerick, lĭm′ĕr-ĭk, *M.*
Limoges, lē′mōzh′, *M.*
Limousin, lē′mōō′zăn′, *M.*
Linares, lē-nä′rēs, *M.*
Lincoln, lĭŋk′ŭn, *M.*
Linköping, lĭn′chē-pĭng, *M.*
Linlithgow, lĭn-lĭth′gō, *M.*
Linné, lĭn-nā′ ; *L.* **Linnæus**, lĭn-nē′ŭs, *M.*
Lintz *or* **Linz**, lĭnts, *M.*
Linus, lī′nŭs, *B., C., & M.*
Lipara, lĭp′ā-rā ; **Liparus**, -ā-rŭs, *C.*
Lipari, lĭp′ā-rē, *M.*
Lipenga, lē-pēn′gä, *M.*
Lippe, lĭp′pe, *M.*
Lisbon, lĭz′bŭn ; *Pg.* **Lisboa**, lēs-bō′ä, *M.*
Lisle *or* **Lille**, lēl, *M.*
Lissa, lĭs′sä, *M.*
Liszt, lĭst, *M.*
Lithuania, lĭth′ū-ā′nɪ-ă, *M.*
Livadia, lĭv-ä-dē′ä, *M.*
Liverpool, lĭv′ĕr-pōōl, *M.*
Livius, lĭv′ɪ-ŭs, *C.*
Livonia, lē-vō′nɪ-ä, *M.*
Livorno, lē-vōr′nō, *M.*
Ljuane, lɪ-ōōa′nă, *M.*
Llandaff, lăn-dăf′, *M.*
Llanelly, lä-nĕth′lɪ, *M.*
Llangollen, lăn-gŏth′lĕn, *M.*
Llano, lä′nō, *M.*
Llanrwst, lăn′rōost, *M.*
Llerena, lā-rā′nä, *M.*
Lloyd, loid, *M.*
Loange, lō-ăn′gē, *M.*
Loango, lō-ăn′gō, *M.*
Lobbor, lŏb′bōr, *M.*
Lochaber, lŏk-ä′bēr, *M.*
Lodi, *It.*, lō′dē ; *U. S.*, lō′dī, *M.*
Loffoden, lōf-fō′den, *M.*
Logroño, lō-grōn′yō, *M.*
Lohemba, lō-hĕm′bä, *M.*
Lohua, lō-hū′ä, *M.*
Loika, lō-ē′kä, *M.*
Loir, lwär, *M.*
Loire, lwär, *M.*
Loiret, lwä′rā′, *M.*
Lois, lō′ĭs, *B.*
Loki, lō′kĭ, *N.*
Loko, lō′kō, *M.*
Lokoma, lō-kō′mä, *M.*
Lolli, lŏl′lɪ, *M.*
Lomami, lō-mä′mɪ, *M.*
Lombardy, lŏm′bär-dɪ, *M.*
Londinium, lŏn-dɪn′ɪ-ŭm, *C.*
London, lŭn′dŭn, *M.*
Londonderry, lŭn′dŭn-dĕr′ɪ, *M.*
Longimanus, lŏn-jɪm′ā-nŭs, *C.*
Longinus, lŏn-jī′nŭs, *C.*
Loo-Choo, lōō′chōō, *M.*
Lope de Vega, lō′pā de vā′gä, *M.*
Lopez, lō′pĕz *or* lō′pēth, *M.*
Lopori, lō-pō′rɪ, *M.*
Lorain, lō-rān′, *M.*
Loreto, lō-rā′tō, *or* **Loretto**, lō-rĕt′tō *M.*
Lorient *or* **L'Orient**, lō′rē-ŏn′, *M.*
Lorraine, lō-rān′, *M.*
Los Angeles, lōs ăn′gĕl-ĕs, *M.*
Lostwithiel, lŏst-wĭth′ĕl, *M.*
Lot, lŏt, *B. ; C.* lō, *M.*
Lothaire, lō-thâr′ *or* lō-târ′, *M.*
Lothian, lō′thɪ-an, *M.*
Loubi, lōō′bɪ, *M.*
Loudon, lou′dŭn, *M.*
Lough, lŏf, *M.*
Loughborough, lŭf′bŭr-ō, *M.*
Louisiana, lōō′ē-zē-ä′nä, *M.*
Louisville, lōō′ɪs-vĭl *or* lōō′ɪ-vĭl, *M.*
Louth, louth, *M.*
Louvain, lōō′văn′, *M.*
Louviers, lōō′vē-ā′, *M.*
Louvois, lōō′vwä′, *M.*
Lowa, lō′wä, *M.*
Löwe, lē′we, *M.*
Lowell, lō′ĕl, *M.*
Lowndes, loundz, *M.*
Loyola, lō-yō′lä, *M.*
Lozère, lō′zär′, *M.*
Lualalba, lōō′äl-äl′bä, *M.*
Luama, lōō-ä′mä, *M.*
Luapula, lōō′ä-pōō′lä, *M.*
Luavala, lōō-ä-vä′lä, *M.*
Lubanya, lōō-bän′yä, *M.*
Lübeck, lŭ′bĕk, *M.*
Lubesu, lōō-bā′sōō, *M.*
Lubi, lōō′bɪ, *M.*

Lubilah, lōō-bē′rā, *M.*
Luburi, lōō-bōō′rĭ, *M.*
Lucania, lū-kā′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Lucas, lū′kȧs, *B.* & *M.*
Lucca, lōōk′kȧ, *M.*
Lucena, lū-sē′nȧ *or* lōō-thā′nä, *M.*
Lucera, lōō-chā′rä, *M.*
Lucerne, lōō-sĕrn′, *M.*
Lucia, lū′shĭ-ȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Lucidus, lū′sĭ-dŭs, *C.*
Lucifer, lū′sĭ-fẽr, *B.* & *C.*
Lucilius, lū-sĭl′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Lucilla, lū-sĭl′lȧ, *C.*
Lucina, lū-sī′nȧ, *C.*
Lucius, lū′shĭ-ŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Lucke, lŭk′ke, *M.*
Lucknow, lŭk′nou′, *M.*
Luçon, lu′sôn′, *M.*
Lucretia, lū-krē′shĭ-ȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Lucullus, lū-kŭl′lŭs, *C.*
Lucumo, lū′kū-mō, *C.*
Lucus, lū′kŭs, *C.*
Ludwigsburg, lōōd′vĭgs-bōōrg, *M.*
Luebo, lōō-ā′bō, *M.*
Luffa, lōō-fē′fȧ, *M.*
Lufula, lōō-fōō′lȧ, *M.*
Lugano, lōō-gä′nō, *M.*
Lugdunum, lŭg-dū′nŭm, *C.*
Lukalla, lōō-kăl′lȧ, *M.*
Lukassi, lōō-kȧs′sĭ, *M.*
Luke, lūk, *B.*
Lukenye, lōō-kĕn′yē, *M.*
Lukuga, lōō-kōō′gȧ, *M.*
Lukugu, lōō-kōō′gōō, *M.*
Luleå, lōō′lē-ō, *M.*
Lulongo, lōō-lŏn′gō, *M.*
Lulu, lōō′lōō, *M.*
Lulua, lōō′lōō-ä, *M.*
Luluaberg, lōō-lōō′ȧ-bĕrg, *M.*
Lumbi, lōōm′bĭ, *M.*
Luna, lū′nȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Luncaya, lōōn-kä′yȧ, *M.*
Lüneburg, lü′ne-bōōrg′, *M.*
Lunenburg, lū′nen-bẽrg, *M.*
Luneville, lū′ne-vĭl *or* lu′nā′vēl′, *M.*
Lunge, lōōn′gē, *M.*
Lupercal, lū-pẽr′kăl, *C.*
Luray, lū-rā′, *M.*
Lurimbi, lōō-rĭm′bē, *M.*
Lusibi, lōō-sē′bē, *M.*
Lutete, lōō-tā′tē, *M.*
Lutzen, lōōt′sen, *M.*
Luxemburg, lŭks′ĕm-bẽrg ; *F.* **Luxembourg**, lųks′ŏN′bōōr′, *M.*
Luxor, lŭks′ôr, *M.*
Luzerne, lū-zẽrn′, *M.*
Luzon, lōō-zŏn′ ; *Sp.* lōō-thōn′, *M.*
Lycæa, lī-sē′ȧ ; **Lycæus**, lī-sē′ŭs, *C.*
Lycaon, lī-kā′ŏn, *C.*
Lycaonia, lĭk′ā-ō′nĭ-ȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Lyce, lī′sē, *C.*
Lyceas, lĭs′ē-ȧs, *C.*
Lyceum, lī-sē′ŭm, *C.*
Lycia, lĭsh′ĭ-ȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Lycidas, lĭs′ĭ-dȧs ; **Lycide**, -ĭ-dē, *C.*
Lycoming, lī-kŏm′ĭng, *M.*
Lycone, lī-kō′nē, *C.*
Lycoreus, lī-kō′rē-ŭs *or* lī-kō′rųs, *C.*
Lycurgus, lī-kẽr′gŭs, *C.*
Lydda, lĭd′dȧ, *B.*
Lydia, lĭd′ĭ-ȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Lym-Fiord, lųm-fī′ẽrd′, *M.*
Lyonnais *or* **Lyonais**, lē′ŏn′nā′, *M.*
Lyons, lī′ŭnz ; *F.* **Lyon**, lē′ŏN′, *M.*
Lyrcea, lĭr-sē′ȧ, *or* **Lyrcia**, -sĭ′ȧ, *C.*
Lys, lēs ; *Flemish* **Leye**, lī′e, *M.*
Lysagoras, lī-săg′ō-rȧs, *C.*
Lysander, lī-săn′dẽr, *C.* & *M.*
Lysanias, lī-sā′nĭ-ȧs, *B.* & *C.*
Lysias, lĭsh′ĭ-ȧs, *B.* & *C.*
Lysicrates, lī-sĭk′rā-tēz, *C.*
Lysimachus, lī-sĭm′ā-kŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Lysimenes, lī-sĭm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Lysippe, lī-sĭp′pē ; **-pus**, -pŭs, *C.*
Lystra, lĭs′trȧ, *B.*

M.

Maacah, **Maachah**, mā′ȧ-kȧ, *B.*
Maad, mā′ȧd, *M.*
Maas, mȧs, = MEUSE, *M.*
Maaseiah, mā′ȧ-sē′yȧ, *B.*
Mabenga, mä-bän′gȧ, *M.*
Mabillon, mā′bē′yôN′, *M.*
Mabode, mä-bō′dē, *M.*
Macao, mā-kä′ō *or* mä-kou′, *M.*
Macassar, mȧ-kȧs′sȧr, *M.*
Macaulay, mȧ-ką′lĭ, *M.*
Macbeth, mȧk-bĕth′, *M.*
Maccabæus, măk′kȧ-bē′ŭs, *B.*
Maccabees, măk′kȧ-bēz, *B.*
Macchiavelli, mȧk-kē-ȧ-vĕl′lē, *M.*
Macedo, mȧs′ē-dō, *C.*
Macedones, mȧ-sĕd′ō-nēz, *C.*
Macedonia, mȧs′ē-dō′nĭ-ȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Machiavel, măk′ĭ-ȧ-vĕl, = MACCHIAVELLI, *M.*
Machpelah, mȧk-pē′lȧ, *B.*
Mackinac *or* **Mackinaw**, măk′ĭ-nȧ, *M.*
MacLean, mȧk-lān′, *M.*
MacLeod, mȧk-lōōd′, *M.*
Maclise, mȧ-klēs′, *M.*
Macomb, mȧ-kōm′ *or* -kōmb′, *M.*
Macon, *France*, mā′kôN′ ; *U. S.*, mā′kŭn, *M.*
Maculla, mä-kōōl′lȧ, *M.*
Madagascar, măd′ȧ-gȧs′kȧr, *M.*
Madeira, mä-dē′rȧ, *M.*
Madi, mä′dĭ, *M.*
Madima, mä-dē′mȧ, *M.*
Madison, măd′ĭ-sŭn, *M.*
Madiville, mä′dĭ-vĭl, *M.*
Madoc, mȧd′ŏk, *M.*
Madoz, mä-dōth′, *M.*
Madras, mȧ-drȧs′ *M.*
Madrid, mȧd′rĭd ; *Sp.* mä-drēd′, *M.*
Madura, mä-dōō′rä, *M.*
Mæander, mē-ăn′dẽr, *C.*
Mæcenas, mē-sē′nȧs, *C.*
Maelström, māl′strēm *or* māl′strŭm, *M.*
Mænades, mē′n′ȧ-dēz, *C.*
Mænala, mē′nā-lȧ ; **-alus**, -ȧ-lŭs, *C.*
Maestricht, mäs′trĭkt, *M.*
Magadoxo, mä-gä-dō′shō, *M.*
Magala, mä-gä′lȧ, *M.*
Magdala, măg′dȧ-lȧ, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*
Magdalena, măg-dȧ-lē′nȧ, *M.*
Magdalene, măg′dȧ-lēn′, *B.*
Magdeburg, măg′dē-bōōrg′, *M.*
Magellan, mȧ-jĕl′lon, *M.*
Magendie, mȧ′zhôN′dē′, *M.*
Maggi, mȧd′jē, *M.*
Maggiore, mȧd-jō′rā, *M.*
Magiddo, mä-gĭd′dō, *B.*
Magnesia, măg-nē′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Magog, mā′gŏg, *B.*
Magungo, mä-gōōn′gō, *M.*
Magus, mā′gŭs, *C.*
Mahabharata, mä-hä-bä′rä-tä, *H.*
Mahalah, mä-hä′lä *or* mä′hȧ-lȧ, *B.*
Mahalaleel, mä-hā′lȧ-lē′ĕl, *B.*
Mahaleel, mä-hā′lē-ĕl, *B.*
Mahali, mä′hȧ-lī, *B.*
Maharbal, mä-här′bal, *C.*
Mahmud, **Mahmoud**, mä-mōōd′, *M.*
Mahomet, mä-hōm′ĕt, mä′hō-mĕt, *or* mä′hō-mĭt = MOHAMMED, *M.*
Mahon, mä-hŏn′ *or* mä-ōn′, *M.*
Mahratta, mä-rät′ȧ, *M.*
Maia, mā′yȧ, *C.*
Maida, mī′dȧ, *M.*
Maillard, mä′yär′, *M.*
Maimonides, mī-mŏn′ē-dēz, *or* **Maimun**, mī-mōōn′, *M.*
Mai Muene, mī mwā′nā, *M.*
Main *or* **Mayn**, mān *or* mīn, *M.*
Maine, mān, *M.*
Maintenon, mĀN′te-nôN′, *M.*
Mainwaring, mān′wĕr-ĭng, *M.*
Mainz, mīnts, *or* **Mayence**, mā′ŏNs′, *or* **Mentz**, mĕnts, *M.*
Majeba, mä-jā′bä, *M.*
Majorca, mȧ-jôr′kȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Makabana, mä′kä-bä′nä, *M.*
Makaka, mä-kä′kä, *M.*
Makalumbi, mä′kä-lōōm′bĭ, *M.*
Maktjombo, mä′kĭ-jĕm′bō, *M.*
Makoko, mä-kō′kō, *M.*
Makouta, mä-kōō′tȧ, *M.*
Makua, mä-kōō′ȧ, *M.*
Makura, mä-kōō′rä, *M.*
Makyombo, mä′kĭ-ĕm′bō, *M.*
Malabar, măl-ȧ-bär′, *M.*
Malaca *or* **Malacha**, mä-lä′kȧ, *C.*
Malacca, mȧ-lăk′ȧ, *M.*
Malachi, **Malachy**, măl′ȧ-kĭ, *B.*
Malaga, mäl′ȧ-gȧ *or* mäl′lä-gä, *M.*
Malagrida, mäl-ȧ-grī′dȧ, *M.*
Malandi, mä-län′dĭ, *M.*
Malay, mȧ-lā′, *M.*
Malaya, mä-lä′yȧ, *M.*
Malchus, măl′kŭs, *B.*
Malcolm, măl′kŭm, *M.*
Malden, mąl′dĕn, *M.*
Maldive, măl′dīv, *M.*
Malebranche, măl′brôNsh′, *M.*
Malesherbes, mäl′zārb′, *M.*
Malibran, mä′lē′brôN′, *M.*
Malindi, mä-lĭn′dĭ, *M.*
Malines, mȧ′lēn′, = MECHLIN, *M.*
Maliwandu, mä′lĭ-wän′dōō, *M.*
Malluch, măl′lŭk, *B.*
Malmaison, mäl′mā′zôN′, *M.*
Malmesbury, mämz′bẽr-ĭ, *M.*
Malmö, mäl′mē, *M.*
Malpighi, mäl-pē′gē, *M.*
Malplaquet, mäl′plä′kā′, *M.*
Malta, mȧl′tȧ, *M.*
Malthus, mȧl′thŭs, *M.*
Malvern, *Eng.*, mą′vẽrn ; *U. S.*, mäl′vẽrn, *M.*
Malwah, mąl′wä, *M.*
Mamboia, mäm-bō′yȧ, *M.*
Mambul, mäm′bōōl, *M.*
Mamilia, mä-mĭl′ĭ-ȧ ; **-ius**, -ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Mammon, mäm′mŭn, *B.*
Mamre, mäm′rē, *B.*
Manasseas, măn′ȧ-sē′ȧs, *B.*
Manasseh, mȧ-nās′se, *B.*
Manasses, mȧ-nās′sēz, *B.*
Manbanga, män-bän′gȧ, *M.*
Mancha, män′chä, *M.*
Manche, mŏnsh, *M.*
Manchester, măn′chĕs-tẽr, *M.*
Manchooria *or* **Mantchooria**, măn-chōō′rē-ȧ, *M.*
Manda, män′dä, *M.*
Mandingos, măn-dĭng′gōz, *M.*
Manetho, măn′ē-thō, *C.*
Manfredi, män-frā′dē, *M.*
Manfredonia, män-frē-dō′nē-ä, *M.*
Mangudo, män-gōō′dō, *M.*
Manhattan, mȧn-hăt′ȧn, *M.*
Manheim *or* **Mannheim**, män′hīm, *M.*
Manilia, mȧ-nĭl′ĭ-ȧ ; **-ius**, -ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Manilla, mȧ-nĭl′ȧ ; *Sp.* **Manila**, mä-nē′lä, *M.*
Manitowoc, măn′ĭ-tō-wŏk′, *M.*
Manlius, măn′lĭ-ŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Manoah, mȧ-nō′ȧ, *B.*
Mansuetus, măn-swē′tŭs, *C.*
Mantinea, măn-tĭn′ē-ȧ, *C.*
Mantua, măn′tū-ȧ, *C.* & *M.* ; *It.* **Mantova**, män′tō-vä, *M.*
Manutius, mȧ-nū′shĭ-ŭs ; *It.* **Manuzio**, mä-nōōt′sē-ō, *M.*
Manyanga, män-yän′gȧ, *M.*
Manzanillo, män-thä-nē′yō, *M.*
Manzoni, män-zō′nē, *M.*
Mara, **Marah**, mā′rȧ, *B.*
Maracaybo, mä-rä-kī′bō, *M.*
Marat, mȧ′rä′, *M.*
Marathon, măr′ȧ-thŏn, *C.*
Marburg, mär′bōōrg, *M.*
Marchesi, mär-kā′zē, *M.*
Marcia, mär′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Marcianus, mär-shĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*

Marcilius, mär-sĭl′ȳ-ŭs, *C.*
Marcius, mär′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Marcus, mär′kŭs, *B.*
Mardonius, mär-dō′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Mareotis, mă′rē-ō′tĭs, *C.*
Margaris, mär′gă-rĭs, *C.*
Margarita, mär-gă-rē′tă, *M.*
Maria, mă-rī′ă, *also* mă′rĭ-ă, *C.*; mă-rī′ă, *M.*
Mariamne, mă′rĭ-ăm′nē, *C.*
Mariana, mă-rē-ā′nă, *M.*
Marienberg, mä-rē′en-bĕrg, *M.*
Marienburg, mä-rē′en-bōorg, *M.*
Marietta, mă′rĭ-ĕt′ă, *M.*
Marion, mă′rĭ-ŏn, *C.*; *a place*, mă′rĭ-ŭn; *a man*, mär′ĭ-ŭn, *M.*
Mariri, mä-rē′rē, *M.*
Maritima, mă-rĭt′ĭ-mă, *C.*
Marius, mă′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Marivaux, mär′ē-vō′, *M.*
Mark, märk, *B.*
Marlborough, mȧl′bŭr-rō, *M.*
Marlowe *or* **Marlow**, mär′lō, *M.*
Marmont, mär′mŏn′, *M.*
Marmontel, mär′mōn′tĕl′, *M.*
Marmora, mär′mō-rä, *M.*
Marne, märn, *M.*
Marochetti, mä-rō-kĕt′tē, *M.*
Marqueesas, mär-kā′sās *or* mär-kwē′-sās, *M.*
Marquette, mär-kĕt′, *M.*
Marsala, mär-sä′lä, *M.*
Marseilles, mär-sālz′ ; *F.* **Marseille**, mär′sāl′, *M.*
Marsyas, mär′shĭ-ăs, *C.*
Martel, mär-tĕl′, *M.*
Martha, mär′thä, *B.*
Martialis, mär′shĭ-ā′lĭs, *C.*
Martineau, mär′tĭ-nō, *M.*
Martinez, mär-tē′nĕth *or* -nēz, *M.*
Martini, mär-tē′nē, *M.*
Martinique, mär-tĭ-nēk′, *M.*
Martius, mär′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Maruts, mä′rōots, *H.*
Marwar, mär′wŭr, *M.*
Mary, mă′rĭ, *B. & M.*
Maryland, mĕr′ĭ-lənd, *M.*
Marylebone, mär′e-bŭn, *M.*
Masesa, mă-zā′zä, *M.*
Masham, măsh′ăm, *M.*
Masigiton, măs′ĭ-jĭ′tŭn, *C.*
Masinani, mä′zē-mē′nĭ, *M.*
Masinissa, măs′ĭ-nĭs′sä, *C.*
Massachusetts, măs′sä-chū′sĕts, *M.*
Masséna, mäs-sā′nä ; *F.* mä′sā′nä′, *M.*
Massina, măs-sī′as, *B.*
Massilia, măs-sĭl′ĭ-ă, *C.*
Massilion, *U. S.*, măs′ĭ-lŭn; *F.*, măs′-sē′yōn′, *M.*
Massinger, măs′sĭn-jĕr, *M.*
Massowah, măs′sō-wä, *M.*
Masulipatam, mä-sōō′lē-pä-tăm′, *M.*
Mat, măt, *E.*
Matadi, mä-tä′dĭ, *M.*
Matamoros, mät′ä-mō′rōs, *M.*
Matanzas, mä-tän′zäs, *M.*
Mather, măth′ĕr, *M.*
Mathusala, mä-thōō′sä-lä, *B.*
Matrona, mät′rō-nä, *the Marne river*, *also* mä-trō′nä, *C.*
Mataya, mät′ȳä, *H.*
Matthan, mät′thăn, *B.*
Matthanias, mät′thä-nī′as, *B.*
Matthew, măth′ū, *B.*
Matthias, mät-thī′as, *B.*
Matthisson, mät′tĭs-sŏn, *M.*
Mattithiah, mät′tĭ-thī′ä, *B.*
Matucetæ, mä-tū′sē-tē, *C.*
Matumba, mä-tōōm′bä, *M.*
Matura, mä-tū′rä, *C.*
Mauch Chunk, mȧk′ chŭnk′, *M.*
Maui, mou′ē, *M.*
Maumee, mą-mē′, *M.*
Mauna Loa, mou′nä lō′ä, *M.*
Maupertuis, mō′pâr′twē′, *M.*
Maurepas, mō′rē-pä′, *M.*
Mauricus, mą-rī′kŭs *or* mą-rī′kŭs, *C.*
Mauritania, mą-rĭ-tā′nĭ-ă, *C.*
Mauritius, mą-rĭsh′ĭ-ŭs, *M.*
Maurus, mą′rŭs, *C.*
Maury, *U. S.*, mą′rĭ *or* mûr′rĭ ; *F.*, mō′rē′, *M.*
Mausoli, mą-sō′lī; -lus, -lŭs, *C.*
Maut, mout, *E.*
Mavortia, mä-vôr′shĭ-ä, *C.*
Mawo, mä′wō, *M.*
Maxentius, măks-ĕn′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Maximianus, măks′ĭm-ĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Maximus, măks′ĭ-mŭs, *C.*
Mayence, mä-yŏns′, = Mainz, *M.*
Mayenne, mī′ĕn′, *M.*
Mayn, mīn, *M.*
Maynooth, mā′nōōth, *M.*
Mayo, *U. S.*, mā′ō ; *Irel.*, mā-ō′ ; *Mexico*, mī′ō, *M.*
Mayombe, mä-yōm′bä, *M.*
Mazamboni, mä′zäm-bō′nĭ, *M.*
Mazarin, măz-ä-rĕn′ ; *F.* mä′zȧ′-răn′, *M.*
Mazatlan, mä-sät-län′, *M.*
Mazzini, mät-sē′nē *or* mä-zē′nē, *M.*
Mbage, 'mbä′gä, *M.*
Mbaro, 'mbä′rō, *M.*
Mbili, 'mbē′lē, *M.*
Mbili, 'mbĭ′lĭ, *M.*
Mbima, 'mbē′mä, *M.*
Mbina, 'mbē′nä, *M.*
M'Binza, mə-bĕn′zä, *M.*
Mboma, 'mbō′mä, *M.*
Mbomo, 'mbō′mō, *M.*
Mbomu, 'mbō′mōō, *M.*
Mdabura, 'mdä-bōō′rä, *M.*
Meagher, mā′ĕr *or* mē′gĕr, *M.*
Meaux, mō, *M.*
Mechlin, mĕk′lĭn ; *F.* **Malines**, mȧ′-lēn′, *M.*
Mecklenburg, mĕk′len-bĕrg ; *G.* mĕk′len-bōorg, *M.*
Medaba, mĕd′ä-bä, *B.*
Medea, mē-dē′ä, *C.*
Media, mē′dĭ-ä, *B. & C.*
Medici, mĕd′ē-chē, *M.*
Medicis, mä-dē-sēs′ *or* mĕd′ē-sĭs, *M.*
Medicus, mĕd′ĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Medina, *Arabia*, mä-dē′nä ; *U. S.*, mē-dī′nä, *M.*
Mediterranean, mĕd′ĭ-tĕr-rā′nē-an, *M.*
Meduli, mĕd′ū-lī *or* mē-dū′lī, *C.*
Medusa, mē-dū′sä, *C.*
Meerut, mē′rŭt, *M.*
Megæra, mē-jē′rä, *C.*
Megale, mĕg′ä-lē, *C.*
Megalophanes, mĕg′ä-lŏf′ä-nēz, *C.*
Megara, mĕg′ä-rä, *C.*
Megiddo, mē-gĭd′dō ; **Megiddon**, -dŏn, *B.*
Mehemet Ali, mä-hĕm′ĕt ä′lē; *better* **Mohammed Ali**, *M.*
Mehetabel, mē-hĕt′ä-bĕl, *B.*
Mehir, mē′hĕr, *B.*
Meholah, mē-hō′lä, *B.*
Meigs, mēgz, *M.*
Meiningen, mī′nĭng-en, *M.*
Mejinna, mē-jēn′nä, *M.*
Melanchthon, *less prop.* **Melancthon**, mē-lăngk′thŭn, *M.*
Melbourne, mĕl′bĕrn, *M.*
Melchizedek, mĕl-kĭz′ē-dĕk, *B.*
Melete, mĕl′ē-tē, *C.*
Melitus, mē-lī′tŭs, *C.*
Melia, mē′lĭ-ä, *C.*
Melissa, mē-lĭs′sä ; **Melissus**, mē-lĭs′sŭs, *C.*
Melita, mĕl′ĭ-tä, *B.*; **Melita** *or* **Malito**, mĕl′ĭ-tō, *C.*
Melpomene, mĕl-pŏm′ē-nē, *C.*
Melrose, mĕl-rōz′, *M.*
Melun, mȧ′lŭn′, *M.*
Memel, mā′mel, *M.*
Memmius, mĕm′mĭ-ŭs, *B. & C.*
Memnonium, mĕm-nō′nĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Memphis, mĕm′fĭs, *B., E., & M.*
Memphremagog, mĕm′frē-mā′gŏg, *M.*
Ménage, mā′näzh′, *M.*
Menai, mĕn′ĭ, *M.*
Menalcas, mē-năl′kas, *C.*
Menan, mē′nän, *B.*; mē-nän′, *M.*
Menander, mē-nän′dĕr, *C.*
Mendaña, mĕn-dän′yä, *M.*
Mende, mônd, *M.*
Mendelssohn, mĕn′dĕl-sōn, *M.*
Mendocino, mĕn-dō-sē′nō, *M.*
Mendoza, mĕn-dō′thä, *M.*
Menelaius, mĕn′ē-lā′yus, *C.*
Menelaus, mĕn′ē-lā′ŭs, *B. & C.*
Mene Mere, mā′nē mā′rē, *M.*
Menenius, mē-nē′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Menestheus, mē-nēs′thūs, *B.*; mē-nĭs′thē-ŭs *or* -thūs, *C.*
Mengo, mĕn′gō, *M.*
Menius, mē′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Menoba, mĕn′ō-bä, *C.*
Menœceus, mē-nē′sē-ŭs *or* -sūs, *C.*
Menœtes, mē-nē′tēz, *C.*
Menogenes, mē-nŏj′ē-nēz, *C.*
Menshikof, **Menchikof**, *or* **Menschikow**, men′shē-kŏf, *M.*
Menton, mŏn′tŏn′ ; *It.* **Mentone**, men-tō′nā, *M.*
Mentz, mĕnts, = **Mainz**, *M.*
Menu, mŭn′ōō, *M.*
Menzaleh, men-zä′le, *M.*
Mephibosheth, mē-fĭb′ō-shĕth, *B.*
Mephitis, mē-fī′tĭs, *C.*
Mequinez *or* **Mekinez**, mĕk′ĭ-nēz, *M.*
Merari, mĕr′ä-rī *or* mē-rā′rī, *B.*
Mercator, mĕr-kā′tĕr, *M.*; -tōr, *C.*
Mercedes, mĕr-sā′dēs, *M.*
Mercurius, mĕr-kū′rĭ-ŭs, *B. & C.*
Mergui, mĕr-gē′, *M.*
Merihah, mĕr′ĭ-hä, *B.*
Merida, mĕr′ĭ-dä, *M.*
Merioneth, mĕr′ĭ-ŏn′ĕth, *M.*
Meroe, mĕr′ō-ē, *C. & M.*
Merope, mĕr′ō-pē ; **Meropis**, -pĭs, *C.*
Merops, mē′rŏps, *C.*
Merrimack, mĕr′rĭ-măk, *M.*
Merseburg, mĕr′se-bōorg′, *M.*
Mersey, mĕr′zĭ, *M.*
Merthyr Tydvil, mĕr′thĕr tĭd′vĭl, *M.*
Mesech, mē′sĕk, *B.*
Mesene, mē-sē′nē, *C.*
Meshach, mē′shăk ; **Meshech**, -shĕk, *B.*
Meshed, mĕsh′ĕd, *M.*
Mesopotamia, mĕs′ō-pō-tā′mĭ-ä, *B. & C.*
Messala, mĕs-sā′lä, *C.*
Messalina, mĕs′sä-lī′nä, *C.*
Messana, mĕs-sā′nä, *C.*
Messene, mĕs-sē′nē ; -na, -nä, *C.*
Messenia, mĕs-sē′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Messiah, mĕs-sī′ä, *or* **Messias**, mĕs-sī′as, *B.*
Messina, mĕs-sē′nä, *M.*
Metapontum, mĕt′ä-pŏn′tĭnı; **Metapontus**, mĕt′ä-pŏn′tŭs, *C.*
Metastasio, mĕ-tä-stä′zē-ō, *M.*
Metaurus, mē-tą′rŭs, *C.*
Metella, mē-tĕl′lä ; **Metelli**, -lī, *C.*
Methodius, mē-thō′dĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Methuselah, mē-thū′se-lä, *B.*
Metope, mĕ-tō′pē ; *architecture* mĕ′tō-pē, *C.*
Metopus, mē-tō′pŭs, *C.*
Metropolis, mē-trŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Metropolitæ, mē′trō-pō-lī′tē, *C.*
Metternich, mĕt′tĕr-nĭk, *M.*
Metz, mĕts, *M.*
Meurthe, mĕrt, *M.*
Meuse, mūz ; *F.* mēz, *M.*
Mexico, mĕks′ĭ-kō ; *Sp.* mā′hē-kō, *M.*
Meyer, mī′ĕr, *M.*
Meyerbeer, mī′ĕr-bār′, *M.*
Meyrick, mĕr′rĭk, *M.*
Mezentius, mē-zĕn′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Mezzofanti, mĕd-zō-fän′tē, *M.*
Mfini, 'mfē′nē, *M.*
Mfumbiro, 'mfōom-bē′rō, *M.*
Mgongo, 'mgĕn′gō, *M.*

Hezro, hĕz′rō : **Hezron**, hĕz′rŏn, *B.*
Hibernia, hī-bĕr′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Hiddai, hĭd′dā-ī, *B.*
Hiempsal, hī-ĕmp′sal, *C.*
Hiera, *an island*, hī′ē-rȧ ; *a person*, hī-ē′rȧ, *C.*
Hierapolis, hī′ē-răp′ō-lĭs, *B.* & *C.*
Hierichus, hī-ĕr′ĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Hiero, hī′ē-rō, *C.*
Hierocles, hī-ĕr′ō-klēz, *C.*
Heroclides, hī′ē-rō-klī′dēz, *C.*
Hieronica, hī′ē-rŏn′ĭ-kȧ, *C.*
Hieronicæ, hī′ē-rō-nī′sē, *C.*
Hieronymus, hī′ē-rŏn′ĭ-mŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Hierophon, hī-ĕr′ō-fŏn, *C.*
Hierosolyma, hī′ē-rō-sŏl′ĭ-mȧ, *C.*
Hierusalem, hī′ē-rōō′sȧ-lĕm, *B.*
Highlands, hī′landz ; *Scot.* hē′-landz, *M.*
Hilaria, hī-lā′rĭ-ȧ ; **-rio**, -rĭ-ō, *C.*
Hildburghausen, hĭld′bŏorg-hou′zen, *M.*
Hildesheim, hĭl′dēs-hīm′, *M.*
Hilkiah, hĭl-kī′ȧ, *B.*
Hilo, hē′lō, *M.*
Himinbjörg, hĭm′ĭn-byĕrg, *N.*
Himalaya, hĭm-ä′lȧ-yȧ ; *often pron.* hĭm-ȧ-lā′yȧ, *M.*
Hindoo-Koosh, hĭn′dōō-kōōsh, *M.*
Hindostan, -dustan, hĭn-dŭ-stän′, *M.*
Hinnom, hĭn′nŭm, *B.*
Hipparchus, hĭp-pär′kŭs, *C.*
Hippia, hĭp′pĭ-ȧ ; **-pius**, -pĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Hippobotes, hĭp-pŏb′ō-tēz, *C.*
Hippocleas, hĭp-pŏ′klē-as, *C.*
Hippocoon, hĭp-pŏk′ō-ŏn, *C.*
Hippocrates, hĭp-pŏk′rȧ-tēz, *C.*
Hippocratia, hĭp′pō-krā-tĭ′ȧ, *C.*
Hippocrene, hĭp-pō-krē′nē, *C.*
Hippodamas, hĭp-pŏd′ȧ-mas, *C.*
Hippodamia, hĭp′pō-dȧ-mī′ȧ, *C.*
Hippodromus, hĭp-pŏd′rō-mŭs, *C.*
Hippolyte, hĭp-pŏl′ĭ-tē, *C.*
Hippolytus, hĭp-pŏl′ĭ-tŭs, *C.*
Hippomachus, hĭp-pŏm′ȧ-kŭs, *C.*
Hippomedon, hĭp-pŏm′ē-dŏn, *C.*
Hippomenes, hĭp-pŏm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Hippona, hĭp-pō′nȧ, *C.*
Hipponoe, hĭp-pŏn′ō-ē, *C.*
Hiram, hī′rem, *B.*
Hispania, hĭs-pā′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Hispaniola, hĭs′pȧn-ĭ-ō′lȧ, *M.*
Hispanus, hĭs-pā′nŭs, *C.*
Hoang-Ho, hō-äng′hō′, *M.*
Hoboken, hō′bō-kĕn *or* hō-bō′kĕn, *M.*
Hoche, hŏsh, *M.*
Hochheim, hŏk′hīm, *M.*
Hödr, hē′dr, *N.*
Hoefer, *G.* hē′fĕr ; *F.* ō′fär′, *M.*
Hoek *or* **Hoeck**, hōok, *M.*
Hogarth, hō′gärth, *M.*
Hohenlinden, hō-en-lĭn′den, *M.*
Hohenlohe, hō′en-lō-e, *M.*
Hohenzollern, hō′en-tsŏl′lĕrn, *M.*
Holbach, hōl′bäk, *M.*
Holbein, hōl′bīn, *M.*
Holinshed *or* **Hollynshed**, hŏl′ĭnz-hĕd, *M.*
Holland, hŏl′lănd ; *D.* hōl′länt, *M.*
Holofernes, hŏl′ō-fĕr′nēz, *B.*
Holstein, hōl′stīn, *M.*
Holyhead, hŏl′ĭ-hĕd, *M.*
Homburg, hŏm′bŏorg, *M.*
Home, hōm ; *Scot.* hūm, *M.*
Homer, hō′mĕr, *M.*
Homerus, hō-mē′rŭs, *C.*
Honda, hŏn′dȧ ; *Sp.* ōn′dä, *M.*
Honduras, hŏn-dōō′rȧs, *M.*
Honfleur, ōn′flĕr′, *M.*
Hong-Kong *or* **Hongkong**, hŏng′-kŏng′, *M.*
Honiton, hŏn′ĭ-tŭn, *M.*
Honoluiu, hŏ′nō-lō′lō, *M.*
Honorius, hō-nō′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Hoogly *or* **Hooghly**, hōog′lĭ, *M.*
Hophni, hŏf′nī, *B.*
Horatia, hō-rā′shĭ-ȧ; **Horatius**, -shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Horeb, hō′rĕb, *B.*
Horem, hō′rĕm, *B.*
Heronaim, hōr′ō-nā′ĭm, *B.*
Hortensia, hŏr-tĕn′shĭ-ȧ ; **Hortensius**, hŏr-tĕn′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Hosa, Hoah, hō′sȧ, *B.*
Hosea, hō-zē′ȧ, *B.* & *M.*
Hoshea, hō-shē′ȧ, *B.*
Hostilia, hŏs-tĭl′ĭ-ȧ ; **-lus**, -ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Houghton, hō′tn, *M.*
Hounslow, hounz′lō, *M.*
Housatonic, hōō-sȧ-tŏn′ĭk, *M.*
Houssa, hou′sä, *M.*
Houston, hūs′tŭn, *M.*
Howe, hou, *M.*
Howes, houz, *M.*
Hozier, ō′zē-ā′, *M.*
Hræsvelgr, hrās′vĕl′gr ; *Icelandic* hræ′svel-gr, *N.*
Hrimthursar, hrĭm′thōōr-sär, *N.*
Hrungnir, hrōōng′nĕr, *N.*
Huelva, wĕl′vȧ, *M.*
Huesca, wĕs′kä, *M.*
Huger, ū-jĕ′, *M.*
Hughes, hūz, *M.*
Huldah, hŭl′dȧ, *B.*
Humbert, hŭm′bĕrt; *F.* ŭn′bär′, *M.*
Humboldt, hŭm′bōlt ; *G.* hōom′bōlt, *M.*
Hunding, hŏŏn′dĭng, *N.*
Hungary, hŭn′gȧ-rĭ, *M.*
Hur, hĕr, *B.*
Hurdwar, hŭrd-wär′, *M.*
Huron, hū′rŭn, *M.*
Hushai, hū′shī, *B.*
Huskisson, hŭs′kĭs-sŭn, *M.*
Huss *or* **Hus**, hŭs; *G.* hōos, *M.*
Hutten, hŏŏt′ten, *M.*
Huy, hoi, *M.*
Huyghens, hī′gĕnz *or* hoi′gĕnz, *M.*
Hven *or* **Hveen**, hvān, *M.*
Hyades, hī′ȧ-dēz, *C.*
Hybla, hĭ′blȧ, *C.*
Hybrida, hĭb′rĭ-dȧ, *C.*
Hydaspes, hī-dăs′pēz, *B.* & *C.*
Hyderabad, hī′dĕr-ȧ-băd′, *M.*
Hyder Ali, hī′dĕr ä′lē, *M.*
Hydra, hī′drȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Hygea, hī-jē′ȧ ; **-geia**, -jē′yȧ ; **-gia**, -jī′ȧ ; **-ginus**, -jĭ′nŭs, *C.*
Hylas, hī′las ; **-lax**, -lăks ; **-le**, -lē, *C.*
Hymen, hī′mĕn, *C.*
Hymenæus, -neus, hī′mē-nē′ŭs, *B.*
Hymettus, hī-mĕt′tŭs, *C.*
Hyperbolus, hī-pĕr′bō-lŭs, *C.*
Hyperborei, hī′pĕr-bŏ′rē-ī *or* hī-pĕr′-bō-rē′ī, *C.*
Hyperia, hī′pē-rĭ′ȧ, *or* **-rea**, -rē′ȧ, *C.*
Hyperides, hī′pĕr-rī′dēz *or* hī-pĕr′-ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Hyperion, hī′pē-rī′ŏn *or* hī-pē′rĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Hypermenes, hī-pĕr′mē-nēz, *C.*
Hypermnestra, hī′pĕrm-nĕs′trȧ, *C.*
Hypsicrates, hĭp-sĭk′rȧ-tēz, *C.*
Hyrcania, hĕr-kā′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Hyrcanus, hĕr-kā′nŭs, *C.*
Hyrmina, hĕr-mī′nȧ ; **-ne**, -nē, *C.*
Hyrnetho, hĕr-nē′thō, *C.*
Hystaspes, hĭs-tăs′pēz, *C.*
Hythe, hīth, *M.*

I.

☞ For names in Eastern Europe and Asia beginning with I followed by a vowel, see **Y**; as, **Yakootsk** for **Iakoutsk**.

Ia, ī′ȧ, *C.*
Iacchus, ī-ăk′kŭs, *C.*
Ianthe, ī-ăn′thē, *C.*
Ianthea, ī′ăn-thē′ȧ, *C.*
Iapetus, ī-ăp′ē-tŭs, *C.*
Iarbas, ī-är′bas, *C.*
Iarchas, ī-är′kŭs, *C.*
Iaxartes, ī′ăks-är′tēz, *C.*
Ibarra, ē-bär′rä, *M.*
Ibera, ī-bē′rȧ, *C.*
Iberia, ī-bē′rĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Iberus, ī-bē′rŭs, *C.*
Ibis, ī′bĭs, *C.*
Ibrahim, Ib-brā′hēm, *M.*
Icaria, ī-kā′rĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Icarus, ĭk′ȧ-rŭs ; **-rus**, -rŭs, *C.*
Iccius, ĭk′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Iceland, īs′land, *M.*
Ichabod, ĭk′ȧ-bŏd, *B.* & *M.*
Icilius, ī-sĭl′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Iconium, ī-kō′nĭ-ŭm, *B.* & *C.*
Ida, ī′dȧ, *C.*
Idaho, ī′dȧ-hō, *M.*
Idalia, ī-dā′lĭ-ȧ ; **Idalie**, ī-dā′lĭ-ē, *C.*
Idalis, īd′ȧ-lĭs, *C.*
Idea, *a town*, īd′ē-ȧ ; *daughter of Dexamus*, ī-dē′ȧ, *C.*
Idomeneæ, **Idomene**, ī-dŏm′ē-nē, *C.*
Idomeneus, ī-dŏm′ē-nŭs, *C.*
Idumæa, **Idumea**, īd′ū-mē′ȧ, *B.*
Idume, ī-dū′mē; **Idumea**, īd′ū-mē′ȧ, *C.*
Iglau, ĭg′lou, *M.*
Ignatius, ĭg-nā′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Ihuru, ē-hōō′rōō, *M.*
Ikelemba, Ik′ā-lĕm′bȧ, *M.*
Ikengo, ĭk-ĕn′gō, *M.*
Ikoko, ĭk-ō′kō, *M.*
Ilfracombe, Il′frā-kōom, *M.*
Iliacus, ĭ-lī′ȧ-kŭs, *C.*
Iliades, ĭ-lī′ȧ-dēz, *C.*
Ilias, ĭl′ĭ-ȧs, *C.*
Ilion, Il′ĭ-ŏn, *C.* & *M.*
Ilione, ĭ-lī′ō-nē, *or* **Iliona**, -ō-nȧ, *C.*
Ilioneus, Il′ĭ-ō′nē-ŭs *or* Il-ĭ′ō-nūs, *C.*
Ilissus, ĭ-lĭs′sŭs, *C.*
Ilithyia, Il′ĭ-thĭ′ȧ, *C.*
Ilium, Il′ĭ-ŭm, *or* **Ilion**, Il′ĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Ille, ĭl, *M.*
Illinois, Il-lĭ-noĭ′ *or* Il-lĭ-noiz′, *M.*
Illyria, Il-lĭr′ĭ-ȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Illyricum, Il-lĭr′ĭ-kŭm, *B.* & *C.*
Ilunga, Il-ōon′gȧ, *M.*
Ilungo, Il-ōon′gō, *M.*
Imaus, Im′ȧ-ŭs *or* ī-mā′ŭs, *C.*
Imla, Imlah, Im′lȧ, *B.*
Immanuel, Im-măn′ū-ĕl, *B.*
Imola, Im′ō-lȧ, *C.* ; ē′mō-lä, *M.*
Inachus, In′ȧ-kŭs, *C.*
Ina Muana, ē′nȧ mwä′nȧ, *M.*
Indeman, In′dē-măn′, *M.*
India, In′dĭ-ȧ, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*
Indiana, In-dĭ-ăn′ȧ, *M.*
Indianapolis, In′dĭ-ȧn-ăp′ō-lĭs, *M.*
Indicus, In′dĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Indies, In′dĭz, *M.*
Indigetes, In-dĭj′ē-tēz, *also* In′dĭ-jē′-tēz, *a people*, *C.*
Indogenes, In-dŏj′ē-nēz, *C.*
Indore, In-dōr′, *M.*
Indra, In′drȧ, *H.*
Indre, ăⁿdr, *M.*
Indus, In′dŭs, = SINDH, *M.*
Inez, ē′nēz *or* ĭ′nēz, *M.*
Ingoldstadt, ĭng′ōl-stät, *M.*
Ingres, ăⁿg′r, *M.*
Inkerman, ĭŋk-ĕr-măn′, *M.*
Inkissa, ĭŋ-kĭs′sȧ, *M.*
Innspruck, Ins′prŏŏk, *M.*
Ino, ī′nō, *C.*
Inopus, ĭ-nō′pŭs, *C.*
Inous, ĭ-nō′ŭs, *C.*
Inpegna, In-pā′nyȧ, *M.*
Interlaken *or* **Interlachen**, In′tĕr-lăk′en, *M.*
Inverness, In-vĕr-nĕs′, *M.*
Io, ī′ō, *C.*
Iolchos, ĭ-ōl′kŏs, *C.*
Iole, ī′ō-lē; **Ioli**, ĭ-ō′lĭ, *C.*
Ioli, ē-ō′lē, *M.*
Ion, ī′ŏn, *C.*
Iona, ē-ō′nȧ, *M.*
Ione, *Antioch*, ĭ-ō′nē ; *a Nereid*, ī′ō-nē, *C.*

Ionia, ī-ō′nɪ-ȧ, *C. & M.*
Iope, ī′ō-pē, *C.*
Iowa, ī′ō-wȧ, *M.*
Iphiclus, ĭf′ɪ-klŭs ; **Iphicles,** -klēz, *C.*
Iphidamas, ĭ-fĭd′ȧ-mŭs, *C.*
Iphidamia, ĭf′ĭ-dȧ-mī′ȧ, *C.*
Iphigenia, ĭf′ĭ-jē-nī′ȧ, *C.*
Iphimedon, ĭ-fĭm′ē-dŏn, *C.*
Iphimedusa, ĭf′ĭ-mē-dū′sȧ, *C.*
Ipswich, ĭps′wĭch, *M.*
Ira, ī′rȧ, *B. & C.*
Ireland, īr′lənd, *M.*
Irenæus, ĭr-ē-nē′ŭs, *C.*
Irene, ī-rē′nē ; **Irenis,** ī-rē′nĭs, *C.*
Ireton, īr′tŭn, *M.*
Iriarte *or* **Yriarte,** ē′rē-är′tā, *M.*
Iris, ī′rĭs, *C.*
Irkootsk, ēr-kōōtsk′, *M.*
Iroquois, ĭr-ō-kwoi′, *M.*
Irrawaddy, ĭr-rȧ-wŏd′dĭ, *M.*
Irtish *or* **Irtysh,** ēr′tĭsh, *M.*
Isaac, ī′zȧk, *B. & M.*
Isabey, ē′zä′bā′, *M.*
Isacus, ī-sā′kŭs, *C.*
Isaiah, ī-zā′yȧ, *B.*
Isander, ī-săn′dẽr, *C.*
Isanghila, ĭs′ăn-gē′lȧ, *M.*
Isangi, ē-sän′gē, *M.*
Isauria, ī-sô′rĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Iscariot, ĭs-kăr′ĭ-ŭt, *B.*
Ischia, ĭs′kē-ȧ, *M.*
Ischl, ĭsh′l, *M.*
Iseke, ē-sä′kē, *M.*
Iser *or* **Isar,** ē′zẽr, *M.*
Isère, ē′zâr′, *M.*
Ish-bosheth, ĭsh-bŏ′shĕth, *B.*
Ishmael, ĭsh′mā-ĕl, *B.*
Ishmaiah, ĭsh′mā-ī′ȧ, *B.*
Isias, ĭsh′ĭ-ȧs, *C.*
Isidora, ĭs′ĭ-dō′rȧ ; **-rus,** -rŭs, *C.*
Isis, ī′sĭs, *C., E., & M.*
Isla, ēs′lä, *M.*
Islay, ī′lā, *or* **Isla,** ī′lȧ, *M.*
Islington, ĭz′lĭng-tŭn, *M.*
Islip, ĭs′lĭp, *M.*
Ismael, ĭs′mā-ĕl, *C.*
Ismail, ĭs-mā-ēl′, *M.*
Ismara, ĭs′mȧ-rȧ ; **-rus,** -rŭs, *C.*
Ismene, ĭs-mē′nē, *C.*
Ismenus, *son of Apollo,* **ĭs-mē′nŭs ;** *a Chian,* ĭs′mē-nŭs, *C.*
Isocles, ĭs′ō-klēz, *C.*
Isocrates, ī-sŏk′rȧ-tēz, *C.*
Ispahan, ĭs-pȧ-hän′, *M.*
Israel, ĭz′rā-ĕl *or* ĭz′rĕ-ĕl, *B.*
Issachar, ĭs′sȧ-kär, *B.*
Issoudun, ē′sōō′dŭn′, *M.*
Isthmia, ĭsth′mĭ-ȧ ; **-mius,** -mĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Istria, ĭs′trĭ-ȧ, *C. & M.*
Itali, ĭt′ȧ-lī ; **-lis,** -lĭs ; **-lus,** -lŭs, *C.*
Italia, ĭ-tā′lĭ-ȧ, *C. ; It.* ē-tä′lē-ä, *M.*
Italica, ĭ-tăl′ĭ-kȧ ; **-icus,** -ĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Italy, ĭt′ȧ-lĭ, *B. & M., =* Italia.
Itasca, ĭ-tăs′kȧ, *M.*
Ithaca, ĭth′ȧ-kȧ, *C. & M.*
Ithæmenes, ĭ-thē′mē-nēz, *C.*
Ithamar, ĭth′ȧ-mär, *B.*
Ithurel, ĭth′ū-rĕ′ĭ, *C.*
Itimbiri, ē-tĭm′bē-rē, *M.*
Itri, ē′trē, *M.*
Iturræa *or* **Iturea,** ĭt′ū-rē′ȧ, *B. & C.*
Iturí, ē-tōō′rē, *M.*
Ityx, ĭ′tĭks, *C.*
Iuka, ī-ū′kȧ, *M.*
Iulis, ī-ū′lĭs ; **Iulus,** ī-ū′lŭs, *C.*
Ivan, ē-vän′, *M.*
Iviça, ē-vē′sȧ, *M.*
Ivrea, ē-vrā′ȧ, *M.*
Ivry, ēv′rē′, *M.*
Ixion, ĭks-ī′ŏn, *C.*
Izehar, ĭz′ē-här, *B.*
Izhar, ĭz′här, *B.*
Izreel, ĭz′rē-ĕl, *B.*
Izri, ĭz′rĭ, *B.*

J.

Jaala, jȧ-ā′lȧ ; **Jaalah,** jȧ-ā′lȧ, *B.*
Jaanai, jā′ȧ-nī *or* jȧ-ā′nī, *B.*
Jaaziah, jā-ȧ-zī′ȧ, *B.*
Jabesh, jā′bĕsh, *B.*
Jabez, jā′bĕz, *B.*
Jaca, hä′kä, *M.*
Jachan, jā′kăn ; **Jachin,** jā′kĭn, *B.*
Jacmel, zhäk′mĕl′, *M.*
Jacob, jā′kŭb, *B.*
Jacobi, yä-kō′bē, *M.*
Jacobus, jȧ-kō′bŭs, *C.*
Jacquard, zhäk′kär′, *M.*
Jacquemel *or* **Jacmel,** zhäk′mĕl′, *M.*
Jael, jā′ĕl, *B.*
Jaen, hä-ān′, *M.*
Jaffa, jăf′fȧ *or* yăf′fä, *M.*
Jaffnapatam, jăf′nȧ-pȧ-tăm′, *M.*
Jagua *or* **Xagua,** hä′gwä, *M.*
Jahaz, jā′hăz, *B.*
Jahaza, Jahazah, jȧ-hā′zȧ, *B.*
Jahzeel, jā′zē-ĕl, *B.*
Jahziel, jā′zĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Jair, jā′ĕr ; **Jairite,** jā′ĭ-rīt, *B.*
Jairus, *in Esther,* jā′ĭ-rŭs ; *in New Test.,* jā-ī′rŭs, *B.*
Jalafa, jȧ-lä′fȧ, *M.*
Jalapa *or* **Xalapa,** hä-lä′pä, *M.*
Jalisco *or* **Xalisco,** hä-lēs′kō, *M.*
Jamaica, jȧ-mā′kȧ, *M.*
Janiculum, jȧ-nĭk′ū-lŭm, *C.*
Janin, zhȧ′nĂN′, *M.*
Jansen, jăn′sĕn ; *D.* yän′sen ; *F.* zhŏN′sŏN′ ; *L.* **Jansenius,** jăn-sē′nĭ-ŭs, *M.*
Janus, jā′nŭs, *C.*
Japan, jȧ-păn′, *M.*
Japheth, jā′fĕth, *B.*
Japura, hä-pōō′rä, *M.*
Jaquemel, zhäk′mĕl′, *M.*
Jared, jā′rĕd, *B.*
Jarnac, zhär′näk′, *M.*
Jaroslaw *or* **Yaroslav,** etc., yä′rō-slävʹ, *M.*
Jasher, jā′shẽr, *B.*
Jason, jā′sŭn, *B. & C.*
Java, jā′vȧ *or* jȧ′vȧ, *M.*
Jazar, jā′zär ; **Jazer,** jā′zẽr, *B.*
Jean Paul, zhŏN′poul′ *or* jĕn pąl′, = Richter, *M.*
Jebusi, jē-bū′sī, *B.*
Jedaiah, jĕd-ā′yȧ, *B.*
Jeddo *or* **Yeddo,** jĕd′dō *or* yĕd′dō, *M.*
Jedeiah, jĕ-dē′yȧ, *B.*
Jedidah, jĕd′ĭ-dä, *B.*
Jedidiah, jĕd′ĭ-dī′ȧ, *B.*
Jeeli, jē-ē′lī ; **Jeelus,** -lŭs, *B.*
Jeezer, jē-ē′zẽr, *B.*
Jehaleel, jē-hā′lē-ĕl, *B.*
Jehaleelei, jē-hā-lē′lē-ĕl, *B.*
Jehaziel, jē-hā-zī′ĕl, *B.*
Jehdeiah, jē-dē′yȧ, *B.*
Jehieli, jē-hī′ĕ-lī, *B.*
Jehizkiah, jē-hĭz-kī′ȧ, *B.*
Jehoadah, jē-hō′ȧ-dȧ, *B.*
Jehoaddan, jē-hō-ăd′dən, *B.*
Jehoahaz, jē-hō′ȧ-hăz, *B.*
Jehoash, jē-hō′ăsh, *B.*
Jehoiachin, jē-hoi′ȧ-kĭn ; **Jehoiakim,** jē-hoi′ȧ-kĭm, *B.*
Jehoiada, jē-hoi′ȧ-dȧ, *B.*
Jehonadab, jē-hŏn′ȧ-dăb, *B.*
Jehoshaphat, jē-hŏsh′ȧ-făt, *B.*
Jehovah, jē-hō′vȧ, *B.*
Jehu, jē′hū, *B.*
Jehudi, jē-hū′dĭ, *B.*
Jeiel, jē-ī′ĕl, *B.*
Jemima, jē-mī′mȧ *or* jĕm′ɪ-mȧ, *B.*
Jena, jē′nȧ, *G.* yā′nä, *M.*
Jephthae, jĕf′thē-ē, *B.*
Jephthah, jĕf′thȧ, *B.*
Jephunne, Jephunneh, jē-fŭn′nē, *B.*
Jeremiah, jĕr-ē-mī′ȧ ; **Jeremias,** jĕr′ē-mī′ȧs, *B.*
Jeremoth, jĕr′ē-mŏth, *B.*
Jeremy, jĕr′ē-mĭ, *B.*
Jerez = Xeres, hā-rēth′, *M.*
Jericho, jĕr′ĭ-kō, *B. & M.*
Jeroboam, jĕr′ō-bō′ăm, *B.*
Jersey, jẽr′zĭ, *M.*
Jerubbaal, jĕ-rŭb′bā-al, *B.*
Jerusalem, jĕ-rōō′sȧ-lĕm, *B.*
Jerusha, Jerushah, jē-rōō′shȧ, *B.*
Jesher, jē′shẽr, *B.*
Jeshohaiah, jĕsh-ō′hī-ī′ȧ, *B.*
Jeshua, Jeshuah, jĕsh′ū-ȧ, *B.*
Jesse, jĕs′sē, *B.*
Jesu, jē′sŭ, *B.*
Jesurun, jĕs′ū-rŭn, *B.*
Jesus, jē′zŭs, *B.*
Jethro, jē′thrō, *B.*
Jew, jū *or* jōō, *B. & M.*
Jeypoor, jī-pōōr′, *M.*
Jezebel, jĕz′ē-bĕl, *B.*
Jezreel, jĕz′rē-ĕl ; **Jezreelite,** jĕz′rē-ĕl-īt ; **Jezreelitess,** jĕz′rē-ĕl-ĭt′ĕs, *B.*
Jiddah *or* **Djidda,** jĭd′dȧ, *M.*
Jijona *or* **Xixona,** hē-hō′nä, *M.*
Jimna, Jimnah, jĭm′nȧ, *B.*
Jipe, jē′pē, *M.*
Joab, jō′ăb, *B.*
Joachim, jō′ȧ-kĭm, *B.*
Joacim, jō′ȧ-sĭm, *B.*
Joakim, jō′ȧ-kĭm, *B.*
Joanan, jō-ā′nən, *B.*
Joanes, hō-ä′nēs, *or* **Juanes, hōō-ä′-nēs,** *M.*
Joanna, jō-ăn′nȧ, *B.*
Joatham, jō′ȧ-thəm, *B.*
Job, jōb, *B.*
Jocasta, jō′kăs-tȧ, *C.*
Jochebed, jŏk′ē-bĕd, *B.*
Jo Daviess, jō dā′vĭs, *M.*
Joel, jō′ĕl, *B.*
Johanan, jō-hā′nən, *B.*
Johanna, jō-hăn′nȧ, *M.*
Johannes, jō-hän′nēz, *B.*
John, jŏn, *B. & M.*
Jolada, joi′ȧ-dȧ, *B.*
Jolakim, joi′ȧ-kĭm, *B.*
Jolifa, jō-lī′fȧ, *M.*
Joinville, join′vĭl ; *F.* zhwĂn′vēl′, *M.*
Jonadab, jŏn′ȧ-dăb, *B.*
Jonah, jō′nȧ, *B.*
Jonas, jō′nəs, *B.*
Jonathan, jŏn′ȧ-thən, *B.*
Jonköping, yĕn′chĕ-pĭng, *M.*
Joppa, jŏp′pȧ, *B.*
Joram, jō′rəm, *B.*
Jordan, jôr′dən, *B. & M.*
Josaphat, jŏs′ȧ-făt, *B.*
Jose, jō′sē, *B.*
Josedec, Josedech, jŏs′ē-dĕk, *B.*
Joseph, jō′zĕf, *B.*
Josephus, jō-sē′fŭs, *B. & C.*
Joses, jō′zēz, *B.*
Joshabad, jŏsh′ȧ-băd, *B.*
Joshah, jō′shȧ, *B.*
Joshaphat, jŏsh′ȧ-făt, *B.*
Joshua, jŏsh′ū-ȧ, *B.*
Josiah, jō-sī′ȧ, *B.*
Josias, jō-sī′ȧs, *B.*
Josham, jō′thəm, *B.*
Jötunheim, jē′tōon-hīm, *N.*
Jouffroy, zhōōf′frwȧ′, *M.*
Jourdan, zhōōr′dôxʹ, *M.*
Jovianus, jō′vĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Jowett, jō′ĕt, *M.*
Jozabad, jŏz′ȧ-băd, *B.*
Juan Fernandez, jōō′ăn fẽr-năn′dēz ; *Sp.* hōō-ăn′ fẽr-nän′dĕth, *M.*
Juarez, hōō-ä′rĕs *or* hwä′rĕth, *M.*
Juba, jū′bȧ, *C.*
Jubal, jū′bəl, *B.*
Juda, Judah, jū′dȧ, *B.*
Judæa, jū-dē′ȧ, *B. & C.*
Judas, jū′dəs, *B.*
Jude, jūd, *B.*
Judea, jū-dē′ȧ, *B.*
Judith, jū′dĭth, *B.*
Juggernaut, jŭg-ẽr-nąt′, *M.*

Lubilah, lōō-bē′rä, *M.*
Luburi, lōō-bōō′rĭ, *M.*
Lucania, lū-kā′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Lucas, lū′kȧs, *B.* & *M.*
Lucca, lōōk′kȧ, *M.*
Lucena, lū-sē′nȧ *or* lōō-thā′nä, *M.*
Lucera, lōō-chā′rä, *M.*
Lucerne, lōō-sĕrn′, *M.*
Lucia, lū′shĭ-ȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Lucidus, lū′sĭ-dŭs, *C.*
Lucifer, lū′sĭ-fẽr, *B.* & *C.*
Lucilius, lū-sĭl′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Lucilla, lū-sĭl′lȧ, *C.*
Lucina, lū-sī′nȧ, *C.*
Lucius, lū′shĭ-ŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Lücke, lük′ke, *M.*
Lucknow, lŭk′nou′, *M.*
Luçon, lų′sôN′, *M.*
Lucretia, lū-krē′shĭ-ȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Lucullus, lū-kŭl′lŭs, *C.*
Lucumo, lū′kŭ-mō, *C.*
Lucus, lū′kŭs, *C.*
Ludwigsburg, lōōd′vĭgs-bōōrg, *M.*
Luebo, lōō-ā′bō, *M.*
Lufifa, lōō-fē′fȧ, *M.*
Lufula, lōō-fōō′lȧ, *M.*
Lugano, lōō-gä′nō, *M.*
Lugdunum, lŭg-dū′nŭm, *C.*
Lukalla, lōō-kăl′lȧ, *M.*
Lukassi, lōō-kȧs′sĭ, *M.*
Luke, lūk, *B.*
Lukenye, lōō-kĕn′yē, *M.*
Lukuga, lōō-kōō′gȧ, *M.*
Lukugu, lōō-kōō′gōō, *M.*
Luleå, lōō′lē-ō, *M.*
Lulongo, lōō-lĕn′gō, *M.*
Lulu, lōō′lōō, *M.*
Lulua, lōō′lōō-ä, *M.*
Luluaberg, lōō-lōō′ȧ-bĕrg, *M.*
Lumbi, lōōm′bĭ, *M.*
Luna, lū′nȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Lunceaya, lōōn-kä′yȧ, *M.*
Lüneburg, lų′ne-bōōrg′, *M.*
Lunenburg, lū′nen-bĕrg, *M.*
Luneville, lū′ne-vĭl *or* lų′nä′vēl′, *M.*
Lunge, lōōn′gē, *M.*
Lupercal, lū-pẽr′kăl, *C.*
Luray, lū-rā′, *M.*
Lurimbi, lōō-rĭm′bē, *M.*
Lusibi, lōō-sē′bē, *M.*
Lutete, lōō-tā′tē, *M.*
Lutzen, lōōt′sen, *M.*
Luxemburg, lŭks′ĕm-bĕrg ; *F.* **Luxembourg**, lųks′ôN′bōōr′, *M.*
Luxor, lŭks′ôr, *M.*
Luzerne, lū-zẽrn′, *M.*
Luzon, lōō-zōn′ ; *Sp.* lōō-thōn′, *M.*
Lycæa, lĭ-sē′ȧ ; **Lycæus**, lĭ-sē′ŭs, *C.*
Lycaon, lĭ-kā′ŏn, *C.*
Lycaonia, lĭk′ȧ-ō′nĭ-ȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Lyce, lī′sē, *C.*
Lyceas, lĭs′ē-*as*, *C.*
Lyceum, lĭ-sē′ŭm, *C.*
Lycia, lĭsh′ĭ-ȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Lycidas, lĭs′ĭ-*das* ; **Lycide**, -ĭ-dē, *C.*
Lycoming, lĭ-kŏm′ĭng, *M.*
Lycone, lĭ-kō′nē, *C.*
Lycoreus, lĭ-kō′rē-ŭs *or* lĭ-kō′rųs, *C.*
Lycurgus, lĭ-kẽr′gŭs, *C.*
Lydda, lĭd′dȧ, *B.*
Lydia, lĭd′ĭ-ȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Lym-Fiord, lųm-fĭ-ôrd′, *M.*
Lyonnais *or* **Lyonais**, lī′ŏn′nā′, *M.*
Lyons, lī′ŭnz ; *F.* **Lyon**, lē′ôN′, *M.*
Lyrcea, lĭr-sē′ȧ, *or* **Lyrcia**, -sĭ′ȧ, *C.*
Lys, lēs ; *Flemish* **Leye**, lī′e, *M.*
Lysageras, lĭ-săg′ē-*ras*, *C.*
Lysander, lĭ-săn′dẽr, *C.* & *M.*
Lysanias, lĭ-sā′nĭ-ŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Lysias, lĭsh′ĭ-*as*, *B.* & *C.*
Lysicrates, lĭ-sĭk′rȧ-tēz, *C.*
Lysimachus, lĭ-sĭm′ȧ-kŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Lysimenes, lĭ-sĭm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Lysippe, lĭ-sĭp′pē ; **-pus**, -pŭs, *C.*
Lystra, lĭs′trȧ, *B.*

M.

Maacah, Maachah, mā′ȧ-kȧ, *B.*
Maad, mād, *M.*
Maas, mäs, = **Meuse**, *M.*
Maaseiah, mā′ȧ-sē′yȧ, *B.*
Mabenga, mä-bän′gȧ, *M.*
Mabillon, mă′bē′yôN′, *M.*
Mabode, mä-bō′dē, *M.*
Macao, mä-kä′ō *or* mä-kou′, *M.*
Macassar, mȧ-kăs′sȧr, *M.*
Macaulay, mȧ-ką′lĭ, *M.*
Macbeth, măk-bĕth′, *M.*
Maccabæus, măk′kȧ-bē′ŭs, *B.*
Maccabees, măk′kȧ-bēz, *B.*
Macchiavelli, mäk-kē-ä-vĕl′lē, *M.*
Macedo, mäs′ē-dō, *C.*
Macedones, mȧ-sĕd′ō-nēz, *C.*
Macedonia, mäs′ē-dō′nĭ-ȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Machiavel, măk′ĭ-ȧ-vĕl, = **Machiavelli**, *M.*
Machpelah, măk-pē′lȧ, *B.*
Mackinac *or* **Mackinaw**, măk′ĭ-ną, *M.*
MacLean, măk-lān′, *M.*
MacLeod, măk-loud′, *M.*
Maclise, mȧ-klīs′, *M.*
Macomb, mȧ-kōm′ *or* -kŏmb′, *M.*
Macon, *France*, mä′kôN′; *U. S.*, mā′kŭn, *M.*
Maculla, mä-kŭl′lȧ, *M.*
Madagascar, mād′ȧ-gȧs′kȧr, *M.*
Madeira, mȧ-dē′rȧ, *M.*
Madi, mä′dĭ, *M.*
Madima, mä-dē′mȧ, *M.*
Madison, măd′ĭ-sŭn, *M.*
Madiville, mä′dĭ-vĭl, *M.*
Madoc, măd′ŏk, *M.*
Madoz, mä-dōth′, *M.*
Madras, mȧ-drȧs′, *M.*
Madrid, mȧd′rĭd ; *Sp.* mä-drēd′, *M.*
Madura, mä-dōō′rä, *M.*
Mæander, mē-ăn′dẽr, *C.*
Mæcenas, mē-sē′nȧs, *C.*
Mælström, mäl′strēm *or* mäl′-strĭm, *M.*
Mænades, mē′n*ă*-dēz, *C.*
Mænala, mē′nȧ-lȧ ; **-alus**, -ȧ-lŭs, *C.*
Maestricht, mäs′trĭkt, *M.*
Magadoxo, mä-gä-dō′shō, *M.*
Magala, mä-gä′lȧ, *M.*
Magdala, măg′dȧ-lȧ, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*
Magdalena, măg-dȧ-lē′nȧ, *M.*
Magdalene, măg′dȧ-lēn′, *B.*
Magdeburg, măg′de-bōōrg′, *M.*
Magellan, mȧ-jĕl′lȧn, *M.*
Magendie, mȧ′zhôN′dē′, *M.*
Maggi, mäd′jē, *M.*
Maggiore, mäd-jō′rē, *M.*
Magiddo, mä-gĭd′dō, *B.*
Magnesia, măg-nē′zhĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Magog, mā′gŏg, *B.*
Magungo, mä-gōōn′gō, *M.*
Magus, mā′gŭs, *C.*
Mahabharata, mä-hä-bä′rȧ-tȧ, *H.*
Mahalah, mä-hā′lȧ *or* mā′hȧ-lȧ, *B.*
Mahalaleel, mä-hā′lā-lē′ĕl, *B.*
Mahaleel, mä-hā′lē-ĕl, *B.*
Mahali, mā′hȧ-lī, *B.*
Maharbal, mȧ-här′bȧl, *C.*
Mahmud, Mahmoud, mä-mōōd′, *M.*
Mahomet, mȧ-hŏm′ĕt, mä′hō-mĕt, *or* mä′hō-mĕt = **Mohammed**, *M.*
Mahon, mä-hōn′ *or* mä-ōn′, *M.*
Mahratta, mä-rät′ȧ, *M.*
Maia, mā′yȧ, *C.*
Maida, mī′dȧ, *M.*
Maillard, mä′yär′, *M.*
Maimonides, mī-mŏn′ē-dēz, *or* **Maimun**, mī-mōōn′, *M.*
Mai Muene, mī mwā′nē, *M.*
Main *or* **Mayn**, mān *or* mīn, *M.*
Maine, mān, *M.*
Maintenon, mān′te-nôN′, *M.*
Mainwaring, mān′nẽr-ĭng, *M.*
Mainz, mīnts, *or* **Mayence**, mā′ôNs′, *or* **Mentz**, mĕnts, *M.*
Majeba, mä-jā′bȧ, *M.*
Majorca, mȧ-jôr′kȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Makabana, mä′kä-bä′nȧ, *M.*
Makaka, mä-kä′kȧ, *M.*
Makalumbi, mä′kä-lōōm′bĭ, *M.*
Makijombo, mä′kĭ-jēm′bō, *M.*
Makoko, mä-kō′kō, *M.*
Makouta, mä-kōō′tȧ, *M.*
Makua, mä-kōō′ȧ, *M.*
Makura, mä-kōō′rȧ, *M.*
Makyombo, mä′kĭ-ēm′bō, *M.*
Malabar, mȧl-ȧ-bär′, *M.*
Malaca *or* **Malacha**, mȧ-lā′kȧ, *C.*
Malacca, mȧ-lăk′ȧ, *M.*
Malachi, Malachy, măl′ȧ-kĭ, *B.*
Malaga, măl′ȧ-gȧ *or* mȧ′lä-gä, *M.*
Malagrida, măl-ȧ-grĭ′dȧ, *M.*
Malandi, mä-län′dĭ, *M.*
Malay, mȧ-lā′, *M.*
Malaya, mȧ-lā′yȧ, *M.*
Malchus, măl′kŭs, *B.*
Malcolm, măl′kŭm, *M.*
Malden, mąl′dĕn, *M.*
Maldive, măl′dīv, *M.*
Malebranche, măl′brôNsh′, *M.*
Malesherbes, mȧl′zärb′, *M.*
Malibran, mȧ′lē′brôN′, *M.*
Malindi, mä-lĭn′dĭ, *M.*
Malines, mȧ′lēn′, = **Mechlin**, *M.*
Maliwandu, mä′lĭ-wän′dōō, *M.*
Malluch, măl′lŭk, *B.*
Malmaison, mäl′mā′zôN′, *M.*
Malmesbury, mämz′bẽr-ĭ, *M.*
Malmö, mäl′mē, *M.*
Malpighi, mäl-pē′gē, *M.*
Malpiquet, mäl′pĭä′kā′, *M.*
Malta, mąl′tȧ, *M.*
Malthus, măl′thŭs, *M.*
Malvern, *Eng.*, mą′vẽrn ; *U. S.*, măl′vẽrn, *M.*
Malwah, mąl′wä, *M.*
Mamboia, mäm-bō′yȧ, *M.*
Mambul, mäm′bōōl, *M.*
Mamilia, mȧ-mĭl′ĭ-ȧ ; **-ius**, -ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Mammon, mäm′mŭn, *B.*
Mamre, mäm′rē, *B.*
Manassas, mȧn′*ŭs*-sē′*as*, *B.*
Manasseh, mȧ-nās′se, *B.*
Manasses, mȧ-nās′sēz, *B.*
Manbanga, män-bän′gȧ, *M.*
Mancha, män′chä, *M.*
Manche, môNsh, *M.*
Manchester, măn′chĕs-tẽr, *M.*
Manchooria *or* **Mantchooria**, mănchōō′rē-ȧ, *M.*
Manda, män′dȧ, *M.*
Mandingos, mȧn-dĭn′gōz, *M.*
Manetho, măn′ē-thō, *C.*
Manfredi, män-frā′dē, *M.*
Manfredonia, măn-frē-dō′nē-ȧ, *M.*
Mangundo, män-gōō′dō, *M.*
Manhattan, mȧn-hăt′ȧn, *M.*
Manheim *or* **Mannheim**, mȧn′hĭm, *M.*
Manilia, mȧ-nĭl′ĭ-ȧ ; *Sp.* **Manila**, mȧnē′lä, *M.*
Manitowoc, mȧn′ĕ-tō-wŏk′, *M.*
Manlius, mȧn′lĭ-ŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Manoah, mȧ-nō′ȧ, *B.*
Mansuetus, mȧn-swē′tŭs, *C.*
Mantinea, mȧn′tĭ-nē′ȧ, *C.*
Mantineus, mȧn-tĭn′ē-ŭs, *C.*
Mantua, män′tōō-ȧ, *C.* & *M.* ; *It.* **Mantova**, män′tō-vä, *M.*
Manutius, mȧ-nū′shĭ-ŭs ; *It.* **Manuzio**, mä-nōōt′sē-ō, *M.*
Manyanga, män-yän′gȧ, *M.*
Manzanillo, män-thä-nē′yō, *M.*
Manzoni, män-zō′nē, *M.*
Mara, Marah, mā′rȧ, *B.*
Maracaybo, mä-rä-kī′bō, *M.*
Marat, mä′rä′, *M.*
Marathon, măr′ȧ-thŏn, *C.*
Marburg, mär′bōōrg, *M.*
Marchesi, mär-kā′zē, *M.*
Marcia, mär′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Marcianus, mär-shĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*

Marcilius, mär-sĭl′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Marcius, mär′shŭs, *C.*
Marcus, mär′kŭs, *B.*
Mardonius, mär-dō′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Mareotis, mă′rē-ō′tĭs, *C.*
Margaris, mär′gă-rĭs, *C.*
Margarita, mär-gă-rē′tă, *M.*
Maria, mă-rī′ă, *also* mă′rĭ-ă, *C.*; *a place*, mă′-rĭ-ŭn; *a man*, mär′ĭ-ŭn, *M.*
Mariri, mă-rē′rē, *M.*
Maritima, mă-rĭt′ĭ-mă, *C.*
Marius, mă′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Marivaux, mă′rē-vō′, *M.*
Mark, märk, *B.*
Marlborough, mȧl′bŭr-rō, *M.*
Marlowe *or* **Marlow**, mär′lō, *M.*
Marmont, mär′mŏn′, *M.*
Marmontel, mär′mŏn′tĕl′, *M.*
Marmora, mär′mō-rä, *M.*
Marne, märn, *M.*
Marochetti, mä-rō-kĕt′tē, *M.*
Marquesas, mär-kā′săs *or* mär-kwē′-săs, *M.*
Marquette, mär-kĕt′, *M.*
Marsala, mär-sä′lä, *M.*
Marseilles, mär-sālz′; *F.* **Marseille**, mär′sāl′, *M.*
Marsyas, mär′shĭ-ăs, *C.*
Martel, mär-tĕl′, *M.*
Martha, mär′thä, *B.*
Martialis, mär′shĭ-ā′lĭs, *C.*
Martineau, mär′tĭ-nō, *M.*
Martinez, mär-tē′nĕth *or* -nĕz, *M.*
Martini, mär-tē′nē, *M.*
Martinique, mär-tĭ-nēk′, *M.*
Martius, mär′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Maruts, mä′rōōts, *H.*
Marwar, mär′wąr, *M.*
Mary, mă′rĭ, *B. & M.*
Maryland, mĕr′ĭ-land, *M.*
Marylebone, mär′e-bŭn, *M.*
Masesa, mă-zā′zä, *M.*
Masham, măsh′ăm, *M.*
Masigiton, măs′ĭ-jĭ′tŭn, *C.*
Masimani, mä′zē-mä′nĭ, *M.*
Masinissa, măs′ĭ-nĭs′sä, *C.*
Massachusetts, măs′sä-chū′sĕts, *M.*
Masséna, mäs-sā′nä; *F.* mȧ′sā′nȧ′, *M.*
Massias, mäs-sī′ăs, *B.*
Massilia, măs-sĭl′ĭ-ä, *C.*
Massillon, *U. S.*, măs′ĭ-lŭn; *F.*, mäs′-sē′yŏn′, *M.*
Massinger, măs′sĭn-jĕr, *M.*
Massowah, măs′sō-wä, *M.*
Masulipatam, mä-sōō′lē-pä-tämʹ, *M.*
Mat, măt, *E.*
Matadi, mä-tä′dĭ, *M.*
Matamoros, mät′ä-mō′rōs, *M.*
Matanzas, mä-tän′zäs, *M.*
Mather, măth′ĕr, *M.*
Mathusala, mȧ-thū′sȧ-lȧ, *B.*
Matrona, măt′rō-nä, *the Marne river*, *also* mä-trō′nä, *C.*
Matsya, mäts′yȧ, *H.*
Matthan, măt′thăn, *B.*
Matthanias, măt′thä-nī′ăs, *B.*
Matthew, măth′ū, *B.*
Matthias, măt-thī′ăs, *B.*
Matthisson, măt′tĭs-sŏn, *M.*
Matthiah, măt′tĭ-thī′ä, *B.*
Matucæ, mä-tū′sē-tē, *C.*
Matumba, mä-tōōm′bä, *M.*
Matura, mä-tū′rä, *C.*
Mauch Chunk, mąk′ chŭnk′, *M.*
Maui, mou′ē, *M.*
Maumee, mą-mē′, *M.*
Mauna Loa, mou′nä lō′ä, *M.*
Maupertuis, mō′pâr′twē′, *M.*
Maurepas, mō′rē-pä′, *M.*
Mauricus, mą-rī′-kŭs *or* mą-rĭ′kŭs, *C.*
Mauritania, mą-rĭ-tā′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Mauritius, mą-rĭsh′ĭ-ŭs, *M.*
Maurus, mą′rŭs, *C.*
Maury, *U. S.*, mą′rĭ *or* mûr′rĭ; *F.*, mō′rē′, *M.*
Mausoli, mą-sō′lī; **-lus**, -lŭs, *C.*
Maut, mout, *E.*
Mavortia, mȧ-vôr′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Mawo, mä′wō, *M.*
Maxentius, măks-ĕn′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Maximianus, măks′ĭm-ĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Maximus, măks′ĭ-mŭs, *C.*
Mayence, mä-yŏns′, = **Mainz**, *M.*
Mayenne, mī′ĕn′, *M.*
Mayn, mīn, *M.*
Maynooth, mā′nōōth, *M.*
Mayo, *U. S.*, mā′ō; *Irel.*, mā-ō′; *Mexico*, mī′ō, *M.*
Mayombe, mä-yōm′bä, *M.*
Mazamboni, mäz′zäm-bō′nĭ, *M.*
Mazarin, măz-ȧ-rēn′; *F.* mä′zȧ′-răn′, *M.*
Mazatlan, mä-sät-länʹ, *M.*
Mazzini, mät-sē′nē *or* mä-zē′nē, *M.*
Mbage, 'mbä′gä, *M.*
Mbaro, 'mbä′rō, *M.*
Mbili, 'mbē′lē, *M.*
Mbill, 'mbĭl, *M.*
Mbima, 'mbē′mä, *M.*
Mbina, 'mbē′nä, *M.*
M'Binza, mə-bēn′zä, *M.*
Mboma, 'mbō′mä, *M.*
Mbomo, 'mbō′mō, *M.*
Mbomu, 'mbō′mōō, *M.*
Mdabura, 'mdä-bōō′rä, *M.*
Meagher, mā′ĕr *or* mē′gĕr, *M.*
Meaux, mō, *M.*
Mechlin, mĕk′lĭn; *F.* **Malines**, mȧ′-lēn′, *M.*
Mecklenburg, mĕk′len-bĕrg; *G.* mĕk′len-bōōrg, *M.*
Medaba, mĕd′ä-bä, *B.*
Medea, mē-dē′ä, *C.*
Media, mē′dĭ-ä, *B. & C.*
Medici, mĕd′ē-chē, *M.*
Medicis, mä-dē-sēs′ *or* mĕd′ē-sĭs, *M.*
Medicus, mĕd′ĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Medina, *Arabia*, mä-dē′nä; *U. S.*, mē-dī′nä, *M.*
Mediterranean, mĕd′ĭ-tĕr-rā′nē-an, *M.*
Meduli, mĕd′ū-lī *or* mē-dū′lī, *C.*
Medusa, mē-dū′sä, *C.*
Meerut, mē′rŭt, *M.*
Megara, mĕ-jē′rä, *C.*
Megale, mĕg′ȧ-lē, *C.*
Megalophanes, mĕg′ȧ-lŏf′ȧ-nēz, *C.*
Megara, mĕg′ȧ-rȧ, *C.*
Megiddo, mē-gĭd′dō; **Megiddon**, -dŏn, *B.*
Mehemet Ali, mä-hĕm′ĕt ä′lē; *better* **Mohammed Ali**, *M.*
Mehetabel, mē-hĕt′ȧ-bĕl, *B.*
Mehir, mē′hĕr, *B.*
Meholah, mē-hō′lä, *B.*
Meigs, mēgz, *M.*
Meiningen, mī′nĭng-en, *M.*
Mejinna, mē-jēn′nä, *M.*
Melanchthon, *less prop.* **Melancthon**, mē-lăngk′thŏn, *M.*
Melbourne, mĕl′bĕrn, *M.*
Melchizedek, mĕl-kĭz′ē-dĕk, *B.*
Melete, mĕl′ē-tē, *C.*
Meletus, mē-lē′tŭs, *C.*
Melia, mē′lĭ-ä, *C.*
Melissa, mē-lĭs′sä; **Melissus**, mē-lĭs′sŭs, *C.*
Melita, mĕl′ĭ-tȧ, *B.*; **Melita** *or* **Melito**, mĕl′ĭ-tō, *C.*
Melpomene, mĕl-pŏm′ē-nē, *C.*
Melrose, mĕl-rōz′, *M.*
Melun, mȧ′lŭn′, *M.*
Memel, mä′mel, *M.*
Memmius, mĕm′mĭ-ŭs, *B. & C.*
Memnonium, mĕm-nō′nĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Memphis, mĕm′fĭs, *B., E., & M.*
Memphremagog, mĕm′frē-mä′gŏg, *M.*
Ménage, mȧ′näzh′, *M.*
Menai, mĕn′ĭ, *M.*
Menalcas, mē-nȧl′kȧs, *C.*
Menan, mē′năn, *B.*; mē-nănʹ, *M.*
Menander, mē-năn′dĕr, *C.*
Mendaña, mĕn-dän′yä, *M.*
Mende, mȧ̂nd, *M.*
Mendelssohn, mĕn′del-sŏn, *M.*
Mendocino, mĕn-dō-sē′nō, *M.*
Mendoza, mĕn-dō′thä, *M.*
Menelaius, mĕn′ē-lā′yŭs, *C.*
Menelaus, mĕn′ē-lā′ŭs, *B. & C.*
Mene Mere, mā′nē mā′rē, *M.*
Menenius, mē-nē′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Menestheus, mē-nēs′thūs, *B.*; **mē nēs′thē-ŭs** *or* **-thŭs**, *C.*
Mengo, mĕn′gō, *M.*
Menius, mē′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Menoba, mĕn′ō-bȧ, *C.*
Menœceus, mē-nē′sē-ŭs *or* **-sūs**, *C.*
Menœtes, mē-nē′tēz, *C.*
Menogenes, mē-nŏj′ē-nēz, *C.*
Menshikof, **Menchikof**, *or* **Menschikow**, mĕn′shē-kŏf, *M.*
Menton, mŏn′tŏn′; *It.* **Mentone**, mĕn-tō′nä, *M.*
Mentz, mĕnts, = **Mainz**, *M.*
Menu, mŭn′ōō, *M.*
Menzaleh, mĕn-zä′lē, *M.*
Mephibosheth, mē-fĭb′ō-shĕth, *B.*
Mephitis, mē-fī′tĭs, *C.*
Mequinez *or* **Mekinez**, mĕk′ĭ-nĕz, *M.*
Merari, mĕr′ȧ-rī *or* mē-rā′rī, *B.*
Mercator, mĕr-kā′tĕr, *M.*; **-tōr**, *C.*
Mercedes, mĕr-sā′dēs, *M.*
Mercurius, mĕr-kū′rĭ-ŭs, *B. & C.*
Mergui, mĕr-gē′, *M.*
Meribah, mĕr′ĭ-bȧ, *B.*
Merida, mĕr′ĭ-dȧ, *M.*
Merioneth, mĕr′ĭ-ŏn′ĕth, *M.*
Meroe, mĕr′ō-ē, *C. & M.*
Merope, mĕr′ō-pē; **Meropis**, -pĭs, *C.*
Merops, mē′rŏps, *C.*
Merrimack, mĕr′rĭ-măk, *M.*
Merseburg, mĕr′se-bōōrg′, *M.*
Mersey, mĕr′zĭ, *M.*
Merthyr Tydvil, mĕr′thĕr tĭd′vĭl, *M.*
Mesech, mē′sĕk, *B.*
Mesene, mē-sē′nē, *C.*
Meshach, mē′shăk; **Meshech**, -shĕk, *B.*
Meshed, mĕsh′ĕd, *M.*
Mesopotamia, mĕs′ō-pō-tā′mĭ-ȧ, *B. & C.*
Messala, mĕs-sā′lä, *C.*
Messalina, mĕs′sä-lī′nä, *C.*
Messana, mĕs-sā′nä, *C.*
Messene, mĕs-sē′nē; **-na**, -nä, *C.*
Messenia, mĕs-sē′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Messiah, mĕs-sī′ä, *or* **Messias**, mĕs-sī′ăs, *B.*
Messina, mĕs-sē′nä, *M.*
Metapontum, mĕt′ȧ-pŏn′tŭm; **Metapontus**, mĕt′ȧ-pŏn′tŭs, *C.*
Metastasio, mĕt-tä-stä′zē-ō, *M.*
Metaurus, mē-tą′rŭs, *C.*
Metella, mē-tĕl′lä; **Metelli**, -lī, *C.*
Methodius, mē-thō′dĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Methuselah, mē-thū′se-lȧ, *B.*
Metope, mē-tō′pē; *architecture* mĕ-tō′pē, *C.*
Metopus, mē-tō′pŭs, *C.*
Metropolis, mē-trŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Metropolitæ, mĕt′rō-pō-lī′tē, *C.*
Metternich, mĕt′tĕr-nĭk, *M.*
Metz, mĕts, *M.*
Meurthe, mûrt, *M.*
Meuse, mūz; *F.* mēz, *M.*
Mexico, mĕks′ĭ-kō; *Sp.* mä′hē-kō, *M.*
Meyer, mī′ĕr, *M.*
Meyerbeer, mī′ĕr-bār′, *M.*
Meyrick, mĕr′ĭk, *M.*
Mezentius, mē-zĕn′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Mezzofanti, mĕd-zō-fän′tē, *M.*
Mfini, 'mfē′nē, *M.*
Mfumbiro, 'mfōōm-bē′rō, *M.*
Mgongo, 'mgŏn′gō, *M.*

Miami, mī-ăm′ĭ, *M.*
Micah, mī′kȧ, *B.*
Micaiah, mī-kā′yȧ, *B.*
Michael, mī′kăl *or* mī′kel, *B.*
Michah, mī′kȧ, *B.*
Michaiah, mī-kā′yȧ, *B.*
Michailovitch, mĭ-kī′lō-vĭch, *M.*
Michal, mī′kal, *B.*
Michand, mē′shŏn′, *M.*
Michelet, mēsh′lā′, *M.*
Michigan, mĭsh′ĭ-gan, *M.*
Michoacán, mē′chō-ä-kän′, *M.*
Micipsa, mī-sĭp′sȧ, *C.*
Mickiewicz, mĭts-yā′vĭch, *M.*
Midas, mī′das, *C.*
Midea, *mother of Licymnius*, mĭd′-ē-ȧ; *mother of Antiochus*, mī-dē′ȧ, *C.*
Midgard, mĭd′gärd, *N.*
Midian, mĭd′ĭ-an; **Midianite**, mĭd′-ĭ-an-īt, *B.*
Mignard, mēn′yär′, *M.*
Mignet, mēn′yā′, *M.*
Mignot, mēn′yō′, *M.*
Mikik, mē′kĭk, *M.*
Milan, *U. S.*, mĭ′lan; *Italy*, mĭl′*an* *or* mĭ-lăn′; *It.* **Milano**, mē-lä′nō, *M.*
Milcah, mĭl′kȧ, *B.*
Milesia, mī-lē′zhĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Miletis, mĭ-lē′tĭs; **Miletus**, -tŭs, *C.*
Milne, *Scot.*, mĭl; *E.*, mĭln, *M.*
Milnes, mĭlz, *M.*
Milo, mī′lō, *C.*
Miloradovitch, mē-lō-rä′dō-vĭch, *M.*
Miltiades, mĭl-tī′ȧ-dēz, *C.*
Milton, mĭl′tŭn, *M.*
Milwaukee, mĭl-wą′kē, *M.*
Mimir, mē′mēr, *N.*
Mincio, mĭn′chō, *M.*
Mincius, mĭn′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Mindanao, mĭn-dä-nä′ō, *M.*
Minerva, mĭ-nĕr′vȧ, *C.*
Minho, mēn′yō, *M.*
Minié, mē′nē-ā′, *M.*
Minnesota, mĭn-ē-sō′tȧ, *M.*
Miño, mēn′yō, *M.*
Mino, mē′nō, *M.*
Minorca, mĭ-nôr′kȧ, *M.*
Minos, mī′nŏs, *C.*
Minotaurus, mĭn-ō-tą′rŭs, *C.*
Minturnæ, mĭn-tĕr′nē, *C.*
Minucia, mĭ-nū′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Minyæ, mĭn′ĭ-ē; **Minyas**, -ăs, *C.*
Miquelon, mē′ke-lôn′, *M.*
Mirabeau, mĭr-ȧ-bō′ *or* mē′rȧ′bō′, *M.*
Mirepoix, mē′re-pwä′, *M.*
Miriam, mĭr′ĭ-am, *B.*
Mirimo, mē-rē′mō, *M.*
Mirzapoor, mēr′zą-pōōr′, *M.*
Misael, mĭs′ȧ-ĕl, *B.*
Misenum, mī-sē′nŭm, *C.*
Misgab, mĭs′găb, *B.*
Mishael, mĭsh′ȧ-ĕl, *B.*
Missa, mĭs′sȧ, *M.*
Mississippi, mĭs′ĭs-ĭp′ĭ, *M.*
Missolonghi, mĭs′sō-lŏn′gē, *M.*
Missouri, mĭs-ōō′rĭ, *M.*
Mithradates, mĭth′rȧ-dā′tēz, *C.*
Mithridates, mĭth′rĭ-dā′tēz, *B.* & *C.*
Mitylene, mĭt′ĭ-lē′nē, *B.*; **Mitylenæ** *or* **Mitylene**, mĭt′ĭ-lē′nē, *C.*
Mizpah, mĭz′*pa*; **Mizpeh**, -*pe*, *B.*
Mizraim, mĭz-rā′ĭm, *B.*
Mkango, ′mkän′gō, *M.*
Mkanjo, ′mkän′yō, *M.*
Mkizamba, ′mkĭ-zäm′bȧ, *M.*
Msasalcas, mȧ-sȧl′kas, *C.*
Msasicles, mȧs′ĭ-klēz, *C.*
Msasigiton, mȧs′ĭ-jĭ′tŏn, *C.*
Msasippus, mȧ-sĭp′pŭs, *C.*
Msason, mȧ′sŏn, *B.* & *C.*
Msemium, mē-mĭ′ŭm, *C.*
Msemon, mē′mŏn, *C.*
Msemosyne, mē-mŏs′ĭ-nē, *C.*
Msesilaus, mē-sĭ′lā-ŭs, *C.*
Msesimache, mē-sĭm′ȧ-kē, *C.*
Mnevis, nē′vĭs, *C.* & *E.*
Moab, mō′ăb; **Moabite**, -ăb-īt, *B.*
Moamia, mō-ȧ-mē′ȧ, *M.*
Mobanji, mō-băn′jĭ, *M.*
Mobile, mō-bēl′, *M.*
Mocha, mō′kȧ, *Arab.* mō′kä′, *M.*
Modena, mōd′ā-nä, *M.*
Moeris, mē′rĭs, *C.*
Moero, mō-ē′rō, *M.*
Mœsia, mē′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Moeth, mō′ĕth, *B.*
Mogadore, mŏg-ȧ-dōr′, *M.*
Mogul, mō-gŭl′, *M.*
Mohacs, mō-hăch′, *M.*
Mohammed, mō-hăm′mĕd, *M.*
Mohawk, mō′hąk, *M.*
Moheelev, mō-hē′lĕv, *M.*
Mohegan, mō-hē′gan, *M.*
Moine, mwän, *M.*
Moir, moi′ĕr, *M.*
Mojeka, mō-jē′kȧ, *M.*
Mokundi, mō-kōōn′dĭ, *M.*
Moldau, mōl′dou, *M.*
Moldavia, mōl-dā′vĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Moloch, mō′lŏk, *B.*
Molière, mō′lē-ăr′, *M.*
Mölli, mēl′lĭ, *M.*
Moloch, mō′lŏk, *B.*
Molokai, mō-lō-kī′, *M.*
Moluccas, mō-lŭk′kăz, *M.*
Molumbi, mō-lōōm′bĭ, *M.*
Molyneux, mŏl′ĭ-nōōks′, *M.*
Mombas, mŏm-bäs′, *M.*
Mombasa, mŏm-bä′sȧ, *M.*
Mombutu, mŏm-bōō′tōō, *M.*
Momenge, mō-mēn′gē, *M.*
Mompox, mŏm-pŏx′, *M.*
Momus, mō′mŭs, *C.*
Mona, mō′nȧ, *M.*
Monaco, mŏn′ȧ-kō, *M.*
Monadnock, mō-năd′nŭk, *M.*
Monaghan, mŏn′ȧ-han, *M.*
Mona Kandi, mō′nȧ kăn′dĭ, *M.*
Mona Mangi, mō′nȧ măn′gĭ, *M.*
Mona Tenda, mō′nȧ tĕn′dȧ, *M.*
Mondego, mŏn-dā′gō, *M.*
Mondongo, mŏn-dŏn′gō, *M.*
Mongalla, mŏn-gäl′lȧ, *M.*
Mongolia, mŏn-gō′lĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Monongahela, mō-nŏn-gä-hē′lȧ, *M.*
Monongalia, mō-nŏn-gā′lĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Monroe, mŭn-rō′, *M.*
Monrovia, mŏn-rō′vĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Mons, mŏnss, *M.*
Montague, mŏn′tȧ-gū, *M.*
Montaigne, mŏn-tān′; *F.* mōn′-tāny′, *M.*
Montalembert, mōn′tȧ′lōx′bâr′, *M.*
Montana, mŏn-tă′nȧ, *M.*
Montargis, mōx′tär′zhē′, *M.*
Montauban, mōx′tō′bōx′, *M.*
Mont Blanc, mōx blōx, *M.*
Mont Cenis, mōx se-nē′, *M.*
Montenegro, mŏn′tȧ-nā′grō, *M.*
Monterey, mŏn-te-rā′, *M.*
Montespan, mōx′tĕs′pōx′, *M.*
Montesquieu, mŏn′tĕs-kū′; *F.* mōx′-tes′kē′ē′, *M.*
Montevideo, mŏn-tā-vē′dā-ō, *M.*
Montgomery, mŏnt-gŭm′ĕr-ĭ, *M.*
Montholon, mōx′tō′lōx′, *M.*
Monticello, mŏn-tĭ-chĕl′lō; *U. S.*, mŏn-tĭ-sĕl′lō, *M.*
Montijo, mŏn-tē′hō, *M.*
Montmartre, mōx′mär′tr, *M.*
Montmorency, mōx′mō′rōx′sē′, *M.*
Montpelier, mŏnt-pē′lĭ-ēr, *M.*
Montpellier, mōx′pel′lyā′, *M.*
Montpensier, mōx′pōx′sē-ā′, *M.*
Montreal, mŏnt′rē-ȧl′, *M.*
Montrose, mŏn-trōz′, *M.*
Mon Tzombi, mŏn tsĕm′bĭ, *M.*
Mooltan, mōōl-tän′, *M.*
Moore, mōr, *M.*
Moorshedabad, mōōr′shēd-ȧ-bād′, *M.*
Mopoco, mō-pō′kō, *M.*
Moradabad, mō-rād′ȧ-bād′, *M.*
Moravia, mō-rā′vĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Moray *or* **Murray**, mŭr′ȧ, *M.*
Morbihan, mōr′bē′ōx′, *M.*
Mordecai, mōr′dē-kī, *B.*
Morea, mō-rē′ȧ, *M.*
Moreau, mō′rō′, *M.*
Morena, Sierra, sē-ĕr′rȧ mō-rā′nȧ, *M.*
Moriah, mō-rī′ȧ, *B.*
Morlaix, mōr′lā′, *M.*
Morny, mōr′nē *or* mōr′nē′, *M.*
Morocco, mō-rŏk′kō, *M.*
Morpheus, mŏr′fŭ-ŭs *or* -fūs, *C.*
Morrell, mŏr′rel *or* mŏr-rĕl′, *M.*
Moscheles, mōsh′e-lēs, *M.*
Moscow, mŏs′kō; *Russ.* **Moskva**, mŏsk-vä′, *M.*
Moselle, mō-zĕl′, *M.*
Moses, mō′zēz, *B.* & *C.*
Mosquito, mŭs-kē′tō, *M.*
Mossokonghe, mŏs′sō-kŏn′gwē, *M.*
Mossumba, mŏs-sōōm′bȧ, *M.*
Mosul, mō′sŭl, *M.*
Monata, mō-nā′tȧ, *M.*
Moultrie, mōl′trĭ, *M.*
Mowatt, mō′ăt, *M.*
Mozambique, mō-*zam*-bēk′, *M.*
Mozart, mō-zärt′; *G.* mōt′särt, *M.*
Mpala, ′mpä′lȧ, *M.*
Mpama, ′mpä′mȧ, *M.*
Mpota, ′mpō′tȧ, *M.*
Mpuelo, ′mpwā′lō, *M.*
Mpunga, ′mpōōn′gȧ, *M.*
Mpwapwa, ′mpwä′pwä, *M.*
Mrull, ′mrōō′lĭ, *M.*
Msalala, ′msä-lä′lȧ, *M.*
Msuata, ′mswä′tȧ, *M.*
Mswa, ′mswä, *M.*
Mswar, ′mswär, *M.*
Mtombwe, ′mtĕm′bwā, *M.*
Mu, mū, *E.*
Muafi, mwä′fĭ, *M.*
Muata, mwä′tȧ, *M.*
Muena Mene, mwē′nȧ mā′ne, *M.*
Muggi, mug′gĭ, *M.*
Mugúga, mu-gą′gȧ, *M.*
Mugwardie, mug-wär′dē, *M.*
Muhlenberg, -burg, mū′lĕn-bĕrg, *M.*
Mühlhausen, mül-hou′zen, *M.*
Muhova, mōō-hō′vȧ, *M.*
Muiri, mwē′rĭ, *M.*
Mukolla, mōō-kōl′lȧ, *M.*
Mukonde, mōō-kōn′dā, *M.*
Mukuri, mōō-kōō′rĭ, *M.*
Mulde, mōōl′de, *M.*
Mulemba, mōō-lĕm′bȧ, *M.*
Müller, mŭl′lĕr, *M.*
Muller, mŭl′lĕr, *M.*
Mulready, mŭl′rĕd-ĭ, *M.*
Mumbembe, mūm-bām′bē, *M.*
Munchausen, mŭn-cha′sen; *G.* **Münchhausen**, mųnk′hou-zen, *M.*
Mundu, mōōn′dōō, *M.*
Munduku, mōōn-dōō′kōō, *M.*
Munich, mū′nĭk; *G.* **München**, mųn′shen, *M.*
Munin, mōōn′ĭn, *N.*
Munono, mōō-nō′nō, *M.*
Muñoz, mōōn-yōth′, *M.*
Muoa, mōō-ō′ȧ, *M.*
Munster, *Ireland*, mŭn′stĕr; *Ger many*, mōōn′stĕr, *M.*
Munychia, mū-nĭk′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Mur *or* **Muhr**, mōōr, *M.*
Murat, mų′rȧ′ *or* mū-rät′, *M.*
Muravief *or* **Muraviev**, mōō-rä-vēf′ *or* mōō-rä-vē′ĕf′, *M.*
Murcia, mĕr′shĭ-ȧ, *C.* & *M.*; *Sp* mōōr′thē-ä, *M.*
Murillo, mōō-rēl′yō *or* mū-rĭl′lō, *M.*
Musaba, mōō-sä′bȧ, *M.*
Muscat, mŭs-kăt′, *M.*
Muscatine, mŭs-kȧ-tēn′, *M.*
Muscogee, mŭs-kō′gē, *M.*
Muscovy, mŭs′kō-vĭ, *M.*
Musea, mŭ-sē′ȧ; **Museum**, -ŭm, *C.*
Muskingum, mŭs-kĭŋ′gŭm, *M.*
Muspelheim, mōōs′pĕl-hīm, *N.*
Mussumba, mōōs-sōōm′bȧ, *M.*

Mut, mo͞ot, *E.*
Mutchie, mu′chē, *M.*
Mutius, mū′shī-ŭs, *C.*
Mutumoa, mo͞o-to͞o-mō′ä, *M.*
Mwumi, mwo͞o′mī, *M.*
Mycale, mī′kā-lē, *C.*
Mycenæ, -ne, mī-sē′nē : **-nis**, -nĭs, *C.*
Myconus, mī-kō′nŭs *or* mī-kō′nŭs, *C.*
Mygale, mĭg′ä-lē, *C.*
Mylitta, mī-lĭt′tä, *C.*
Myra, mī′rä, *B. & C.*
Myrina, mī-rī′nä, *C.*
Myrinus, mī-rī′nŭs *or* mĭr′ī-nŭs, *C.*
Myrmidone, mĕr-mĭd′o-nē, *C.*
Mysia, mĭz′hĭ-ä, *B. & C.*
Mysore, mī-sōr′, *M.*
Mytilene, mĭt′ī-lē′nē, *C. & M.*, = METELIN, *M.*
Mzczonow, mshā-zō′nōv, *M.*
Mzombe, 'mzōm′bā, *M.*

N.

Naaman, nā′ä-măn, *B.*
Naaran, nā′ä-răn, *B.*
Naas, nās, *M.*
Naashon, nā-ăsh′ŏn, *B.*
Nabal, nā′bəl, *B.*
Naboth, nā′bŏth, *B.*
Nabuchodonosor, năb′ū-kō-dŏn′ō-sôr. *B.*
Nacolia, năk-ō-lī′ä *or* nä-kō′lĭ-ä, *C.*
Nacone, năk′ō-nē *or* nä-kō′nē, *C.*
Nadab, nā′dăb, *B.*
Nadir Shah, nā′dir shä, *M*
Naera, nā-ē′rä, *C.*
Nævia, nē′vĭ-ä ; **Nævius**, -vĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Naga, nä′gä, *H.*
Nagananda, nä-gä-nän′dä, *H.*
Nagasaki, nä-gä-sä′kē, *M.*
Nagy Károly, nŏdj kä-rŏl′, *M.*
Nahaliel, nä-hä′lĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Naham, nā′hăm, *B.*
Nahant, nä-hänt′, *M.*
Nahash, nā′hăsh, *B.*
Nahor, nā′hôr, *B.*
Nahum, nā′hŭm, *B.*
Naiades, nā-ī′ä-dēz, *C.*
Naias, nā′yas, *C.*
Nain, nā′ĭn, *B.*
Nais, nā′ĭs, *C.*
Naiwasha, nī-wä′shä, *M.*
Nako, nä′kō, *M.*
Namaqua, nä-mä′kwä, *M.*
Namur, nä′mûr ; *F.* nä′mu͞r′, *M.*
Nana Sahib, nä′nä sä′hĭb, *M.*
Nancy, năn′sĭ; *F.* nôN′sē′, *M.*
Nankin, năn-kĭn′ *or* năn′kĭn, *or* Nanking, năn-kĭng′, *M.*
Nantes, năntz ; *F.* nôNt, *M.*
Nantucket, năn-tŭk′ĕt, *M.*
Nantwich, nănt′ĭch, *M.*
Naomi, nā-ō′mī *or* nā′ō-mī, *B.*
Naphtali, nāf′tä-lī, *B.*
Napier, nā′pĭ-ĕr, *M.*
Naples, nā′plz ; *It.* **Napoli**, nä′pō-lē, *M.*
Napoleon, nä-pō′lē-ŭn, *M.*
Nārada, nä′rä-dä, *H.*
Narasingha, nŭr-ä-sĭng′gä, *H.*
Nārāyana, nä-rä′yä-nä, *H.*
Narbona, när-bō′nä, *C.*
Narbonne, när-bŏn′, *M.*
Narcissus, när-sĭs′sŭs, *B. & C.*
Narisci, nä-rĭs′sĭ, *C.*
Narragansett, năr′ä-găn′sĕt, *M.*
Narvaez, när-vä′ĕth, *M.*
Naseby, nāz′bĭ, *M.*
Nashua, năsh′ū-ä, *M.*
Nassau, nä′sa, *M.*
Nastrand, näs′trănd, *N.*
Nasus, nā′sŭs, *C.*
Natal, nä-täl′, *M.*
Natchez, năch′ĕz, *M.*
Natchitoches, năk-ĕ-tĭsh′ *or* năch-ĭ-tŏch′ĕz, *M.*
Nathan, nā′than, *B.*
Nathanael, nä-thän′ä-ĕl, *B.*
Nathanias, năth′ä-nī′as, *B.*
Naucrates, nȧ′krä-tēs : **-tis**, -tĭs, *C.*
Naugatuck, nä′gä-tŭk, *M.*
Naum, nā′ŭm, *B.*
Naumachus, nȧ′mä-kŭs, *C.*
Naumburg, noum′bo͞org, *M.*
Nauplia, nȧ′plĭ-ä : **-plius**, -plĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Nausicaa, nȧ-sĭk′ā-ä, *C.*
Nausimachus, nȧ-sĭm′ä-kŭs, *C.*
Nauteles, nȧ′tē-lēz, *C.*
Navajoe, năv′ä-hō, *M.*
Navarino, nä-vä-rē′nō, *M.*
Navarre, nä-vär′ ; *Sp.* **Navarra**, nä-vär′rä, *M.*
Naxos, năks′ŏs, *C. & M.*
Nazareth, năz′ä-rĕth, *B. & M.*
Ndoruma, 'ndō-rōo′mä, *M.*
Ndua, 'ndōō′ä, *M.*
Neæra, nē-ē′rä, *C.*
Neagh, Lough, lŏh nā′, *M.*
Neander, nē-ăn′dĕr, *M.*
Neapolis, nē-ăp′ō-lĭs, *B. & C.*
Neapolitani, nē′ä-pŏl′ĭ-tā′nī, *C.*
Nearchus, nē-är′kŭs, *C.*
Nebraska, nē-brăs′kä, *M.*
Nebuchadnezzar, nēb′ū-kăd-nēz′zär, *B.*
Nebuchadrezzar, nēb′ū-kăd-rēz′zär, *B.*
Necho, nē′kō, *B.*
Neckar, nĕk′är, *M.*
Necker, nĕk′ĕr ; *F.* nĕk′kär′, *M.*
Necropolis, nē-krŏp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Nedjed, nēd′jĕd, *M.*
Neemias, nē′e-mī′as, *B.*
Nef, nĭf, *C.*
Nehemiah, nē′he-mī′ä, *B.*
Neiel, nē′ĭ-ĕl *or* nē′ī-ĕl, *B.*
Neilgherry, nēl-gĕr′ē, *M.*
Neisse, nī′se, *M.*
Neith, nāth, *or* **Neitha**, nā′thä, *E.*
Nemæa, nē-mē′ä, *or* **Nemea**, *games*, nē′mē-ä, *C.*
Nemea, *town & river*, nē′mē-ä, *C.*
Nemesa, nēm′ē-sä, *C.*
Nemesis, nēm′ē-sĭs, *C.*
Nemours, nē-mo͞or′, *M.*
Neogenes, nē-ŏj′ē-nēz, *C.*
Neolaus, nē′ō-lā′ŭs, *C.*
Neomagus, nē-ŏm′ä-gŭs, *C.*
Neomedes, nē′ō-mē′dēz, *C.*
Neoptolemus, nē′ŏp-tŏl′ē-mŭs, *C.*
Neosho, nē-ō′shō, *M.*
Nepaul, nē-pal′, *M.*
Neph, nĕf, *E.*
Nephthali, nĕf′thä-lī, *B.*
Nephthys, nĕf′thĭs, *E.*
Nepia, nē-pī′ä, *C.*
Nepoko, nē-pō′kō, *M.*
Nepos, nē′pŏs, *C.*
Nepthali, nēp′thä-lī, *B.*
Neptunus, nēp-tū′nŭs, *C.*
Nerbuddah, nĕr-bŭd′ä, *M.*
Nereis, nē-rē′ĭs *or* nē′rē-ĭs, *C.*
Nereus, nē′rŭs, *B.*; nē′rē-ŭs *or* nē′rŭs, *C.*
Neri, nē′rī, *B.*; nā′rē, *M.*
Nero, nē′rō, *B. & C.*
Nesselrode, nĕs′sel-rō′de, *M.*
Nestoras, nĕs′tō-rŭs, *C.*
Nestorius, nĕs-tō′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Nethaneel, nē-thăn′ē-ĕl, *B.*
Nethaniah, nēth′ä-nī′ä, *B.*
Netherlands, nēth′ĕr-landz ; *D.* **Nederland**, nā′dĕr-länt, *M.*
Neuburg, noi′bo͞org, *M.*
Neuchatel *or* **Neufchatel**, nē′shä′tĕl′, *M.*
Neuilly, nē′yē′, *M.*
Neumarkt, noi′märkt, *M.*
Neusatz, noi′sätz, *M.*
Neuse, nūs, *M.*
Neustadt, noi′stät, *M.*
Neuwied, noi′vēt, *M.*
Neva, nā′vä, *M.*
Nevada, nē-vä′dä, *M.*
Nevers, ne-vâr′, *M.*
Newark, nū′ĕrk, *M.*
New Castle, nū′ kăs-sl, *M.*
Newfoundland, nū′fŭnd-lănd′, *M.*
New Granada, nū grä-nä′dä, *M.*
New Guinea, nū gĭn′ē, *M.*
New Hampshire, nū hămp′shēr, *M.*
New Jersey, nū jĕr′zĭ, *M.*
New Leon, nū lē′ŏn ; *Sp.* **Nuevo Leon**, nwā′vō lā-ōn′, *M.*
New Orleans, nū ôr′lē-anz, *M.*
Newton, nū′tŭn, *M.*
New Zealand, nū zē′land, *M.*
Ney, nā, *M.*
Nezheen, nēzh′ēn, *M.*
N'gami, 'ngä′mē, *M.*
Nghiri, 'ngē′rē, *M.*
Ngombe, 'ngōm′bē, *M.*
Nguco, 'ngōō′kō, *M.*
Nguru, 'ngōō′rōō, *M.*
Ngutunga, 'ngōō-tōōn′gä, *M.*
Niagara, nī-ăg′ä-rä, *M.*
Nicæa *or* **Nicea**, nī-sē′ä, *C.*
Nicænetus, nī-sē′nē-tŭs, *C.*
Nicanor, nī-kā′nôr, *B. & C.*
Nicaragua, nĭ-kä-rä′gwä, *M.*
Nice, nī′sē, *C.*; nēs, *M.*
Niceas, nīs′ē-as, *C.*
Nicobar, nĭk′ō-bär, *M.*
Nicodamus, nīk′ō-dā′mŭs *or* nĭ-kŏd′ä-mŭs, *C.*
Nicodemus, nīk′ō-dē′mŭs, *B. & C.*
Nicodorus, nīk′ō-dō′rŭs, *C.*
Nicolai, nĭ-kō-lā′ē *or* nĭ-kō-lī′, *M.*
Nicolas, nĭk′ō-las, *B. & M.*
Nicolaus, nĭk′ō-lā′ŭs, *C.*
Nicolay, nĭ-kō-lā′ē, *M.*
Nicomachus, nī-kŏm′ä-kŭs, *C.*
Nicomedes, nīk′ō-mē′dēz, *C.*
Nicopolis, nī-kŏp′ō-lĭs, *B. & C.*
Nicosia, nē-kō-sē′ä, *M.*
Niebuhr, nē′bo͞or, *M.*
Nieder Wesel, nē′dĕr vā′zĕl, *M.*
Niemen, nē′men; *Polish* nyĕm′ĕn, *M.*
Niflheim, nĭf′l-hīm, *N.*
Niger, nī′jĕr, *B., C., & M.*
Nikolaiev, nē-kō-lī′ĕf′, *M.*
Nile, nīl, *M.*
Nileus, nī′lē-ŭs *or* nī′lŭs, *C.*
Nilgiri, nĭl-gē′rĭ, *M.*
Nilus, nī′lŭs, *C.*
Nimes *or* **Nismes**, nēm, *M.*
Nimrod, nĭm′rŏd, *B.*
Nindo, nĭn′dō, *M.*
Nineveh, Nineve, nĭn′ē-ve, *B.*
Ningpo, nĭng′pō′, *M.*
Ninive, nĭn′ī-vē ; **Nineve**, -ē-vē, *C.*
Niobe, nī′ō-bē, *C.*
Niphon, nĭf′ŏn′, *or* **Nippon**, nĭp′ŏn′, *M.*
Nisæa, nī-sē′ä, *C.*
Nisan, nī′săn, *B.*
Nishapoor, nĭsh′ä-pōōr′, *M.*
Nizhnee Novgorod, nīzh′nē nŏv-gō′-rŏd, *M.*
Nkange, 'nkän′ge, *M.*
Nkanje, 'nkän′je, *M.*
Nkuri, 'nkōō′rĭ, *M.*
Nmalagaria, 'nmä′lä-gä′rĭ-ä, *M.*
Nmalagarido, 'nmä′lä-gä-rē′dō, *M.*
Noah, nō′ä, *B.*
Noailles, nō′ăl′ *or* nō′ăy′, *M.*
Nocera, nō-chā′rä, *M.*
Nomades, nŏm′ä-dēz, *B. & C.*
Noph, nŏf, *B.*
Nordhausen, nōrt-hou′zen, *M.*
Nordri, nŏrd′rĭ, *N.*
Norfolk, nôr′fŭk, *M.*
Normandy, nôr′man-dĭ, *M.*
Nornen, nôr′nen, *N.*
Norrköping, nôr′chĕ-pĭng, *M.*
Norway, nôr′wā, *M.*
Norwich, *Eng.*, nŏr′rĭj ; *U. S.*, nôr′-wĭch, *M.*
Nossi-Bé, nŏs′sĭ-bā′, *M.*
Nostradamus, nŏs′trä-dā′mŭs ; *F.* **Notredame**, nōtr-dăm′, *M.*
Notium, nō-tĭ′ŭm, *C.*

Nottingham, nŏt′ĭng-*am*, *M.*
Novara, nō-vä′rä, *M.*
Novaria, nō-vā′rĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Nova Scotia, nō′vȧ skō′shĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Nova Zembla, nō′vȧ zĕm′blȧ, *M.*
Novgorod, nōv′gō-rŏd, *M.*
Novi, nō′vē, *M.*
Noyon, nŏ′yŏn′, *M.*
Nsutua, 'nsōō-tōō′ȧ, *M.*
N'Tenke, n'tĕn′kē, *M.*
Nu, nū; **Num**, nŭm, *B.*
Nubia, nū′bĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Nueces, nwā′sĕs, *M.*
Nula, nōō′lä, *M.*
Numa, nū′mȧ, *C.*
Numantia, nū-măn′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Numenia, nū-mē′nĭ-ȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Numida, nū′mĭ-dȧ; **Numidæ**, nū′-mĭ-dē, *C.*
Numidia, nū-mĭd′ĭ-ȧ; **-ius**, -ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Numitor, nū′mĭ-tôr, *C.*
Nun, nŭn, *B.*
Nun *or* **Noon**, nōōn, *M.*
Nuremberg, nū′rem-bĕrg; *G.* **Nürnberg**, nürn′bĕrg, *M.*
Nutpe, nōōt′pē, *B.*
Nyanga, nē-äng′gä *or* n'yäng′gä, *M.*
Nyangwe, nē-äng′gwā, *M.*
Nyanza, nē-än′zä, *M.*
Nyasa, nē-äs′sä, *M.*
Nyköping, nü-chē′pĭng, *M.*
Nymwegen, nĭm′wā′gen, *M.*
Nyon, nē′ôn′, *M.*

O.

Oahu, ō-ä′hōō, *M.*
Oajaca, wä-hä′kä, *M.*
Oases, ō′ȧ-sēz, *C.*
Oasis, ō′ȧ-sĭs *or* ō-ā′sĭs, *C.*
Oaxes, ō-ăks′ēz; **Oaxus**, ō-ăks′ŭs, *C.*
Obadiah, ō′bȧ-dī′ȧ *or* ōb′ȧ-dī′ȧ, *B.*
Obamba, ō-bäm′bä, *M.*
Obed, ō′bĕd, *B.*
Oberlin, ō′bĕr-lĭn, *M.*
Obumbi, ō-bōōm′bē, *M.*
Ocaña, ō-kän′yä, *M.*
Oceana, ō-shē-ā′nȧ, *M.*
Oceania, ō-shē-ā′nĭ-ȧ, *or* **Oceanica**, ō-shē-ăn′ĭ-kȧ, *M.*
Oceanides, ō′shē-ăn′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Oceanus, ō-sē′ȧ-nŭs, *C.*
Ocelis, ō-sē′lĭs, *C.*
Ocmulgee, ŏk-mŭl′gē, *M.*
Oconee, ō-kō′nē, *M.*
Ocracoke, ō′krȧ-kōk, *M.*
Octavia, ŏk-tā′vĭ-ȧ: **Octavius**, ŏk-tā′vĭ-ŭs; **Octavianus**, -vĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Oded, ō′dĕd, *B.*
Odense, ō′dĕn-*se*, *M.*
Odessa, ō-dĕs′sȧ, *M.*
Odin, ō′dĭn, *N.*
Odoacer, ō-dō′ȧ-sĕr *or* ōd′ō-ā′sĕr, *C.*
Odyssæus, ō-dĭs′sē-ŭs *or* -dĭs′sŭs, *C.*
Œcolampadius, ĕk′ō-lăm-pā′dĭ-ŭs, *M.*
Œcumenius, ĕk′ū-mē′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Œdipus, ĕd′ĭ-pŭs, *C.*
Oela, ēls, *M.*
Œneis, ē-nē′ĭs, *C.*
Œneon, ē′nē-ŏn, *C.*
Œneus, ē′nē-ŭs *or* ē′nŭs, *C.*
Œnias, ē′nĭ-*as*, *C.*
Œnotria, ē-nō′trĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Oesel, ē′sel, *M.*
Ogeechee, ō-gē′chē, *M.*
Ogilvie, ō′gĭl-vĭ, *M.*
Oglethorpe, ō′gl-thôrp, *M.*
Oglio, ōl′yō, *M.*
Ogowe, ō-gō′wā, *M.*
Ogygia, ō-jĭj′ĭ-ȧ; **Ogygidæ**, -ĭ-dē, *C.*
Ohio, ō-hī′ō, *M.*
Oileus, ō-ĭl′ē-ŭs *or* ō-ĭ′lŭs, *C.*
Oise, wāz, *M.*
Ojibbeway, ō-jĭb′bē-wā, *M.*
Okanga, ō-käŋ′gä, *M.*
Okechobee, ō-kē-chō′bē, *M.*
Okefinokee, ō-kē-fĭ-nō′kē, *M.*
Okhotsk, ō-kŏtsk′, *M.*
Olaus, ō-lā′ŭs, *or* **Olaf**, ō′läf, *M.*
Oldenburg, ōl′den-bûrg, *M.*
Oldys, ōl′dĭs *or* ōld′z, *M.*
Olenos, ōl′ē-nŏs; **Olerus**, ōl′ē-rŭs, *C.*
Oléron, ō′lā′rôn′, *M.*
Olivares, ō-lē-vä′rēs, *M.*
Olivet, ōl′ĭ-vĕt, *B.*; ō′lē′vā′ *or* ōl′ē-vĕt′, *M.*
Olivier, ō′lē′vē-ā′, *M.*
Olmstead, ōm′stĕd, *M.*
Olmütz, ōl′mŭts, *M.*
Olonets, ō-lō-nĕts′, *M.*
Olophernes, ōl′ō-fĕr′nēz, *B.*
Olympia, ō-lĭm′pĭ-ȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Olympius, ō-lĭm′pĭ-ŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Olympus, ō-lĭm′pŭs, *C.*
Olyphant, ōl′ĭ-fănt, *M.*
Omaha, ō′mȧ-hȧ′, *M.*
Oman, ō-män′, *M.*
Omar, ō′mär, *B.*
O'Meara, ō-mē′rȧ; *Irish* ō-mā′rȧ, *M.*
Omphale, ŏm′fȧ-lē; **-lus**, -lŭs, *C.*
Omri, ŏm′rĭ, *B.*
Onan, ō′năn, *B.*
Onasicrates, ŏn′ȧ-sĭk′rȧ-tēz, *C.*
Onasimedes, ŏn′ȧ-sĭ-mē′dēz, *C.*
Onasiphoria, ŏn′ȧ-sĭf′ō-rĭs, *C.*
Onega, ō-nē′gȧ; *Russ.* ō-nä′gä, *M.*
Oneglia, ō-nāl′yä, *M.*
Oneida, ō-nī′dȧ, *M.*
Onesima, ō-nēs′ĭ-mȧ, *C.*; **Onesimus**, ō-nēs′ĭ-mŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Onesiphorus, ŏn′ē-sĭf′ō-rŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Onondaga, ŏn-ŭn-dą′gȧ, *M.*
Ontario, ŏn-tā′rĭ-ō, *M.*
Onuphis, ō-nū′fĭs, *C.*
Onus, ō′nŭs, *B.*
Oonalaska, ōō-nä-läs′kȧ, *M.*
Oonao, ōō′nä-ō, *M.*
Oorfa, ōōr′fȧ, *M.*
Ooroomeyah, ōō-rōō-mē′ȧ, *M.*
Oosterhout, ōs′tēr-hout′, *M.*
Oozbek, ōōz-bĕk′, *M.*
Opelousas, ŏp-ē-lōō′sas, *M.*
Ophel, ō′fĕl, *B.*
Ophir, ō′fēr, *B.* & *M.*
Ophis, ō′fĭs, *C.*
Ophrah, ŏf′rȧ, *B.*
Opica, ō-pē′kȧ, *M.*
Opici, ŏp′ĭ-sĭ, *C.*
Opuntе, ō-pŏn′tē, *M.*
Oppenheim, ŏp′pen-hīm, *M.*
Oquirrh, ō′kwēr, *M.*
Oran, ō-rän′, *M.*
Orange, ŏr′ănj; *F.* ō′rôNzh′, *M.*
Orcades, ôr′kȧ-dēz, *C.* & *M.*
Ordessus, ôr-dĕs′sŭs, *C.*
Ordesus, ôr-dē′sŭs, *C.*
Oreb, ō′rĕb, *B.*
Orebro, ĕ′rā-brōō, *M.*
Oregon, ŏr′ē-gŏn, *M.*
Orel, ō-rĕl′, *or* **Orlov**, ôr-lŏf′, *M.*
Orenboorg, ō′ren-bōōrg, *M.*
Oreos, *a city*, ō′rē-ŏs; *Bacchus*, ō-rē′-ŏs, *C.*
Orestæ, ō-rĕs′tē; **Orestes**, -tēz, *C.*
Oretæ, ôr′ē-tē, *C.*
Orfila, ôr-fē′lȧ *or* ôr-fē-lä′, *M.*
Orgetorix, ôr-jĕt′ō-rĭks, *C.*
Origenes, ō-rĭj′ē-nēz, *C.*
Origo, ō-rī′gō, *C.*
Orihuela, ō-rē-wā′lä, *M.*
Orinoco, ō-rĭ-nō′kō, *M.*
Orion, ō-rī′ŏn, *B.* & *C.*
Orithyia, ôr′ĭ-thĭ′yȧ, *C.*
Orizaba, ō-rē-thä′bä, *M.*
Orkney, ôrk′nē, *M.*
Orléannais, ôr′lā′ăn′nā′, *M.*
Orleans, ôr′lē-ănz; *F.* ôr′lā′ôN′, *M.*
Ormus, ôr′mŭs, *M.*
Ormuzd, ôr′mŭzd *or* ôr′mōōzd, *Persian.*
Ornan, ôr′năn, *B.*
Orontes, ō-rŏn′tēz, *C.* & *M.*
Orpah, ôr′pȧ, *B.*
Orpheus, ôr-fē′ŭs *or* ôr′fŭs, *C.*
Orsini, ôr-sē′nē, *M.*
Orsinoo, ôr-sĭn′ō-ō; **-ome**, -ō-mē, *C.*
Orthez *or* **Orthes**, ôr′tā′, *M.*
Ortygia, ôr-tĭj′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Orvieto, ôr-vē-ā′tō, *M.*
Oryx, ō′rĭks, *C.*
Osages, ō-sā′sēz, *C.*
Osage, ō-sāj′; *F.* ō-zäzh′, *M.*
Osbaldistone, ŏs-bâl-dĭs′tŭn, *M.*
Osceola, ŏs-ē-ō′lȧ, *M.*
Oshmooneyn, ŏsh-mōō-nān′, *M.*
Osiris, ō-sī′rĭs, *C.* & *E.*
Osnabrück, ŏs′nȧ-brŭk′, *M.*
Osnaburg, ŏz′nȧ-bûrg, *M.*
Ossian, ŏsh′ĭ-ȧn, *M.*
Ossoli, ŏs′sō-lē, *M.*
Ostade, ŏs-tä′dę, *M.*
Ostend, ŏst-ĕnd′, *M.*
Ostia, ŏs′tĭ-ȧ, *C.* & *M.*
Ostiaks, ŏs′tĭ-ăks′, *M.*
Ostrogothi, ŏs-trŏg′ō-thī, *C.*
Oswegatchie, ōs-wē-găch′ĭ, *M.*
Oswego, ōs-wē′gō, *M.*
Otchakof *or* **Oczakow**, ŏch-ä-kŏf′, *M.*
Othniel, ŏth′nĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Otho, ō′thō, *C.* & *M.*
Ottawa, ŏt′tȧ-wȧ, *M.*
Ottoman, ŏt′tō-mȧn, *M.*
Ouachita *or* **Washita**, wŏsh′ĭ-tą, *M.*
Ouche, ōōsh, *M.*
Oude, oud, *M.*
Oudinot, ōō′dē′nō′, *M.*
Ouray, ōō-rā′, *M.*
Ouse, ōōz, *M.*
Overyssel, ō-vēr-ĭs′sel, *M.*
Overweg, ō′vēr-vāg, *M.*
Ovid, ŏv′ĭd, *C.* & *M.*
Oviedo, ō-vē-ā′dō, *M.*
Oviembo, ō-vĭ-ĕm′bō, *M.*
Owego, ō-wē′gō, *M.*
Owyhee, ō-wĭ′hē, *M.*
Oxartes, ŏks-är′tēz, *C.*
Oxenstiern, ŏks′en-stērn′, *M.*
Oxus, ŏks′ŭs, *C.* & *M.*
Oxyporus, ŏks-ĭp′ō-rŭs, *C.*
Oxyrrhoe, ŏks-ĭr′rō-ē, *C.*
Oyapock *or* **Oyapoc**, oi-ä-pŏk′, *M.*
Ozanam, ō′zȧ-nŏn′, *M.*
Ozark, ō-zärk′, *M.*
Ozias, ō-zī′ȧs, *B.*
Oziel, ō′zĭ-ĕl, *B.*

P.

Pacheco, pä-chā′kō, *M.*
Pacio, pä′chō, *M.*; **Pacius**, pā′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Pactolis, păk-tō′lĭs; **-lus**, -lŭs, *C.*
Padan, pā′dăn, *B.*
Padang, pä-däng′, *M.*
Padua, pād′ū-ȧ, *C.* & *M.*; *It.* **Padova**, pä′dō-vä, *M.*
Padusa, pȧ-dū′sȧ, *C.*
Pæan, pē′ȧn, *C.*
Pæon, pē′ŏn, *C.*
Pæstum, pēs′tŭm, *C.*
Paez, pä′ĕth, *M.*
Pagani, pä-gä′nē, *M.*
Paganini, pä-gä-nē′nē, *M.*
Pagès, pä′zhäs′, *M.*
Paget, pāj′ĕt, *M.*
Paisley, pāz′lĭ, *M.*
Pakura, pä-kōō′rä, *M.*
Palæmon, pä-lē′mŏn, *C.*
Palæste, pä-lēs′tē, *C.*
Palæstina, păl-ĕs-tī′nȧ; **-ni**, -nī, *C.*
Palafox, pä-lä-fŏks′; *Sp.* pä-lä-fōh′, *M.*
Palamedes, păl′ȧ-mē′dēz, *C.*
Palatinus, păl′ȧ-tī′nŭs, *C.*
Palatium, pȧ-lā′shĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Palawan, pä-lä′wän′, *M.*
Palembang, pä-lĕm-bäng′, *M.*

Palencia, pä-lĕn′thē-ä, *M.*
Palenque, pä-lĕn′kā, *M.*
Palermo, pä-lĕr′mō; *It.* pä-lĕr′mō, *M.*
Palestina, päl′ĕs-tī′nä, *B.*
Palestine, päl′ĕs-tīn, *B.* & *M.*
Palestrina, päl-ĭs-trē′nä, *M.*
Palgrave, päl′grāv, *M.*
Palinurus, päl-ĭ-nū′rŭs, *C.*
Palladium, päl-lā′dĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Palma, päl′mä, *M.*
Palmer, pä′mẽr, *M.*
Palmerston, päm′ẽr-stŭn, *M.*
Palmyra, päl-mī′rä, *C.* & *M.*
Pamlico, päm′lĭ-kō, *M.*
Pamphylia, päm-fĭl′ĭ-ä, *B.* & *C.*
Pamplona, päm-plō′nä, *M.*
Pamunkey *or* **-ky,** pä-mŭng′kĭ, *M.*
Panacea, păn′ä-sē′ä, *C.*
Panama, păn′ä-mä′, *M.*
Pandareus, păn-dā′rē-ŭs, *C.*
Pandarus, păn′dä-rŭs, *C.*
Pandora, păn-dō′rä; **-rus,** -rŭs, *C.*
Panegyris, pä-nĕj′ĭ-rĭs, *C.*
Panemus, *a mouth,* păn′ē-mŭs; *a man,* pä-nē′mŭs, *C.*
Panga, păn′gä, *M.*
Pangani, păn-gä′nĭ, *M.*
Panhellenes, păn′hĕl-lē′nēz, *C.*
Pannona, păn′ō-nä, *C.*
Pannonia, păn-nō′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Panola, păn-ō′lä, *M.*
Panormus, pä-nōr′mŭs, *C.*
Pantheon, păn′thē-ŏn *or* păn-thē′ŏn, *C.*
Paoli, *It.,* pä′ō-lē *or* pou′lē; *U. S.,* pā-ō′lē, *M.*
Paphia, pā′fĭ-ä, *or* **-e,** -ē; **-i,** -ī, *C.*
Paphlagonia, päf′lä-gō′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Paphos, pā′fŏs, *B.* & *C.*
Papias, pā′pĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Papin, păp′ĭn; *F.* pä′pĂN′, *M.*
Papua, päp′ōō-ä *or* pä′pōō-ä, = NEW GUINEA, *M.*
Papyrius, pä-pĭr′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Para, pä-rä′, *M.*
Paracelsus, păr′ä-sĕl′sŭs, *M.*
Paracletus, păr′ä-klē′tŭs, *C.*
Paraclytus, pä-răk′lĭ-tŭs, *C.*
Paradise, păr′ä-dīs, *B.* & *M.*
Paraguay, pä-rä-gwī′ *or* pä′rä-gwā, *M.*
Parah, pā′rä, *B.*
Parahiba, pä-rä-ē′bä, *M.*
Paramaribo, păr-ä-măr′ĭ-bō, *M.*
Paran, pā′răn, *B.*
Parana, pä-rä-nä′, *M.*
Parima, pä-rē′mä, *M.*
Paris, păr′ĭs, *C.*; *Eng.* păr′ĭs; *F.* pä′rē′, *M.*
Parisii, pä-rĭsh′ĭ-ī, *C.*
Parium, pā′rĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Parma, pär′mä, *M.*
Parmenas, pär′mē-năs, *B.* & *C.*
Parnassus, pär-năs′sŭs; **Parnasus,** -nā′sŭs; **Parnessus,** -nĕs′sŭs, *C.*
Paros, pā′rŏs, *C.* & *M.*
Parrhasius, pär-rā′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Parthemi, pär-thē′nī; **-nia,** -nĭ-ä; **-nias,** -nī-as; **-nius,** -nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Parthenice, pär-thĕn′ĭ-sē, *C.*
Parthenon, pär′thē-nŏn, *C.*
Parthenope, pär-thĕn′ō-pē, *C.*
Parthia, pär′thĭ-ä, *C.*
Parthiene, pär′thĭ-ē″nē, *C.*
Parthini, pär-thī″nī; **-nus,** -nŭs, *C.*
Parysatis, pä-rĭs′ä-tĭs, *C.*
Pasach, pā′săk, *B.*
Pasargadæ, pä-sär′gä-dē, *C.*
Pascagoula, pās-kä-gō′lä, *M.*
Pascal, pās′kĭ; *F.* pās′kăl′, *M.*
Pas-de-Calais, pä′dē-kä′lā′, *M.*
Paseah, pā-sē′ä, *B.*
Passais, pā′sē-ăs, *C.*
Pashur, pā′shẽr, *B.*
Pasiphae, pä-sĭf′ä-ē; **-ile,** -ĭ-lē, *C.*
Pasiteles, pä-sĭt′ē-lēz, *C.*
Pasithea, pä-sĭth′ē-ä; **-oe,** -ō-ē, *C.*
Paskevitch *or* **Paskewitsch,** päs-kā′-vĭch, *M.*
Passaic, pās-sā′ĭk, *M.*
Passamaquoddy, pās′sä-mä-kwŏd′ĭ, *M.*
Passau, pās′sou, *M.*
Patagonia, păt-ä-gō′nĭ-ä, *M.*
Patara, pāt′ä-rä, *B.* & *C.*
Paterson, pāt′ẽr-sŭn, *M.*
Pathros, pā′thrŏs, *B.*
Patmos, pāt′mŏs, *B.* & *M.*
Patræ, pā-trē′, *M.*
Patrocles, pāt′rō-klēz, *C.*
Patroclus, pā-trō′klŭs, *B.*
Pau, pā′ū, *B.*; pō, *M.*
Paul, pąl, *B.* & *M.*
Paula, pą′lä, *C.*
Paulina, pą-lī′nä, *C.*; **-le′na,** *M.*
Paulus, pą′lŭs, *B.* & *C.*; **pou′lŭs,** *M.*
Pausanias, pą-sā′nĭ-*as*, *C.*
Pavia, pä-vē′ä, *M.*
Pawtucket, pą-tŭk′ĕt, *M.*
Paxos, pāks′ŏs, *C.* & *M.*
Peabody, pē′bŏd-ĭ, *M.*
Pearce, pērs *or* pẽrs, *M.*
Pearson, pẽr′sŭn *or* pẽr′sŭn, *M.*
Pe-Chee-Lee, pē-chē-lē′, *M.*
Pedee, pē-dē′, *M.*
Pegasis, pĕg′ä-sĭs; **-sus,** -sŭs, *C.*
Pegu, pē-gōō′, *M.*
Pei-Ho, pā-hō′, *M.*
Pekah, pē′kä, *B.*
Pekin, pē-kĭn′, *or* **-king,** -kĭng′, *M.*
Pelagius, pē-lā′jĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Pelaiah, pēl′ā-ī′ä, *B.*
Pelasgi, pē-lăs′jī; **-gia,** -jĭ-ä, *C.*
Pelatiah, pēl′ä-tī′ä, *B.*
Peleg, pē′lĕg, *B.*
Peliades, pē-lī′ä-dēz, *C.*
Pelias, pē-lī′*as*, *B.*; pē′lĭ-*as*, *C.*
Pelides, pē-lī′dēz, *C.*
Pelion, *a mountain,* pē′lĭ-ŏn; *son of Peleus,* pē-lī′ŏn, *C.*
Pelopidæ, pē-lŏp′ĭ-dē; **-das,** -dăs, *C.*
Peloponnesus, pĕl′ō-pŏn-nē′sŭs, *C.*
Pelops, pē′lŏps, *C.*
Peloras, pē-lō′rŭs; **-rus,** -rŭs, *C.*
Pelusium, pē-lū′shĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Pemba, pĕm′bä, *M.*
Pembina, pĕm′bē-nä, *M.*
Pembroke, pĕm′brōōk, *M.*
Penang, pē-năng′, *M.*
Penates, pē-nā′tēz, *C.*
Penelope, pē-nĕl′ō-pē, *C.*
Peniel, pē-nī′ĕl, *B.*
Pennsylvania, pĕn-sĭl-vā′nĭ-ä, *M.*
Penobscot, pē-nŏb′skŏt, *M.*
Penryhn, pĕn′rĭn, *M.*
Penrith, pĕn′rĭth *or* pē′rĭth, *M.*
Penryn, pĕn′rĭn′, *M.*
Pensacola, pĕn-sä-kō′lä, *M.*
Pentapolis, pĕn-tăp′ō-lĭs, *B.* & *C.*
Penuel, pē-nū′ĕl, *B.*
Penzance, pĕn-zänś′, *M.*
Peor, pē′ŏr, *B.*
Peoria, pē-ō′rĭ-ä, *M.*
Pepin, *king,* pĕp′ĭn *or* pĭp′ĭn; *F.* pe-păN′; *Wisconsin,* pē′pĭn, *M.*
Pepys, pēp′ĭs *or* pēps, *M.*
Perdido, pẽr-dē′dō, *M.*
Peregrinus, pĕr′ē-grī′nŭs, *C.*
Pereira, pē-rā′rä; *Pg.* pā-rā′ē-rä, *M.*
Peresh, pē′rĕsh, *B.*
Perez, pē′rĕz, *B.*
Perga, pẽr′gä, *B.*
Pergama, pẽr′gä-mä: **-mena,** -mē′nä; **-mina,** -mī′nä; **-mis,** -mĭs; **-mum,** -mŭm; **-mus,** -mŭs, *C.*
Pergamos, pẽr′gä-mŏs, *B.*
Pergola, pẽr′gō-lä, *M.*
Pericles, pĕr′ĭ-klē″ä; **-clides,** -klĭ′-dēz; **-clitus,** -klĭ′tŭs, *C.*
Pericles, pĕr′ĭ-klēz, *C.*
Periclytus, pē-rĭk′lĭ-tŭs, *C.*
Périgord, pā′rē′gōr′, *M.*
Périgueux, pā′rē′gē′, *M.*
Perizzite, pẽr′ĭz-zīt, *B.*
Permenas, pẽr′mē-nas, *B.*
Pernambuco, pẽr-näm-bōō′kō, *M.*
Pernau, pẽr′nou, *M.*
Perpignan, pẽr′pēn′yŏN′, *M.*
Perquimans, pẽr-kwĭm′*anz*, *M.*
Perrault, pā′rō′, *M.*
Perrot, pā′rō′, *M.*
Persæus, pẽr-sē′ŭs, *C.*
Persea, pẽr-sē′ä; **Perseis,** -ĭs, *C.*
Persephone, pẽr-sĕf′ō-nē, *C.*
Persepolis, pẽr-sĕp′ō-lĭs, *B.* & *C.*
Perseus, pẽr′sŭs, *B.*; pẽr′sē-ŭs *or* pẽr′sŭs, *C.*
Persia, pẽr′shĭ-ä, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*
Persis, pẽr′sĭs, *B.*
Persius, pẽr′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Pertaubghur, pẽr-tą-bgūr′, *M.*
Peru, pē-rōō′; *Sp.* pā-rōō′, *M.*
Perugia, pā-rōō′jä, *M.*
Perusia, pē-rū′shĭ-ä, *C.*
Peschiera, pās-kē-ā′rä, *M.*
Peshawer, pā-shou′ẽr, *M.*
Pestalozzi, pĕs-tä-lōt′sē, *M.*
Pesth, pĕst; *Hung.* pĕsht, *M.*
Petchora, pĕt-chō′rä, *M.*
Peter, pē′tẽr, *B.* & *M.*
Petersburg, pē′tẽrz-bẽrg, *M.*
Peterwardein, pā-tẽr-vär′dīn, *M.*
Petra, pē′trä, *C.* & *M.*
Petræa, pē-trē′ä, *C.* & *M.*
Petrarch, pē′trärk; *It.* **Petrarca,** pā-trär′kä, *M.*
Petronius, pē-trō′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Petrozavodsk, pā-trō-zä-vŏdsk′, *M.*
Peulthai, pē-ŭl′thī, *B.*
Peyton, pā′tŭn, *M.*
Pézenas, pāz′nä, *M.*
Pfeiffer, *E.* fī′fẽr; *G.* pfīf′ẽr, *M.*
Phaethon, fā′ē-thŏn, *C.*
Phalara, fä-lä′rä *or* fāl′ä-rä; *also* **Phalera,** fä-lē′rä, *C.*
Phalaris, fāl′ä-rĭs, *C.*
Phaleas, fä-lē′*as*, *B.*; fā′lē-*as*, *C.*
Phalerus, *one of the Lapithæ,* fä-lē′-rŭs; *companion of Jason,* fāl′ē-rŭs, *C.*
Phantasia, făn-tā′zhĭ-ä, *C.*
Phantasos, făn′tä-sŏs, *C.*
Phanuel, fä-nū′ĕl, *B.*
Pharamond, fär′ä-mŏnd *or* fā′rä′-mŏn′, *M.*
Pharao, fär′ā-ō, *C.*
Pharaoh, fā′rō *or* fā′rā-ō, *B.* & *E.*
Phares *or* **Pharez,** fā′rēz, *B.*
Pharisee, fär′ĭ-sē, *B.*
Pharnabazus, fär′nä-bā′zŭs, *C.*
Pharnace, fär-nā′sē, *C.*
Pharnacea *or* **-cia,** fär-nā′shĭ-ä; *also* **Pharnacia,** fär-nā-sĭ′ä, *C.*
Pharnaces, fär′nā-sēz, *C.*
Pharos, fā′rŏs, *C.*
Pharpar, fär′pär, *B.*
Pharsalia, fär-sā′lĭ-ä, *C.*
Pharus, fā′rŭs, *C.*
Phaselis, fä-sē′lĭs, *B.* & *C.*
Phebe, fē′bē, *B.*
Pheneus, *a man,* fē-nē′ŭs; **Pheneus** *or* **Pheneum,** *a lake and city,* fē-nē-ŭs, *or* fē′nē-ŭm, *C.*
Pheng-Hoo, fĕng-hōō′, *or* **Pescadores,** pĕs-kä-dō′rēs, *M.*
Phenice, fē-nī′sē, *B.*
Phenicia, fē-nĭsh′ĭ-ä, *B.*
Pherenice, fẽr′ē-nī′sē; **Pherenicus,** fẽr′ē-nī′kŭs, *C.*
Phidias, fĭd′ĭ-*as*, *C.*
Phidyle, fĭd′ĭ-lē, *C.*
Phigalea, fĭg′ä-lē′ä *or* fī-gā′lē-ä, *C.*
Phigalei, fī-gā′lē-ī, *C.*
Philadelphia, fĭl′ä-dĕl-fĭ′ä, *C.*; fĭl′-ä-dĕl′fĭ-ä, *M.*
Philadelphus, fĭl′ä-dĕl′fŭs, *C.*
Philæ, fī′lē, *C.*
Philalethes, fĭl′ä-lē′thēz, *C.*
Philemon, fī-lē′mŏn, *B.* & *C.*
Philetas, fī-lē′*tas*, *B.* & *C.*; **-te,** -tē; **-tor,** -tŏr; **-tus,** -tŭs, *C.*
Philidor, fĭl′ē-dôr, *M.*
Philip, fĭl′ĭp, *B.* & *M.*

Philippi, fĭ-lĭp′ī, *B. & C.*
Philippians, fĭ-lĭp′ĭ-ənz, *B.*
Philippine, fĭl′ĭp-ĭn, *M.*
Philistine, fĭ-lĭs′tĭn, *B.*
Philo, fī′lō, *C.*
Philocles, fĭl′ō-klēz, *C.*
Philocrates, fĭ-lŏk′rā-tēz, *C.*
Philoctetes, fĭl′ŏk-tē′tēz, *C.*
Philodamus, fĭl′ō-dā′mŭs ; **Philodemus**, fĭl′ō-dē′mŭs, *C.*
Philodice, fĭ-lŏd′ĭ-sē, *C.*
Philogenes, fĭ-lŏj′ē-nēz, *C.*
Philolaus, fĭl′ō-lā′ŭs, *C.*
Philologus, fĭ-lŏl′ō-gŭs, *B. & C.*
Philomache, fĭ-lŏm′ā-kē ; **Philomachus**, fĭ-lŏm′ā-kŭs, *C.*
Philomela, fĭl′ō-mē′lā ; **-lus**, **-lŭs**, *C.*
Philometor, fĭl-ŏ-mē′tôr *or* -tōr, *B. & C.*
Philopœmen, fĭl′ō-pē′mĕn, *C.*
Philostratus, fĭ-lŏs′trā-tŭs, *C.*
Philotheus, fĭ-lō′thē-ŭs, *C.*
Philotimus, fĭl′ō-tī′mŭs, *C.*
Phineas, fĭn′ē-as ; **Phinehas**, **-ē-has**, *B.*
Phineus, fĭn′ē-ŭs *or* fī′nūs, *C.*
Phlegethon, flĕg′ē-thŏn, *C.*
Phlegon, flē′gŏn, *B. & C.*
Phocæa, fō-sē′ā, *C.*
Phocais, fō′kā-ĭs, *C.*
Phocæe, fō′sē-ē, *C.*
Phoceus, fō′sē-ŭs *or* fō′sūs, *C.*
Phocion, fō′shĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Phocis, fō′sĭs ; **Phocus**, fō′kŭs, *C.*
Phœbe, fē′bē, *C.*
Phœbus, fē′bŭs, *C.*
Phœnice, fē-nī′sē, *or* **Phœnicia**, fē-nĭsh′ĭ-ā, *C.*
Phœnicus, fē-nī′kŭs, *C.*
Phœnix, fē′nĭks, *C. & M.*
Phormio, fôr′mĭ-ō, *C.*
Phosphorus, fŏs′fō-rŭs, *C.*
Photius, fō′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Phraates, frā-ā′tēz, *C.*
Phrah, frā, *E.*
Phrasidotus, frā-sĭd′ō-tŭs, *C.*
Phrasimede, frās′ĭ-mē′dē, *C.*
Phrygia, frĭj′ĭ-ā, *B. & C.*
Phryne, frī′nē ; **Phryno**, frī′nō, *C.*
Phthia, thī′ā, *C.*
Phygela, fĭj′ē-lā, *C.*
Phylacus, fī′lā-kŭs, *C.*
Phylomachus, fī-lŏm′ā-kŭs, *C.*
Piacenza, pē-ä-chĕn′zä, *M.*
Piave, pē-ä′vā, *M.*
Piazzi, pē-ät′sē, *M.*
Picardy, pĭk′är-dĭ, *M.*
Piccolomini, pĭk-kō-lōm′ē-nē, *M.*
Piceni, pī-sē′nī, *C.*
Picentia, pī-sĕn′shĭ-ā, *C.*
Picentini, pĭs′ĕn-tī′nī, *C.*
Picenum, pī-sē′nŭm, *C.*
Pichegru, pēsh′grü, *M.*
Pictou, pĭk-tōō′, *M.*
Piedmont, pēd′mŏnt, *M.*
Piera, pī′ĕ-rā ; **Pieres**, pī′ē-rēz, *C.*
Pierce, pērs *or* pĕrs, *M.*
Pieria, pī-ē′rĭ-ā *or* pī′ē-rī′ā, *or* **Pierea**, pī′ē-rē′ā, *C.*
Pierides, pī-ĕr′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Pieris, pī′ē-rĭs ; **Pierus**, pī′ē-rŭs, *C.*
Pierre, pē′ăr′, *M.*
Pilate, pī′lat, *B.*
Pilatus, pī-lā′tŭs, *C.* ; pē-lä′tōos, *M.*
Pilcomayo, pĭl-kō-mī′ō, *M.*
Pileser, pī-lē′zĕr, *B.*
Piliau, pĭl′ĭ-ou, *M.*
Pindarus, pĭn′dā-rŭs, *C.*
Piozzi, pē-ŏt′sē *or* pē-ōz′zĭ, *M.*
Piræeus, pī-rē′ē-ŭs *or* pī-rē′ŭs, *C.*
Piræus, pī-rē′ŭs, *C.*
Pisa, pī′sā, *C.* ; pē′zä, *M.*
Piscataquis, pĭs-kăt′ä-kwĭs, *M.*
Pisgah, pĭz′gä, *B.*
Pisias, pĭsh′ĭ-as, *C.*
Pisidia, pī-sĭd′ĭ-ā, *B. & C.*
Pisistratus, pī-sĭs′trā-tŭs, *C.*
Pistoja, pēs-tō′yä, *M.*
Piteå, pĭt′ē-ō, *M.*
Pithagoras, pĭ-thăg′ō-ras, *C.*
Pithon, pī′thŏn, *B. & C.*
Pi Ute, pī yūt, *M.*
Pizarro, pē-zär′rō; *Sp.* pē-thär′rō, *M.*
Placentia, plä-sĕn′shĭ-ä, *C. & M.*
Plantagenet, plăn-tăj′ē-nĕt, *M.*
Plaquemine, plăk′mēn′, *M.*
Plasencia, plä-sĕn′thē-ä, *M.*
Plassey, plăs′ĭ, *M.*
Platæa, plă-tē′ä ; **Platææ**, plă-tē′ē, *C.*
Platea, plă-tē′ä *or* plā′tē-ä, *C.*
Plato, plā′tō, *C.*
Platof *or* **Platow**, plä′tŏf, *M.*
Platte, plăt, *M.*
Plautius, plą′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Plautus, plą′tŭs, *C.*
Pleiades, plē′yä-dēz, *B. & C.*, *also* plē-ī′ä-dēz, *C.*
Pleione, plē-ī′ō-nē, *C.*
Pleisse, plī′sĕ, *M.*
Plemmyrium, plĕm-mĭr′ĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Plevna, plĕv′nä, *M.*
Pleyel, plī′ĕl, *or* **Pleyl**, plīl, *M.*
Plock *or* **Plotsk**, plŏtsk, *M.*
Plombières, plōN′bē-ăr′, *M.*
Plutarchus, plū-tär′kŭs, *C.*
Pluto, plū′tō, *C.*
Plutus, plū′tŭs, *C.*
Pluvius, plū′vī-ŭs, *C.*
Plymouth, plĭm′ŭth, *M.*
Pnebebis, nē-bē′bĭs, *C.*
Pnigeus, nī′jē-ŭs *or* nī′jūs, *C.*
Pocahontas, pō-kä-hŏn′tas, *M.*
Pochereth, pŏ′kē-rĕth, *B.*
Podalea, pō-dā-lē′ä, *or* **Podalia**, pō-dā-lī′ä *or* pō-dā′lĭ-ä, *C.*
Podolia, pō-dō′lĭ-ä, *or* **Podolsk**, pō-dōlsk′, *M.*
Pœni, pē′nī, *C.*
Pœnicus, pē-nī′kŭs, *C.*
Pœon, pē′ŏn ; **Pœus**, pē′ŭs, *C.*
Pœonia, pē-ō′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Pogge, pŏg′gē, *M.*
Poitiers, pwä′tē-ā′, *M.*
Poitou, pwä′tōō′, *M.*
Poland, pō′land ; *Polish* **Polska**, pōl′skä, *M.*
Polignac, pō′lēn′yäk′, *M.*
Politea, pŏl′ĭ-tē′ä, *C.*
Polotzk, pō-lŏtsk′, *M.*
Poltava *or* **Pultowa**, pōl-tä′vä, *M.*
Polyarchus, pŏl′ĭ-är-kŭs, *C.*
Polycrates, pŏ′lĭ-ā-rē′tēz, *C.*
Polybius, pō-lĭb′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Polychares, pō-lĭk′ā-rēz, *C.*
Polycrates, pō-lĭk′rā-tēz, *C.*
Polydamas, pō-lĭd′ā-mas, *C.*
Polydamna, pŏl′ĭ-dăm′nä, *C.*
Polydora, pŏl′ĭ-dō′rä ; **Polydorus**, -rŭs, *C.*
Polyhymnia, pŏl′ĭ-hĭm′nĭ-ä, *or* **Polymnia**, pō-lĭm′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Polymachus, pō-lĭm′ā-kŭs, *C.*
Polymede, pŏl′ĭ-mē′dē ; **-des**, **-dēz**, *C.*
Polymedon, pō-lĭm′ē-dŏn, *C.*
Polynesia, pŏl-ĭ-nē′shĭ-ä, *M.*
Polyphemus, pŏl′ĭ-fē′mŭs, *C.*
Polysthenes, pō-lĭs′thē-nēz, *C.*
Polystratus, pō-lĭs′trā-tŭs, *C.*
Pomerania, pŏm-ē-rā′nĭ-ä ; *G.* **Pommern**, pŏm′mĕrn, *M.*
Pomona, pō-mō′nä, *C.*
Pompadour, pŏm′pä-dōōr′, *M.*
Pompeia, pŏm-pē′yä ; **Pompeius**, pŏm-pē′yŭs, *C.*
Pompeianus, pŏm′pē-yā′nŭs, *C.*
Pompeii, pŏm-pē′yī, *C.*; pŏm-pā′yē, *M.*
Pompey, pŏm′pĭ, *M.*
Pompilia, pŏm-pĭl′ĭ-ä ; **Pompilius**, pŏm-pĭl′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Ponape, pō′nä-pä′, *M.*
Ponce de Leon, pōn′ thā dā lā-ōn′, *M.*
Pondicherry, pŏn-dĭ-shĕr′ĭ ; *F.* **Pondichéry**, pōN′dē-shā′rē′, *M.*
Poniatowski, pō-nē-ä-tŏv′skē, *M.*
Ponta Delgada, pōn′tä dĕl-gä′dä, *M.*
Pontchartrain, pŏnt-chär-trān′, *M.*
Pontefract, pŏm′frĕt, *M.*
Pontiac, pŏn′tĭ-ăk, *M.*
Pontius, pŏn′shĭ-ŭs, *C.* ; **Pontius Pilate**, pŏn′shĭ-ŭs pī′lat, *B.*
Pontus, pŏn′tŭs, *B.*
Poonah *or* **Puna**, pōō′nä, *M.*
Popacabac, pō′pä-kä′bäk, *M.*
Poplicola, pŏp-lĭk′ō-lä, *C.*
Popocatapeti, pō-pō′kät-ä-pā′tl, *M.*
Populonia, pŏp′ū-lō′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Porcius, pôr′shĭ-ŭs, *B. & C.*
Porphyres, pôr′fĭ-rēz, *C.*
Porphyrogennetus, pôr-fĭr′ō-jĕn-nē′tŭs, *C.*
Porsenna, pôr-sĕn′ná, *or* **Porsena**, pôr′sē-ná, *C.*
Portalis, pôr-tä-lēs′, *M.*
Port au Prince, pôrt′ ō′ prănss′, *M.*
Port Mahon, pôrt mä-hôn′, *M.*
Porto Rico, pôr′tō rē′kō ; *Sp.* **Puerto Rico**, pwĕr′tō rē′kō, *M.*
Port Said, pôrt sä-ēd′, *M.*
Portsmouth, pôrts′mŭth, *M.*
Portugal, pôr′tū-gal ; *Pg.* pôr-tōō-gäl′, *M.*
Posen, pō′zen ; *Polish* **Poznan**, pōz′-nän, *M.*
Posidea, pō-sĭd′ē-ä; **-eon**, **-ē-ŏn**, *C.*
Posideum, pōs′ĭ-dē′ŭm, *C.*
Posidon, pō-sī′dŏn, *C.*
Posthumius, pŏs-thū′mĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Posthumus, pŏs′thū-mŭs, *C.*
Postlethwayt, pŏs′sl-thwāt, *M.*
Postumius, pŏs-tū′mĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Potamon, pŏt′ä-mŏn ; **-mus**, **-mŭs**, *C.*
Potemkin, pō-tĕm′kĭn ; *Russ.* pōt-yŏm′kĭn, *M.*
Potenza, pō-tĕn′zä, *M.*
Potiphar, pŏt′ĭ-fär, *B.*
Potipherah, pō-tĭf′ē-rä, *B.*
Potomac, pō-tō′mak, *M.*
Potosi, pō-tō′sĭ ; *Sp.* pō-tō-sē′, *M.*
Pottawatomie, pŏt-tä-wŏt′ō-mĭ, *M.*
Poughkeepsie, pō-kĭp′sĭ, *M.*
Poultney, pōlt′nē, *M.*
Poussin, pōō′sĂN′, *M.*
Powhatan, pou′hä-tăn′, *M.*
Pozzo, pōt′sō, *M.*
Pozzuoli, pōt-sōō-ō′lē, *M.*
Praed, prād, *M.*
Prænestæ, prē-nĕs′tē, *C.*
Praga, prä′gä, *M.*
Pradt, prät, *M.*
Prague, präg ; *G.* **Prag**, präg, *M.*
Prairie du Chien, prā′rē dōō shēn′, *M.*
Praxiteles, präks-ĭt′ē-lēz, *C.*
Preble, prĕb′l, *M.*
Pressburg, prĕs′bōōrg, *M.*
Prevesa, prā′vĕ-sä, *M.*
Prevost, prē-vō′, *or* **Prévost**, prā′-vō′, *M.*
Priamus, prī′ā-mŭs, *C.*
Priapus, prī-ā′pŭs, *C.*
Pribylov, prē-bē-lŏv′, *M.*
Prideaux, prĭd′ō *or* prĭd′ūks, *M.*
Priessnitz, prēs′nĭts, *M.*
Princeton, prĭns′tŭn, *M.*
Priscilla, prĭs-sĭl′lä, *B. & C.*
Prochorus, prŏk′ō-rŭs, *B. & C.*
Prochyta, prŏk′ĭ-tä, *C.*
Procopius, prō-kō′pĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Procris, prō′krĭs, *C.*
Procrustes, prō-krŭs′tēz, *C.*
Procyon, prō′shĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Prometheus, prō-mē′thē-ŭs *or* prō-mē′thūs, *C.*
Promethia, prō-mē′thĭ-ä, *C.*
Propertius, prō-pĕr′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Propontis, prō-pŏn′tĭs, *C.*
Propylæa, prŏp′ĭ-lē′ä, *C.*
Proserpina, prō-sĕr′pĭ-nä, *C.*
Protagoras, prō-tăg′ō-ras, *C.*
Proteas, prō′tē-as, *C.*
Proteus, prō′tē-ŭs *or* prō′tūs, *C.*

Protogenes, prō-tŏj′ē-nēz, *C.*
Proudhon, prōō′dōN′, *M.*
Provence, prō′vŏns′, *M.*
Prudentius, pru-dĕn′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Prud'hon, pru′dōN′, *M.*
Prussia, prŭsh′ä *or* prŭsh′ĭ-ä, *M.*
Pruth, prōōth ; *G.* prōōt, *M.*
Przemysl, pzhĕm′ĭsl, *M.*
Psalmanazar, säl-mä-nä′zär, *M.*
Pseudolus, sū′dō-lŭs, *C.*
Pskov, pskŏv, *M.*
Psyche, sī′kē, *C.*
Ptelea, tĕ′lē-ä ; **Pteleon**, tē′lē-ŏn, *C.*
Pteria, tē′rĭ-ä ; **Pterion**, tē′rĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Ptolemæum, tŏl′ē-mē′ŭm, *also* **-maeum**, -mā-ē′ŭm ; **-mæus**, -mē′ŭs, *C.*
Ptolemais, tŏl′ē-mā′ĭs, *B.* & *C.*
Ptolemeus, tŏl′ē-mē′ŭs, *B.*
Ptous, tō′ŭs, *C.*
Publicia, pŭb-lĭsh′ĭ-ä ; **-ius**, -ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Publicola, pŭb-lĭk′ō-lä, *C.*
Publius, pŭb′lĭ-ŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Pudica, pū-dī′kä, *C.*
Puebla, pwĕb′lä, *M.*
Pueblo, pwĕb′lō, *M.*
Puffendorf, pŭf′fn-dôrf ; *G.* **Pufendorf**, pōō′fn-dôrf, *M.*
Puget, pŭ′jĕt *or* pu′zhā′, *M.*
Pughe, pū, *M.*
Pulaski, pū-läs′kĭ ; *Polish* **pōō-läs′-kē**, *M.*
Pulci, pōōl′chē, *M.*
Pulleyn, pōōl′lĭn, *M.*
Pulteney, pŭlt′nĭ, *M.*
Punjab, pŭn-jäb′, *M.*
Puteoli, pū-tē′ō-lī, *B.* & *C.*
Puy-de-Dome, pwē′de-dōm′, *M.*
Pygmæi, pĭg-mē′ī ; **Pygmæon**, -ŏn, *C.*
Pygmalion, pĭg-mā′lĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Pylades, pĭl′ä-dēz, *C.*
Pylæ, pī′lē, *C.*
Pylogenes, pī-lŏj′ē-nēz, *C.*
Pylora, pī-lō′rä, *C.*
Pyramus, pĭr′ä-mŭs ; **-sus**, -sŭs, *C.*
Pyrenæi, pĭr-ē-nē′ī ; **-us**, -ŭs, *C.*
Pyrene, pī-rē′nē, *C.*
Pyrenees, pĭr′ē-nēz, *M.*
Pyretus, *a centaur*, pī-rē′tŭs; *a river*, pĭr′ē-tŭs, *C.*
Pyrmont, pĭr′mŏnt, *M.*
Pyrrheum, pĭr-rē′ŭm, *C.*
Pythagoras, pĭ-thăg′ō-ras, *C.*
Pytheas, pĭth′ē-as, *C.*
Pytheus, pĭth′ē-ŭs *or* pĭ′thŭs, *C.*
Pythia, pĭth′ĭ-ä ; **-ias**, -ĭ-as ; **-ion**, -ĭ-ŏn ; **-ium**, -ĭ-ŭm ; **-lus**, -ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Pytho, pī′thō, *C.*
Pythogenes, pī-thŏj′ē-nēz, *C.*
Python, pī′thŭn, *C.*
Pythostratus, pī-thŏs′trä-tŭs, *C.*

Q.

Quaglio, kwäl′yō, *M.*
Quang-See, kwäng′sē′, *M.*
Quartus, kwär′tŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Quatre Bras, kätr′brä′, *M.*
Quebec, kwē-bĕk′, *M.*
Quedlinburg, kwĕd′lĭn-bōōrg, *M.*
Queretaro, kā-rā′tä-rō, *M.*
Quesnay, kā′nā′, *M.*
Quesnel, kā′nĕl′, *M.*
Quevedo, kā-vā′dō, *M.*
Quiberon, kē′brōN′, *M.*
Quimper, kăn′pār′, *M.*
Quinctilia, kwĭnk-tĭl′ĭ-ä, *C.*
Quinctius, kwĭngk′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Quincy, kwĭn′sĭ *or* kwĭn′zĭ, *M.*
Quinebaug, kwĭn-ē-bag′, *M.*
Quinet, kē′nā′, *M.*
Quintilia, kwĭn-tĭl′ĭ-ä; **-ius**, -ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Quintilis, kwĭn-tī′lĭs, *C.*
Quintilla, kwĭn-tĭl′lä ; **-lus**, -lŭs, *C.*
Quintius, kwĭn′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Quintus, kwĭn′tŭs, *B.*
Quirinus, kwĭ-rī′nŭs, *C.*
Quirites, kwĭ-rī′tēz, *C.*
Quito, kē′tō, *M.*
Quizama, kē-zä′mä, *M.*
Qukuru, kōō-kōō′rōō, *M.*

R.

Ra, rä, *E.*
Raab, räb, *M.*
Raamah, rā′ä-mä, *B.*
Raamses, rā-ăm′sēz, *B.*
Rabbah, răb′bä ; **-bath**, -bath, *B.*
Rabelais, rä′be-lā′ *or* răb′lā′, *M.*
Rachab, rā′kăb, *B.*
Rachal, rā′kăl, *B.*
Rachel, rā′chĕl, *B.* ; *F.*, rä′shĕl′, *M.*
Racine, rä′sēn′, *M.*
Radnor, răd′nŏr, *M.*
Raffaelle, răf-fä-ĕl′lē, = **Raphael**, *M.*
Ragusa, rä-gōō′sä, *M.*
Rahab, rā′hăb, *B.*
Rajpoor, rĭ′pōōr′, *M.*
Rajpoot, räj-pōōt′, *M.*
Rajpootana, räj-pōō-tä′nä, *M.*
Raleigh, rä′lĭ, *M.*
Rama, **Ramah**, rā′mä, *B.*
Ramayana, rä-mä-yä′nä, *H.*
Rambouillet, rŏN′bōōʹyā′, *M.*
Rameses, rā-mē′sēz, *B.*
Ramgunga, rām-gŭng′ä, *M.*
Ramillies, rä′mē′yē′, *M.*
Ramiro, rä-mē′rō, *M.*
Ramises, rā-mī′sēz, *C.*
Ramoth, rā′mŏth, *B.*
Ramsay, răm′zĭ, *M.*
Rangoon, răn-gōōn′, *M.*
Ranno, răn′nō, *E.*
Raphael, rā′fā-ĕl *or* rā′fēl, *B.* ; **rā′-fā-ĕl** *or* **rāf′ā-ĕl**, *M.*
Rapidan, răp-ĭd-ăn′, *M.*
Rapides, răp-ēd′, *M.*
Rapin, răp′ĭn *or* rä′păN′, *M.*
Rappahannock, răp-ä-hăn′ŭk, *M.*
Raritan, răr′ĭt-ŭn, *M.*
Ratisbon, răt′ĭs-bŭn ; *G.* **Regensburg**, rā′gens-bōōrg′, *M.*
Ravalliac, rä′vä′yäk′, *M.*
Ravenna, rä-vĕn′nä, *C.* & *M.*
Reading, rĕd′ĭng, *M.*
Reaumur, rā′ō′mur′ *or* rō′mēr, *M.*
Rebecca *or* **Rebekah**, rē-bĭk′kä, *B.*
Rechab, rē′kăb, *B.*
Regal, rā′gäl, *M.*
Regenaburg = **Ratisbon**, *M.*
Reggio, rād′jō, *M.*
Regilla, rē-jĭl′lä ; **Regillus**, -lŭs, *C.*
Regin, rē′gĭn, *N.*
Regina, rē-jī′nä ; **Reginus**, -nŭs, *C.*
Regnard, rän′yär′, *M.*
Regnault, rän′yō′, *M.*
Regulus, rĕg′ū-lŭs, *C.*
Rehoboam, rē′hō-bō′ăm, *B.*
Rehoboth, rē-hō′bŏth, *B.* & *M.*
Reichardt, rī′kärt, *M.*
Reikiavik, rī′kĭ-ä-vĭk′, *M.*
Reims *or* **Rheims**, rēmz ; *F.* **rănz**, *M.*
Reimthursen, rīm′thur-zen, *N.*
Reinecke, rī′nĕk-ke, *M.*
Reinhard, rīn′härt, *M.*
Remaliah, rēm′ä-lī′ä, *B.*
Rembrandt, rĕm′brănt ; *D.* **rĕm′-brānt**, *M.*
Remus, rē′mŭs, *C.*
Remusat, rā′mōō′zä′, *M.*
Renaix, re-nā′, *M.*
Renan, re-nôN′, *M.*
Renfrew, rĕn′frŭ, *M.*
Rensselaer, rĕn′se-lēr, *M.*
Rephaim, rĕf′ā-ĭm ; **-ims**, -ĭmz, *B.*
Rephidim, rĕf′ĭ-dĭm, *B.*
Rerir, rē′rēr, *N.*
Resaca, rā-sä′kä, *M.*
Retina, rē-tī′nä, *C.*
Reuben, ru′bĕn, *B.*
Reuel, rē-ū′ĕl *or* ru′ĕl, *B.*
Reus, rā′ōōs, *M.*
Reuss, rois, *M.*
Reutlingen, roit′lĭng-en, *M.*
Revel, rĕv′ĕl, *M.*
Revilla, rā-vēl′yä, *M.*
Rey, rā, *M.*
Reynaud, rā′nō′, *M.*
Reynolds, rĕn′ŭlz, *M.*
Rezin, rē′zĭn ; **Rezon**, rē′zŏn, *B.*
Rhadamanthus, răd′ä-măn′thŭs, *C.*
Rhadamas, răd′ä-mas, *C.*
Rhæsena, rēs′ē-nä, *C.*
Rhæti *or* **Ræti**, rē′tī, *C.*
Rhætia, rē′shĭ-ä, *C.*
Rhea, rē′ä, *C.* ; rā, *M.*
Rhegium, rē′jĭ-ŭm, *B.* & *C.*
Rheims = **Reims**, *M.*
Rheinthal, rīn′tāl, *M.*
Rhine, *G.* **Rhein**, *D.* **Rhyn**, rīn, *M.*
Rhio, rē′ō, *M.*
Rhoda, rō′dä, *B.*
Rhodanus, rōd′ä-nŭs, *C.*
Rhode, rō′dē, *C.*
Rhodes, rōdz, *B.* & *M.*
Rhodii, rō′dĭ-ī, *C.*
Rhodope, rōd′ō-pē, *C.*
Rhodopis, rō-dŏ′pĭs, *C.*
Rhodus, rō′dŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Rhœteum, rē-tē′ŭm, *C.*
Rhone, rōn, *M.*
Rhythmus, rĭsh′ĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Riazan, rē-ä-zän′, *M.*
Riba-Riba, rē′bä-rē′bä, *M.*
Ribera, rē-bā′rä, *M.*
Ricardo, rē-kär′dō, *M.*
Ricasoli, rē-kä′zō-lē, *M.*
Riccioli, rē-chō′lē, *M.*
Richelieu, rē′she-lōō′ *or* rēsh′le′ē′, *M.*
Richter, rĭk′tĕr, *M.*
Rideau, rē′dō′, *M.*
Rienzi, rē-ĕn′zē, *or* **Rienzo**, -zō, *M.*
Riga, rĭ′gä *or* rē′gä, *M.*
Rigi, rē′gē, *M.*
Rikwa, rē′kwä, *M.*
Rimini, rē′mē-nē, *M.*
Rimmon, rĭm′mŏn, *B.*
Rio Branco, rē′ō brän′kō, *M.*
Rio Grande, rē′ō grän′dā, *M.*
Rio de Janeiro, rē′ō dā zhä-nā′ē-rō *M.*
Ripon, rĭp′ŭn, *M.*
Rivoli, rē′vō-lē, *M.*
Rizpah, rĭz′pä, *B.*
Rizzio, rēt′sē-ō *or* rĭt′sē-ō, *M.*
Roanoke, rō′ä-nōk′, *M.*
Robespierre, rō′bes-pēr′ *or* rōb′ĕs′-pē-ār′, *M.*
Rochefort, rōsh′fôr′, *M.*
Rochefoucauld, rōsh′fōō′kō′, *M.*
Rochelle, rō′shĕl′, *M.*
Rochester, rŏch′es-tĕr, *M.*
Rodez, rō′dā′, *M.*
Roer *or* **Ruhr**, rōōr, *M.*
Roermond, rōōr-mŏnt′, *M.*
Roget, rō′zhā *or* rō′zhā′, *M.*
Rohan, rō′ŏN′, *M.*
Rollin, rōl′lĭn ; *F.* rōl′lăN′, *M.*
Roma, rō′mä, *C.* & *in It. M.*
Romagna, rō-män′yä, *M.*
Romani, rō-mā′nĭ ; **-nus**, -nŭs, *C.*
Romanov, rō-mä-nŏv′, *M.*
Romanzov, rō-män′zŏv, *M.*
Rome, rōm, *B.* & *M.*
Romilly, rōm′ĭl-ĭ ; *F.* rō′mēl′yē′, *M.*
Romula, rōm′ŭ-lä ; **Romulus**, -lŭs, *C.*
Roostchook, rōōs-chōōk′, *M.*
Roscius, rŏs′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Rosetta, rō-zĕt′ä, *M.*
Rossini, rŏs-sē′nē, *M.*
Rotherham, rŏth′ĕr-ŭm, *M.*
Rotherhithe, rŏth′ĕr-hīth, *M.*
Rothesay, rŏth′sä, *M.*
Rothschild, rŏs′chĭld ; *G.* **röt′shĭlt**, *M.*
Rotterdam, rŏt′ĕr-dăm′, *M.*
Roubaix, rōō′bā′, *M.*

Rouen, rōō′ŏN′, *M.*
Roumania, rōō-mā′nĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Roumelia, rōō-mē′lĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Rousseau, rōō′sō′, *M.*
Roussillon, rōō′sēl′- *or* -sē′yŏN′, ***M.***
Routledge, rūt′lĭj, *M.*
Roveredo, rō-vā-rā′dō, *M.*
Rovigno, rō-vēn′yō, *M.*
Rovigo, rō-vē′gō, *M.*
Rowan, rō-ăn′, *M.*
Roxburgh, rŏks′bŭr-re, *M.*
Roxbury, rŏks′bĕr-ĭ, *M.*
Ruanda, rōō-ăn′dȧ, *M.*
Rubi, rōō′bĭ, *M.*
Rubicon, rų′bĭ-kŏn, *C.*
Rückert, rųk′kĕrt, *M.*
Rüdiger, rų′dĭg-ẽr, *M.*
Rudolstadt, rōō′dōl-stät, *M.*
Ruffini, rōōf-fē′nē, *M.*
Ruffinus, rūf-fī′nŭs, *C.*
Rufus, rōō′fŭs, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*
Rugby, rŭg′bĭ, *M.*
Rügen, rų′gen, *M.*
Ruhr, rōōr, *M.*
Runnymede, rŭn′ĭ-mēd, *M.*
Runpoor, rŭn-pōōr′, *M.*
Russia, rŭsh′ȧ, *M.*
Rustam, rōō-tŭm′, *M.*
Ruth, rōōth, *B.*
Rutherglen, rŭth′ẽr-glĕn *or* **rŭg′len**, *M.*
Ruvu, rōō′vōō, ***M.***
Ruwenga, rōō-wĕn′gȧ, ***M.***
Ruwenzori, rōō-wen-zō′rĭ, ***M.***
Ruysch *or* **Ruisch**, roisk, ***M.***
Ruysdael *or* **Ruisdael**, rois′dȧl, ***M.***
Ryswick, rĭz′wĭk ; *D.* **rĭs′vĭk**, ***M.***
Rzhev, rzhĕv, ***M.***

S.

Saadani, sä′ä-dä′nĭ, *M.*
Saadi = SADI, *M.*
Saale, sä′lę, *M.*
Saar, sär ; *F.* **Sarre**, sär, *M.*
Saarbrück, sär′brųk, *M.*
Saavedra, sä-vē′drȧ, *M.*
Saba, sā′bȧ, *C.* ; sä′bȧ, *M.*
Sabaki, sä-bä′kĭ, *M.*
Sabaoth, sȧb′ā-ŏth *or* sȧ-bā′ŏth, ***B.***
Sabatus, sȧb′ȧ-tŭs, *B.*
Sabbeus, sȧb-bē′ŭs, *B.*
Sabeans, sȧ-bē′ȧnz, *B.*
Sabina, sȧ-bī′nȧ ; **Sabinus**, **-nŭs**, ***C.***
Sabine, sȧ-bēn′, *also* sāb′ĭn, ***M.***
Sac, sąk, *M.*
Sacheverell, sȧ-chĕv′ẽr-el, *M.*
Sachsen, sāk′sen, = SAXONY, ***M.***
Sachsenheim, sāk′sen-hīm, *M.*
Saco, są′kō, *M.*
Sacramento, sāk-rȧ-mĕn′tō, *M.*
Sacy, sȧ′sē′, *M.*
Saddeus, sȧd-dē′ŭs, *B.*
Sadducees, sȧd′dŭ-sēz, *B.*
Sado, sä′dō, *M.*
Sadowa, sä-dō′vȧ, *M.*
Saga, sä′gȧ, *N.*
Saginaw, sȧg′ĭ-nȧ, *M.*
Saguenay, sȧg′e-nā′, *M.*
Saguntum, sȧ-gŭn′tŭm, *C.*
Sahara, sȧ-hā′rȧ, *M.*
Saigon, sī-gŏn′, *M.*
Saint Augustine, sānt ą′gŭs-tēn′, *M.*
Saint Bernard, sānt bẽr′närd, *M.*
Saint Clair, sānt klār′, *M.*
Saint Cloud, sānt kloud ; *F.* **sĂN′**-klōō′, *M.*
Saint Cyr, sĂN′ sẽr′, *M.*
Saint Denis, sĂN′ dnē′, *M.*
Saintes, sĂNt, *M.*
Saint Etienne, sānt′ ā′tē-ĕn′, *M.*
Saint Gall, sĂN′ gäl′, *M.*
Saint Germain, sĂN′ zhẽr′mĂN′, ***M.***
Saint Gothard, sĂN′ gō′tär′, *M.*
Saint Helena, sānt hę-lē′nȧ, *M.*
Saint John, sānt′ jŏn′ ; *Eng.*, **sĭn′**-jĭn, *M.*
Saint Just, sĂN′ zhōōst′, *M.*
Saint Leger, sĭl′lĭn-jẽr, *M.*
Saint Louis, sānt lōō′ĭs *or* sānt lōō′ĭ, *M.*
Saintonge, sĂN′tŏNzh′, *M.*
Saint Petersburg, sānt pē′tẽrz-bẽrg, *M.*
Saint Pierre, sĂN′ pē-ār′, *M.*
Saint Simon, sĂN′ sē′mŏN′, *M.*
Sais, sā′ĭs, *C.*
Saiva, sī′vȧ, *H.*
Sakhalien, sȧk-hāl′ĭ-ĕn, *M.*
Sala, sā′lȧ, *F.* & *C.* ; sä′lȧ, *M.*
Saladin, sāl′ȧ-dĭn, *M.*
Salado, sä-lä′dō, *M.*
Salamanca, sāl-ȧ-mäng′kȧ, *M.*
Salamis, sāl′ȧ-mĭs, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*
Salathiel, sȧ-lā′thĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Saldanha, sāl-dän′yȧ, *M.*
Salem, sā′lĕm, *B.* & *M.*
Salerno, sä-lẽr′nō, *M.*
Salernum, sä-lẽr′nŭm, *C.*
Sales, sā′lēs, *M.*
Salina, sȧ-lē′nȧ, *M.*
Salinæ, sȧ-lī′nē, *C.*
Saline, sȧ-lēn′, *M.*
Salisbury, sąlz′bẽr-ĭ, *M.*
Sallustius, sȧl-lŭs′tĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Salm, sälm, *M.*
Salmacis, sāl′mȧ-sĭs, *C.*
Salmanasar, sāl′mȧn-ā′sẽr, *B.*
Salmon, sāl′mŏn, *B.*
Salmone, sāl-mō′nē, *B.* & *C.*
Salom, sā′lŏm, *B.*
Salome, sȧ-lō′mē, *B.* & *C.*
Salomon, sāl′ō-mŏn, *C.*
Salona, sȧ-lō′nȧ, *C.* ; sä-lō′nä, *M.*
Salonica, sä-lō-nē′kȧ, *M.*
Salop, sāl′ŭp, = SHROPSHIRE, *M.*
Saltillo, säl-tēl′yō, *M.*
Saltzburg, sälts′bōōrg, *M.*
Saluzzo, sä-lōōt′sō, *M.*
Salvador, sāl-vȧ-dōr′, *M.*
Samael, sȧm′ā-ĕl, *B.*
Samaias, sȧ-mā′yȧs, *B.*
Samana, sä′mä′nä′, *M.*
Samarcand, sȧm′ȧr-kȧnd′, *M.*
Samaria, sȧ-mā′rĭ-ȧ, *B.* ; sȧm′ȧ-rĭ′ȧ, *C.*
Samarita, sȧm′ȧ-rī′tȧ, *C.*
Samaritan, sȧ-mā′rĭ-tan, *B.*
Sambre, sŏN′br, *M.*
Same, sä′mē, *C.*
Samnium, sȧm′nĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Samoa, sä-mō′ä, *M.*
Samoieds, sȧm′oi-ĕdz′, *M.*
Samos, sā′mŏs, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*
Samothrace, sȧm′ō-thrā′sē, *C.*
Samothracia, sȧm′ō-thrā′shĭ-ȧ, *B.* & *C.*
Samothraki, sä′mō-thrä′kē, *M.*
Samson, sȧm′sŭn, *B.*
Samuel, sȧm-ū′ĕl, *B.*
Sana, sä′nȧ, *M.*
San Antonio, sän än-tō′nĭ-ō, *M.*
San Augustine, sän ą′gŭs-tēn′, *M.*
Sanballat, sän-bāl′lät, *B.*
San Blas, sän blȧs′, *M.*
Sanches, sän′chĕth, *M.*
Sand, sänd *or* sŏn, *M.*
Sanda, sän′dȧ, *M.*
San Diego, sän dē-ā′gō, *M.*
Sandusky, sȧn-dŭs′kĭ, *M.*
Sandwich, sänd′wĭch, *M.*
Sandys, sȧn′dĭs *or* sändz, *M.*
San Felipe, sän fā-lē′pā, *M.*
San Fernando, sän fẽr-nän′dō, *M.*
San Francisco, sän frän-sĭs′kō, *M.*
Sanga, sän′gä, *M.*
Sangamon, sąn′gȧ-mŏn, *M.*
Sangha, sän′gä, *M.*
San Joaquin, sän hō-ä-kēn′, *M.*
San José, sän hō-sā′, *M.*
San Juan, sän hōō-än′, *M.*
Sankullu, sän-kōōl′lōō, *M.*
Sankuru, sän-kōō′rōō, *M.*
San Luis, sän lōō-ēs′, *M.*
San Marino, sän mä-rē′nō, *M.*
Sanmicheli, sän-mē-kā′lē, *M.*
San Patricio, sän pȧ-trēs′ē-ō, *M.*
San Salvador, sän säl-vä-dōr′, *M.*
Santa Barbara, sän′tȧ bär′bȧ-rȧ, *M.*
Santa Cruz, sän′tȧ krōōs, *or* **St. Croix**, sānt kroi′, *M.*
Santa Fé, sän′tä fā′, *M.*
Santander, sän-tän-dār′, *M.*
Santarem, sän-tä-rĕn′, *M.*
Santee, sän-tē′, *M.*
Santiago, sän-tē-ä′gō, *M.*
Santorini, sän-tō-rē′nē, *M.*
Santos, sän′tŏs, *M.*
Saone, sōn, *M.*
Saphir, sȧf′ĭr, *B.*
Sapphira, sȧf-fī′rȧ, *B.*
Sappho, sȧf′fō, *C.*
Sara, sä′rȧ, *B.*
Sarabat, sä-rä-bät′, *M.*
Saracene, sär′ȧ-sē′nē ; **Saraceni**, sär′-ȧ-sē′nī, *C.*
Saragossa, sär-ä-gŏs′ä ; *Sp.* **Zaragoza**, thä-rä-gō′thä, *M.*
Sarah, sā′rȧ, *B.*
Sarai, sä′rī, *B.*
Saranac, sär′ȧ-nȧk, *M.*
Saraph, sā′rȧf, *B.*
Sarapis, sȧ-rā′pĭs, *C.*
Sarasvati, sär-ȧs-vät′ē, *H.*
Saratoga, sär-*a*-tō′gȧ, *M.*
Saratov, sä-rä-tōf′, *M.*
Sarawan, sär-ä-wąn′, *M.*
Sardanapalus, sär′dȧn-ȧ-pā′lŭs, *C.*
Sardene, sär-dē′nē *or* sär′dē-nē, *C.*
Sardeon, sär′dē-ŏn, *C.*
Sardinia, sär-dĭn′ĭ-ȧ, *C.* & *M.* ; *It.* **Sardegna**, sär-dän′yȧ, *M.*
Sardis, sär′dĭs, *B.*
Sardones, sär′dō-nēz, *C.*
Sardonicus, sär-dŏn′ĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Sardonyx, sär′dō-nĭks *or* sär-dō′-nĭks, *C.*
Sarepta, sȧ-rĕp′tȧ, *B.*
Sargasso, sär-gȧs′ō, *M.*
Sarmatia, sär-mā′shĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Sarmiento, sär-mē-ĕn′tō, *M.*
Saron, sā′rŏn, *B.* & *C.*
Sarthe, särt, *M.*
Saskatchewan, sȧs-kăch′ē-wąn′, *M.*
Sassari, sä′sä′rē, *M.*
Satan, sā′tan, *B.*
Satanas, sāt′ȧ-nas, *C.*
Sati, sät′ē, *H.*
Saturnius, sȧ-tẽr′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Saturnus, sȧ-tẽr′nŭs, *C.*
Satyri, sāt′ĭ-rī ; **Satyrus**, **-rŭs**, *C.*
Saul, sal, *B.*
Sault Sainte Marie, sōō sĕnt mā′rĭ, *M.*
Sauterne *or* **Sauternes**, sō′tārn′, *M.*
Savannah, sȧ-văn′nȧ, *M.*
Savary, sā′vā′rē′, *M.*
Save, sāv ; *G.* **Sau**, sou, *M.*
Savigliano, sä-vēl-yä′nō, *M.*
Savignano, sä-vēn-yä′nō, *M.*
Savile *or* **Saville**, sāv′ĭl, *M.*
Savona, sä-vō′nä, *C.*
Savonarola, sä-vō-nä-rō′lä, *M.*
Savoy, sȧ-voi′ ; *F.* **Savoie**, sȧ′vwȧ′, *M.*
Saxe-Altenburg, sāks-ält′ten-bẽrg ; *G.* **Sachsen-Altenburg**, zäk′sen-ält′ten-bōōrg′, *M.*
Saxe-Coburg, sāks-kō′bẽrg ; *G.* **Sachsen-Coburg**, zäk′sen-kō′bōōrg, *M.*
Saxe-Meiningen, sāks-mī′nĭng-en ; *G.* **Sachsen-Meiningen**, zäk′sen-mī′nĭng-en, *M.*
Saxe-Weimar, sāks-wī′mär ; *G.* **Sachsen-W.**, zäk′sen-vī′mär, *M.*
Saxones, sāks′ō-nēz, *C.*
Saxony, sāk′sō-nĭ, *M.*
Scæa, sē′ȧ, *C.*
Scævæ, sē′vē, *C.*
Scævola, sē′vō-lȧ, *C.*
Scaliger, skāl′ĭ-jẽr, *M.*

Scamander, skă-măn′dĕr, *C.*
Scandinavia, skăn′dĭ-nā′vĭ-ă, *C.* & *M.*
Scarron, skă′rŏn′, *M.*
Sceva, sē′vă, *B.*
Schaffhausen, shäf-hou′zen, *M.*
Schaumburg-Lippe, shoum′bŏorg-lĭp′pe, *M.*
Scheldt, skĕlt ; *D.* **Schelde,** skĕl′de ; *F.* **Escaut,** ĕs′kō′, *M.*
Schelling, shĕl′lĭng, *M.*
Schemnitz, shĕm′nĭts ; *Hung.* **Selmecz Bánya,** shĕl-mĕts′ bän′yŏ, *M.*
Schenck, skĕnk, *M.*
Schenectady, skĭ-nĕk′tă-dĭ, *M.*
Scherz, shĕrts, *M.*
Schiedam, skē-dăm′, *M.*
Schiller, shĭl′lĕr, *M.*
Schlegel, shlā′gel, *M.*
Schleiermacher, shlī′ĕr-mäk′ĕr, *M.*
Schleswig, shlēs′wĭg, *M.*
Schmidt, shmĭt, *M.*
Schneider, shnī′dĕr, *M.*
Schnorr, shnôr, *M.*
Schoharie, skō-här′ĭ, *M.*
Schöll *or* **Schoell,** shĕl, *M.*
Schomberg, shŏm′bĕrg ; *G.* **shŏm′bĕrg,** *M.*
Schön *or* **Schoen,** shĕn, *M.*
Schönbrunn, shĕn′brōōn, *M.*
Schouw, skou, *M.*
Schowen, skou′ven, *M.*
Schreiber, shrī′bĕr, *M.*
Schrevelius, skrē-vē′lĭ-ŭs, *M.*
Schubert, shōō′bĕrt, *M.*
Schultz, shōōlts, *M.*
Schulze, shōōl′se, *M.*
Schumacher, shōō′mä-kĕr, *M.*
Schumann, shōō′män, *M.*
Schuyler, skĭ′lĕr, *M.*
Schuylkill, skōōl′kĭl, *M.*
Schwarz, shvärts, *M.*
Schwarzburg, shvärts′bōōrg, *M.*
Schwarzenburg, shvärt′sen-bĕrg, *M.*
Schwarzwald, shvärts′vält, *M.*
Schweidnitz, shvīt′nĭts, *M.*
Schweinfurt, shvīn′fōōrt, *M.*
Schwerin, shvā-rēn′, *M.*
Schwytz, shvĭts, *M.*
Scigliano, shēl-yä′nō, *M.*
Scilly, stĭ′lĭ, *M.*
Scio, sī′ō, *M.*
Scione, sī-ō′nē, *C.*
Scioppius, shĭ-ŏp′pĭ-ŭs ; *G.* **Schopp,** shŏp, *M.*
Scioto, sī-ō′tō, *M.*
Scipio, sĭp′ĭ-ō, *C.*
Scituate, sĭt′ū-āt, *M.*
Sclavonia, sklă-vō′nĭ-ă, *M.*
Scotland, skŏt′land, *M.*
Scribe, skrēb, *M.*
Scudéri *or* **Scudéry,** skụ′dā′rē′, *M.*
Scutari, skōō′tä-rē, *M.*
Scyros, sī′rŏs, *C.*
Scythæ, sī′thē, *C.*
Scythia, sĭth′ĭ-ă, *C.*
Seb. sĕb, *E.*
Sebago, sē-bā′gō, *M.*
Sebastian, sē-băst′yan, *M.*
Sebastiani, sā-bäs-tē-ä′nē, *M.*
Sebastopol = **Sevastopol,** *M.*
Sebe, sā′bā, *M.*
Sebis, sā′bĕ, *M.*
Se-Chuen, sē′chōō′ĕn′, *M.*
Secunderabad, sē-kŭn′dĕr-ă-bäd′, *M.*
Sedan, se-dŏx′, *M.*
Sedgwick, sĕj′wĭk, *M.*
Seeland, sē′land ; *Danish* **Sjælland,** syĕl′länd, *M.*
Seetapoor, sē′ta-pōōr′, *M.*
Seevas *or* **Sivas,** sē′vas′, *M.*
Seewah *or* **Siwah,** sē′wä, *M.*
Segesta, sē-jĕs′tă-ă, *C.*
Segida, sē-jī′dă, *C.*
Segneri, sān′yā-rē, *M.*
Segni, sān′yē, *M.*
Segodunum, sĕg′ō-dū′nŭm, *C.*
Segorbe, sā-gōr′bā, *M.*
Segovia, sē-gō′vĭ-ă, *C.* ; *Sp.* **sā-gō′vē-ä,** *M.*
Seguntium, sē-gŭn′shĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Ségur, sā′gur′, *M.*
Seine, sān, *M.*
Seir, sē′ĕr, *B.*
Seius, sē′yŭs, *C.*
Sejanus, sē-jā′nŭs, *C.*
Selene, sē-lē′nē, *C.*
Seleucia, sē-lū′shĭ-ă, *B.* ; *also* **Seleucea,** sēl′ū-sē′ă, *C.*
Seleucus, sē-lū′kŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Selgovæ, sĕl′gō-vē, *C.*
Selinus, sē-lī′nŭs *or* sēl′ĭ-nŭs, *C.*
Semachiah, sĕm′ă-kī′ă, *B.*
Semaiah, sĕm′ā-ī′ă, *B.*
Semela, sĕm′ē-lă ; **Semele,** -lē, *C.*
Seminoles, sĕm′ĭ-nōlz, *M.*
Semiramis, sē-mĭr′ă-mĭs, *C.*
Semliki, sĕm-lē′kĭ, *M.*
Sempach, sĕm′păk, *M.*
Sempronius, sĕm-prō′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Senaah, sē-nā′ă *or* sēn′ā-ă, *B.*
Senator, sē-nā′tŏr ; **Senatus,** -tŭs, *C.*
Seneca, sĕn′ē-kă, *C.* & *M.*
Senecio, sē-nē′shĭ-ō, *C.*
Senegal, sĕn-ē-gäl′, *M.*
Senegambia, sĕn-ē-găm′bĭ-ă, *M.*
Sennaar *or* **Sennar,** sĕn-när′, *M.*
Sennacherib, sĕn-năk′ē-rĭb *or* **sēn′-nä-kē′rĭb,** *B.*
Senones, *Gaul,* sēn′ō-nēz ; *Italy,* sē-nō′nēz, *C.*
Sepharvaim, sĕf′ăr-vā′ĭm, *B.*
Septemviri, sĕp-tĕm′vĭ-rī, *C.*
Septimius, sĕp-tĭm′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Septimus, sĕp′tĭ-mŭs, *C.*
Sepulveda, sā-pōōl′vä-dä, *M.*
Sequana, sĕk′wä-nă ; **-ni,** -nī, *C.*
Serah, sē′rä, *B.*
Seraiah, sē-rā′ĭ-ă, *B.*
Serampore, sĕr-ăm-pōr′, *M.*
Serapio, sē-rā′pĭ-ō ; **-pion,** -pĭ-ŏn, *C.*
Serapis, sē-rā′pĭs, *C.* & *B.*
Sergius, sĕr′jĭ-ŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Seringapatam, sēr-ĭŋ′gä-pä-tăm′, *M.*
Seringham, sēr-ĭŋ′gŭm, *M.*
Seriphus, sĕ-rī′fŭs, *C.*
Serpentius, sĕr-tō′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Servetus, sĕr-vē′tŭs ; *Sp.* **Servedo,** sĕr-vā′dō, *M.*
Servia, sĕr′vĭ-ă, *M.*
Servius, sĕr′vĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Sesia, sā′sē-ä, *M.*
Sesostris, sē-sŏs′trĭs, *C.*
Sesse, sās′sā, *M.*
Sestias, sĕs′tĭ-as ; **Sestius,** -ŭs, *C.*
Seth, sĕth, *B.*
Sethon, sē′thŏn, *C.*
Sethur, sē′thĕr, *B.*
Setubal, sā-tōō′bäl, *or* **Saint Ubes,** sānt-ūbz′, *M.*
Sevastopol, sĕv′ăs-tō′pŏl ; *Russ.* **sē-väs-tō′pōl,** *M.*
Severa, sē-vē′rä ; **Severus,** -rŭs, *C.*
Severn, sĕv′ĕrn, *M.*
Sevier, sē-vēr′, *M.*
Sévigné, sā-vēn′yā *or* sā′vēn′yā′, *M.*
Seville, sĕv′ĭl *or* sē-vĭl′ ; *Sp.* **Sevilla,** sā-vēl′yä, *M.*
Sevre, sāvr, *M.*
Seward, sōō′ĕrd, *M.*
Sextia, sĕks′tĭ-ă ; **Sextius,** -tĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Sextilis, sĕks-tī′lĭs, *C.*
Seychelles, sā′shēl′, *M.*
Seymour, sē′mĕr, *M.*
Sforza, sfôrt′sä, *M.*
Shaddai, shăd′ā-ī, *B.*
Shadrach, shā′drăk, *B.*
Shakespeare, Shakspeare, *or* **Shakspere,** shāk′spēr, *M.*
Shamariah, shăm′ă-rī′ă, *B.*
Shammai, shăm′mā-ī, *B.*
Shammua, shăm-mū′ă, *B.*
Shang-Hai, shăng-hī′, *M.*
Shapham, shā′făm ; **-fan,** -făn, *B.*
Sharai, shăr′ā-ī, *B.*
Sharon, shăr′ŏn, *B.* & *M.*
Sharuhen, shă-rụ′hĕn, *B.*
Shashai, shăsh′ā-ī, *B.*
Shatt-el-Arab, shăt-el-ă′răb, *M.*
Shaveh, Shaveh-Kiriathaim, shā′ve-kĭr′ĭ-ă-thā′ĭm, *B.*
Shawangunk, shŏŋ′gŭm, *M.*
Sheba, Shebah, shē′bă, *B.*
Sheboygan, shĕ-boi′găn, *M.*
Shechem, shē′kĕm, *B.*
Sheerness, shēr-nĕs′, *M.*
Shelah, shē′lă, *B.*
Shelumiel, shĕ-lū′mĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Shem, shĕm, *B.*
Shemaiah, shĕm′ā-ī′ă, *B.*
Shemariah, shĕm′ă-rī′ă, *B.*
Shemiramoth, shĕ-mĭr′ă-mŏth, *B.*
Shemuel, shĕ-mū′ĕl, *B.*
Shenandoah, shĕn′ăn-dō′ă, *M.*
Shenazar, shĕ-nā′zär, *B.*
Shephathiah, shĕf′ă-thī′ă, *B.*
Shephatiah, shĕf′ă-tī′ă, *B.*
Shephuphan, shĕ-fū′făn, *B.*
Sheshach, shē′shăk, *B.*
Sheshbazzar, shĕsh-băz′zär, *B.*
Sheva, shē′vă, *B.*
Sheyenne, shī′ĕn′, *M.*
Shibboleth, shĭb′bō-lĕth, *B.*
Shihon, shī′hŏn, *B.*
Shikarpoor, shĭk′är-pōōr′, *M.*
Shilo, shī′lō, *B.*
Shiloah, shī-lō′ă, *B.*
Shiloh, shī′lō, *B.* & *M.*
Shimeath, shĭm′ē-ăth, *B.*
Shimei, shĭm′ē-ī, *B.*
Shimeon, shĭm′ē-ŏn, *B.*
Shimri, shĭm′rī ; **-rith,** -rĭth, *B.*
Shimshai, shĭm′shā, *B.*
Shinar, shī′när, *B.*
Shiraz, shē′räz, *M.*
Shisha, shī′shä ; **-shak,** -shăk, *B.*
Shittim, shĭt′tĭm, *B.*
Shobai, shō′bā-ī, *B.*
Shobal, shō′bäl, *B.*
Shoomla *or* **Schumla,** shōōm′lä, *M.*
Shoshone, shō-shō′nē, *M.*
Shrewsbury, *U.S.,* shrōōz′bĕr-ĭ; *Eng.,* shrōōz′- *or* shrŏz′bĕr-ĭ, *M.*
Shropshire, shrŏp′shēr, *or* **Salop,** sā′-lŏp, *M.*
Shuham, shōō′hăm, *B.*
Shuhite, shōō′hīt, *B.*
Shunammite, shōō′năm-ĭt, *B.*
Shunem, shōō′nĕm, *B.*
Shushan, shōō′shăn, *B.*
Siam, sī-ăm′ *or* sē-ăm′, *M.*
Sibbecai *or* **Sibbechai,** sĭb′bē-kī, *B.*
Siberia, sī-bē′rĭ-ă, *M.*
Siberis, sĭb′ē-rĭs, *C.*
Sibylla, sĭ-bĭl′lă, *C.*
Sicani, sĭ-kā′nī *or* sĭk′ă-nī, *C.*
Sicania, sĭ-kā′nĭ-ă, *C.*
Sicanus, sĭ-kā′nŭs, *C.*
Sicard, sē′kär′, *M.*
Sichem, sī′kĕm, *B.*
Sicilia, sĭ-sĭl′ĭ-ă, *C.*
Sicily, sĭs′ĭ-lĭ, *M.*
Sicoris, sĭk′ō-rĭs ; **Sicorus,** -rŭs, *C.*
Siculi, sĭk′ŭ-lī ; **Siculus,** -lŭs, *C.*
Sicyon, sĭsh′ĭ-ŏn, *B.* & *C.*
Sicyonia, sĭsh′ĭ-ō′nĭ-ă, *C.*
Side, sī′dē, *B.*
Sidene, sī-dē′nē ; **Sidenus,** -nŭs, *C.*
Sidmouth, sĭd′mŭth, *M.*
Sidon, sī′dŭn, *B.* & *C.*
Sidones, sī-dō′nēz *or* sĭd′ō-nēz, *C.*
Sidonis, sĭd′ō-nĭs *or* sī-dō′nĭs, *C.*
Siedlec, sēd′lĕts, *M.*
Siegfried, sēg′frēd, *N.*
Siena, sē-ā′nä, *M.*
Sierra, sē-ĕr′rä ; **S. Leone,** -lē-ō′nē ; **S. Madre,** -mä′drä ; **S. Nevada,** -nä-vä′dä, *M.*
Sierra, sē-ĕs′ *or* sē′ĕ′yĕs′, *M.*
Sigæum, sĭ-jē′ŭm, *C.*
Sigel, sē′gel, *M.*
Sigeum, sĭ-jē′ŭm, *C.*
Sigismund, sĭj′ĭs-mŭnd, *M.*
Sigmaringen, sĭg-mär-ĭng′en, *M.*

Sigmund, sĭg′mŭnd, *N.*
Signy, sĭg′nĭ, *N.*
Sigurd, sē′goord, *N.*
Sihon, sī′hŏn, *B.*
Silas, sī′las, *B.*
Sileni, sĭ-lē′nĭ ; **Silenus**, -nŭs, *C.*
Silesia, sĭ-lē′shĭ-ȧ ; *G.* **Schlesien**, shlā′zē-en, *M.*
Silistria, sĭ-lĭs′trĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Silla, sĭl′lȧ, *C.*
Siloah, sĭ-lō′ȧ *or* sĭl′ō-ȧ, *B.*
Siloam, sĭ-lō′ăm *or* sĭl′ō-ăm, *B.*
Siloe, sĭ-lō′ē *or* sĭl′ō-ē, *B.*
Silures, sĭ-lū′rēz *or* sĭl′ū-rēz, *C.*
Silvanus, sĭl-vā′nŭs, *B. & C.*
Silvestre, sĕl′vĕstr′, *M.*
Silvius, sĭl′vĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Simancas, sē-män′kȧs, *M.*
Simbeersk, sĭm-bērsk′, *M.*
Simeon, sĭm′ē-ŭn, *B.*
Simferopol, sĭm-fĕr-ō′pŏl, *M.*
Simin, sē-mēn′, *M.*
Simla, sĭm′lȧ, *M.*
Simon, sī′mŭn, *B. & C.*
Simone, sī-mō′nē, *C.*
Simonides, sī-mŏn′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Simplon, sĭm′plŏn ; *F.* **săn′plōn′**, *M.*
Sina, sī′nȧ, *B.*
Sinai, sī′nā *or* sī′nā-ĭ, *B.*
Sinde *or* **Scinde**, sĭnd, *M.*
Sinera, sĭ-nē′rȧ, *C.*
Singapore, sĭng′gȧ-pōr′, *M.*
Singito, sĭn-gē′tō, *M.*
Sinigaglia, sē-nē-gäl′yä, *M.*
Sinope, sĭn-ō′pē, *C. & M.* ; *Turkish* **Sinoob**, sē-nōob′, *M.*
Sion, sī′ŏn, *B.*
Sioout, sē-ōōt′, *M.*
Siope, sī-ō′pē, *C.*
Sioux, sōō, *M.*
Sirenes, sī-rē′nēz, *C.*
Sirini, sĭ-rī′nī, *C.*
Sirion, sĭr′ĭ-ŏn, *B.*
Sirius, sĭr′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Sirmio, sĭr′mĭ-ō ; **-mium**, -mĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Sisara, sĭs′ȧ-rȧ, *C.*
Sisenna, sĭ-sĕn′nȧ, *C.*
Sisera, sĭs′ē-rȧ, *B.*
Sismondi, sēs-mōn′dē, *M.*
Sistova, sēs-tō′vä ; *Bulgarian* **Shtab**, shtäb, *M.*
Sisyphus, sĭs′ĭ-fŭs, *C.*
Sithoni, sĭ-thō′nĭ, *C.*
Sithonia, sĭ-thō′nĭ-ȧ ; -nii, -nĭ-ī, *C.*
Sithonis, sĭth′ō-nĭs, *C.*
Sitia, sĭsh′ĭ-ȧ ; **Sitius**, sĭsh′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Siva, sē′vȧ, *B.*
Sivan, sĭ′văn, *B.*
Sjögren, shē′grĕn, *M.*
Skagger Rack, skăg′gĕr răk, *M.*
Skaneateles, skăn-ē-ăt′lēs, *M.*
Skirnir, skēr′nēr, *N.*
Skrymnir, skrĭm′nēr, *N.*
Skrzynecki, skzhē-nĕt′skē, *M.*
Skye, skī, *M.*
Slavonia, slȧ-vō′nĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Sleipnir, slēp′nēr, *N.*
Sleswick, slēs′wĭk; *G.* **Schleswig**, shlēs′vĭg, *M.*
Sluis *or* **Sluys**, slois, *M.*
Smolensk, smō-lĕnsk′, *M.*
Smyrna, smēr′nȧ, *B. & M.* ; *Turkish* **Izmeer**, ĭz-mēr′, *M.*
Sobieski, sō-bē-ĕs′kē, *M.*
Socinus, sō-sī′nŭs ; *It.* **Sozzini**, sōt-sē′nē, *M.*
Socotra, sō-kō′trȧ *or* sōk′ō-trȧ, *M.*
Socrates, sŏk′rȧ-tēz ; **-tis**, -tĭs, *C.*
Sodom, sŏd′ŭm, *B.*
Sodoma, sŏd′ō-mȧ, *B. & C.*
Soissons, swȧs′sōn′, *M.*
Soleure, sō′lŭr′ ; *G.* **Solothurn**, sō-lō-tōōrn′, *M.*
Soliman, sōl′ĭ-măn *or* sō-lĭ-măn′, = SULIMAN, *M.*
Solomon, sŏl′ō-mŭn, *B.*
Solon, sō′lŏn, *C.*
Soma, sō′mȧ, *H.*
Sombwe, sŏmb′wē, *M.*
Somers, sŭm′ẽrz, *M.*
Somerset, sŭm′ẽr-sĕt, *M.*
Somme, sŏm, *M.*
Sömmering, zĕm′mēr-ĭng, *M.*
Sondershausen, zŏn′dērz-hou′zen, *M.*
Sonoma, sō-nō′mȧ, *M.*
Sonora, sō-nō′rȧ, *M.*
Soodan = SOUDAN.
Sopater, sŏp′ȧ-tẽr, *B. & C.*
Sophia, sō′fĭ-ȧ *or* sō-fī′ȧ, *C.* ; **sō-fē′ȧ** = **Traiditza**, trē-ä-dēt′sä, *M.*
Sophocles, sŏf′ō-klēz, *C.*
Sophrona, sŏ-frō′nȧ, *C.*
Sophronia, sō-frō′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Sophronicus, sō-frŏn′ĭ-kŭs *or* **sŏf′rō-nī′kŭs**, *C.*
Sophrosyne, sō-frŏs′ĭ-nē, *C.*
Sorrento, sŏr-rĕn′tō, *M.*
Sosipater, sŏ-sĭp′ȧ-tẽr, *B.*
Sosistratus, sŏ-sĭs′trȧ-tŭs, *C.*
Sositheus, sō-sĭth′ē-ŭs, *C.*
Sosius, sō′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Sosthenes, sŏs′thē-nēz, *B. & C.*
Sostratus, sŏs′trȧ-tŭs, *B. & C.*
Sotera, sō-tē′rȧ ; **Soteres**, -rēz, *C.*
Sotheby, sŭth′ē-bĭ, *M.*
Soudan, Sudan, *or* **Soodan**, sōō-dăn′, *M.*
Soule, sōl, *M.*
Soulé, sōō′lā′, *M.*
Souloupe, sōō′lōōk′, *M.*
Soult, sōōlt, *M.*
Southampton, sŭth-hămp′tŭn, *M.*
Southard, sŭth′ẽrd, *M.*
Southern, sŭth′ẽrn, *M.*
Southey, south′ĭ *or* sŭth′ĭ, *M.*
Southwark, sŭth′ẽrk, *M.*
Souvestre, sōō′vĕstr′, *M.*
Soyer, soi′ẽr *or* swä′yā′, *M.*
Sozomene, sō-zŏm′ē-nē, *C.*
Spa, spȧ, *M.*
Spain, spān, *B. & M.* ; *Sp.* **España**, ĕs-pän′yä, *M.*
Sparta, spär′tȧ, *C. & M.*
Spartacus, spär′tȧ-kŭs, *C.*
Speyer *or* **Spires**, spīr, *M.*
Spezzia, spät′sē-ä, *M.*
Sphinx, sfĭnks, *E.*
Spiegel, spē′gel, *M.*
Spinola, spē-nō-lä, *M.*
Spinoza, spē-nō′zä, *M.*
Spitzbergen, spĭts-bẽrg′en, *M.*
Splügen, splu′gen, *M.*
Spoleto, spō-lā′tō, *M.*
Spoletum, spō-lē′tŭm, *C.*
Sporades, spŏr′ȧ-dēz, *C. & M.*
Spottsylvania, spŏt-sĭl-vā′nĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Spragus, sprāg, *M.*
Spurius, spū′rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Spurtzheim, spoorts′hīm, *M.*
Staël, stäl *or* stä′ĕl′, *M.*
Stagira, stȧ-jī′rȧ ; **Stagirus**, -rŭs, *C.*
Stahl, stäl, *M.*
Stamboul, stăm-bōōl′, = CONSTANTINOPLE, *M.*
Stanhope, stăn′ŭp, *M.*
Stanislaus, stăn-ĭs-lā′ŭs, stän-ĭs-lä′-ŏs *or* stän-ĭs-lou′, *M.*
Stanton, stăn′tŭn, *M.*
Statius, stā′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Staunton, stän′tŭn, *M.*
Stein, stīn, *M.*
Stentoris, stĕn′tō-rĭs, *C.*
Stephana, stĕf′ȧ-nȧ ; **-nus**, -nŭs, *C.*
Stephanas, stĕf′ȧ-năs, *B.*
Stephani, stĕ-fā′nē, *M.*
Stephanieville, stĕf′ăn-ē-vĭl′, *M.*
Stephen, stē′vẽn, *B.*
Stettin, stĕt-tēn′, *M.*
Steuben, stū′bẽn *or* stū-bēn′, *M.*
Steyer *or* **Steyr**, stī′ẽr, *M.*
Stilicho, stĭl′ĭ-kō, *C.*
Stockholm, stŏk′hōlm, *M.*
Stonehenge, stōn′hĕnj, *M.*
Stonington, stŏn′ĭng-tŭn, *M.*
Strabo, strā′bō, *C.*
Strahan *or* **Strachan**, strȧn, *M.*
Stralsund, sträl′sōond, *M.*
Strasburg, sträz′bẽrg ; *G.* **Strasburg**, sträs′bōorg, *M.*
Stratonicus, străt′ō-nĭ′kŭs, *C.*
Strauss, strous, *M.*
Stromboli, strŏm′bō-lē, *M.*
Stuttgart, stōōt′gärt, *M.*
Stuyvesant, stī′vĕs-ănt, *M.*
Styra, stī′rȧ, *C.*
Styria, stĭr′ĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Suabia, swā′bĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Subura, sū-bū′rȧ, *C.*
Suburra, sū-bŭr′rȧ, *C.*
Succoth, sŭk′kŏth, *B.*
Sudri, sū′drĭ, *N.*
Suetonius, swē-tō′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Suevi, swē′vī ; **Suevius**, -vĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Suez, sōō-ĕz′, *M.*
Suffolk, sŭf′ŭk, *M.*
Suhali, sōō-hä′lī, *M.*
Suidas, sū′ĭ-dȧs, *C.*
Suir, shōōr, *M.*
Suliman, sōō-lē-män′, *or* **Suleiman**, sōō-lā-män′, *M.*
Sully, sŭl′lĭ ; *F.* **sy′yē′**, *M.*
Sulpitia *or* **Sulpicia**, sŭl-pĭsh′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Sumatra, sōō-mä′trä, *M.*
Sumbawa, sŭm-bą′wä, *M.*
Sunium, sū′nĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Surajah Dowla, sẽr-ä′jȧ dou′lȧ, *M.*
Surat, sōō-rät′, *M.*
Surinam, sōō-rĭ-näm′, *M.*
Surius, sū′rĭ-ŭs ; **-rius**, -rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Surtr, sẽr′ẽr, *N.*
Surya, sōōr′yȧ, *H.*
Susa, sū′sȧ, *B. & C.* ; sōō′sä, *M.*
Susana, sū′sä-nȧ, *C.*
Susanna, Susannah, sū-zăn′nȧ, *B.*
Susiana, sū′shĭ-ā′nȧ ; **-ni**, -nī, *C.*
Suquehanna, sŭs-kwē-hăn′ȧ, *M.*
Sutlej, sŭt′lĕj, *M.*
Suvaroff, sōō-vä′rŏf, *or* **Suvoroff**, sōō-vō′rŏf, *M.*
Suwanee, sū-wä′nē, *M.*
Svendborg, svĕnd′bŏrg, *M.*
Svrabia = SUABIA, *M.*
Svansea, swŏn′sē, *M.*
Sweden, swē′dẽn, *M.*
Swedenborg, swē′dẽn-bŏrg′, *M.*
Switzerland, swĭt′zẽr-lănd, *M.*
Sybaris, sĭb′ȧ-rĭs, *C.*
Sybaritis, sĭb′ȧ-rī′tĭs, *C.*
Sycene, sī-sē′nē, *B.*
Sychar, sī′kär, *B.*
Sychem, sī′kĕm, *B.*
Sydenham, sĭd′ĕn-ŭm, *M.*
Syene, sī-ē′nē, *B. & C.*
Sylvanus, sĭl-vā′nŭs, *C.*
Sylvia, sĭl′vĭ-ȧ ; **Silvius**, -vĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Symmachus, sĭm′mȧ-kŭs, *C.*
Symplegades, sĭm-plĕg′ȧ-dēz, *C.*
Synope, sĭ-nō′pē, *C.*
Syntiche, sĭn′tĭ-kē, *B.*
Syntyche, sĭn′tĭ-kē, *C.*
Syphax, sī′făks, *C.*
Syracusæ, sĭr′ȧ-kū′sē, *C.*
Syracuse, sĭr′ȧ-kŭs, *B. & M.* ; *R.* **Siracusa**, sē-rä-kōō′sä, *M.*
Syria, sĭr′ĭ-ȧ, *B., C., & M.*
Syrinx, sĭ′rĭnks, *C.*
Syrophenicia, sĭ′rō-fē-nĭsh′ĭ-ȧ, *B.*
Syrophœnices, sĭr′ō-fē-nī′sēz, *C.*
Syros, sī′rŏs, *C.*
Syrtica, sẽr′tĭ-ká, *C.*
Syrus, sī′rŭs, *C.*
Szegedin, sĕg-ĕd-ēn′, *M.*

T.

Taanach, tā′ȧ-năk, *B.*
Tabasco, tä-bäs′kō, *M.*
Tabitha, tăb′ĭ-thȧ, *B.*
Tabor, tā′bŏr, *B., C., & M.*
Tabora, tä-bō′rä, *M.*

Tabreez, tä-brēz′, *M.*
Tacita, tăs′ĭ-tä ; **Tacitus**, -tŭs, *C.*
Tadmor, tăd′mŏr, *B.*
Tænaros, tē′nă-rŏs ; **-rus**, -rŭs, *C.*
Taflet, täf-ĭ-lĕt′, *M.*
Taganrog, tăg-ăn-rŏg′, *M.*
Tagliamento, tăl-yä-mĕn′tō, *M.*
Tagus, tā′gŭs, *C.* & *M.*
Tahiti, tä-hē′tē, = Otaheite, *M.*
Tahoe, tä-hō′, *M.*
Taiwan, tī-wŏn′, = Formosa, *M.*
Tako, tä′kō, *M.*
Talavera de la Reyna, tä-lä-vā′rä dā lä rā′ē-nä, *M.*
Talbot, tȧl′bŭt, *M.*
Taliaferro, tŏl′ĭ-vēr *or* tăl′fēr, *M.*
Tallahassee, tăl-ä-hās′ē, *M.*
Tallahatchie, tăl-ä-hăch′ē, *M.*
Tallapoosa, tăl-ä-pōō′sä, *M.*
Talleyrand, tăl′ĭ-rănd ; *F.* tăl′lā′-rōN′, *M.*
Tallien, tăl′lē-ăN′, *M.*
Tallmadge, tăl′mĭj, *M.*
Tamaqua, tä-mą′kwä, *M.*
Tamar, tā′mär, *B.*
Tamaulipas, tä-mou-lē′päs, *M.*
Tambira, tăm-bē′rä, *M.*
Tambov, tăm-bŏf′, *M.*
Tameriane, tăm′ēr-lān, *M.*
Tampico, tăm-pē′kō, *M.*
Tana, tä′nä, *M.*
Tanager, tăn′ä-jēr *or* tä-nā′jēr, *C.*
Tanagra, tăn′ä-grä *or* tä-nä′grä, *C.*
Tanais, tā′nĭs, *C.*
Tanganyika, tăn′gän-yē′kä, *M.*
Tangasi, tän-gä′sĭ, *M.*
Tangier, tăn-jēr′, *M.*
Tanis, tā′nĭs, *B.* & *C.*
Tanjore, tăn-jōr′, *M.*
Tanna, tän′nä, *M.*
Tantalis, tăn′tä-lĭs ; **-lus**, -lŭs, *C.*
Taos, tä′ŏs *or* tous, *M.*
Tapajos, tä-pä′zhōs, *M.*
Taranto, tä′rän-tō, *M.*
Tarascon, tä-rȧs′kŏn, *C.* ; tä′rȧs′-kōN′, *M.*
Tarbes, tärb, *M.*
Tarentum, tä-rĕn′tŭm, *C.* & *M.*
Tarichea, *Egypt*, tăr′ĭ-kē′ä ; *Palestine*, tä-rĭk′ē-ä, *C.*
Tarifa, tä-rē′fä, *M.*
Tarpeia, tär-pē′yä ; **-ius**, -yŭs, *C.*
Tarquinius, tär-kwĭn′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Tarragona, tär-rä-gō′nä, *M.*
Tarshis, tär′shĭs ; **-shish**, -shĭsh, *B.*
Tarsius, tär′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Tarsus, tär′sŭs, *B.* & *M.*
Tartarus, tär′tä-rŭs, *C.*
Taschereau, täsh′rō′, *M.*
Tashkend, täsh-kĕnd′, *M.*
Tasmania, tăz-mā′nĭ-ä, *M.*
Tasso, tȧs′sō ; *It.* täs′sō, *M.*
Tauchnitz, touk′nĭts, *M.*
Taunton, tän′tŭn, *M.*
Taunus, tą′nŭs, *C.*
Taurania, tą-rā′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Taurica, tą′rĭ-kä, *C.*
Taurida, tą′rĭ-dä, = Krim, *M.*
Taurus, tą′rŭs, *C.*
Tchad = Chad, *M.*
Tchama, chä′mä, *M.*
Tchany, **Tchani**, = Chany, *M.*
Tchernigov = Chernigov, *M.*
Tchiloango, chĭl′ō-ăn′gō, *M.*
Tchuapa, chōō-ä′pä, *M.*
Tchumbiri, tchōōm-bē′rĭ, *M.*
Teche, tēsh, *M.*
Tecumseh, tē-kŭm′se, *M.*
Tegnér, tĕg-nār′, *M.*
Teheran, te-hrān′, *M.*
Tehuacan, tä-wä-kän′, *M.*
Tehuantepec, tä-wän-tä-pĕk′, *M.*
Teia, tē′yä ; **Teius**, tē′yŭs, *C.*
Teignmouth, tĭn′mŭth, *M.*
Tejuco, tăz-hōō′kō, *M.*
Telah, tē′lä, *B.*
Telamon, tĕl′ä-mŏn, *C.*
Telemachus, tē-lĕm′ä-kŭs, *C.*
Tellurus, tĕl-lū′rŭs, *C.*
Telugus, tĕl′ōō-gōōz′, *M.*
Temes, tĕm-ĕsh′, *M.*
Temesvár, tĕm-ĕsh-vär′, *M.*
Tenasserim, tĕn-äs′ēr-ĭm, *M.*
Tenedos, tĕn′ē-dŏs, *C.* & *M.*
Teneriffe, tĕn-ēr-ĭf′, *M.*
Teniers, tĕn′yērz ; *F.* tā′nē′ā′ *or* tăn′yā′, *M.*
Tennessee, tĕn-nĕs-sē′, *M.*
Tenterden, tĕn′tĕr-den, *M.*
Teos, tē′ŏs, *or* **Teios**, tē′yŏs, *C.*
Tepic, tä-pēk′, *M.*
Terceira, tĕr-sā′ē-rä, *M.*
Terentius, tē-rĕn′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Tergeminus, tĕr-jĕm′ĭ-nŭs, *C.*
Tergeste, tĕr-jĕs′tē ; **-tum**, -tŭm, *C.*
Termini, tĕr′mē-nī, *M.*
Terminus, tĕr′mĭ-nŭs, *C.*
Ternate, tĕr-nāt′, *M.*
Terpsichore, tĕrp-sĭk′ō-rē, *C.*
Terracina, tĕr′rä-sī′nä, *C.* ; tĕr-rä-chē′nä, *M.*
Terrasson, tĕr′rä′sôN′, *M.*
Terre-Bonne, tĕr′bŏn′, *M.*
Terre-Haute, tĕr′e-hōt, *M.*
Tertius, tĕr′shĭ-ŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Tertullus, tĕr-tŭl′lŭs, *B.*
Tethys, tē′thĭs, *C.*
Tetrapolis, tē-trăp′ō-lĭs, *C.*
Tetricus, tĕt′rĭ-kŭs, *C.*
Tetuan, tĕt-tōō-ăn′, *M.*
Teucer, tū′sẽr, *C.*
Teuk-Cham, tā′ōōk-shăm′, *M.*
Teutoni, tū′tō-nī, *or* **-nes**, -nēz, *C.*
Teviot, tĭv′ĭ-ŭt, *M.*
Tewkesbury, **Tewksbury**, tūks′bẽr-ĭ, *M.*
Thaddæus, thăd-dē′ŭs, *B.*
Thaddeus, thăd-dē′ŭs *or* thăd′dē-ŭs, *B.*
Thais, thā′ĭs, *C.*
Thalberg, tȧl′bĕrg, *M.*
Thales, thā′lēz, *C.*
Thalia, thā-lī′ä, *C.*
Thames, tĕmz, *M.*
Thanatos, thăn′ä-tŏs, *C.*
Thanet, thăn′ĕt, *M.*
Thasos, thā′sŏs ; **Thasus**, thā′sŭs, *C.*
Thaumacus, thą′mä-kŭs, *C.*
Theagoras, thē-ăg′ō-ras, *C.*
Thebæ, thē′bē, *C.*
Thebais, thē-bā′ĭs *or* thē-bā′ĭs, *C.*
Thebe, thē′bē, *C.*
Thebes, thēbz, *M.*
Thebez, thē′bĕz, *B.*
Thelas, thē′lȧs, *M.*
Themis, thē′mĭs, *C.*
Themistocles, thē-mĭs′tō-klēz, *C.*
Theobald, thē′ō-bald *or* tĭb′bald, *M.*
Theocles, thē′ō-klēz ; **-clus**, -klŭs, *C.*
Theoclidas, thē′ō-klĭ′*das*, *C.*
Theoclytus, thē-ŏk′lĭ-tŭs, *C.*
Theocritus, thē-ŏk′rĭ-tŭs, *C.*
Theodamas, thē-ōd′ä-mŭs, *C.*
Theodamus, thē′ō-dā′mŭs, *C.*
Theodatus, thē-ōd′ä-tŭs, *C.*
Theodemus, thē′ō-dē′mŭs, *C.*
Theodora, thē′ō-dō′rä ; **-rus**, -rŭs, *C.*
Theodosius, thē′ō-dō′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Theodota, thē-ōd′ō-tä ; **-tas**, -tas ; **-tes**, -tēz ; **-tus**, -tŭs, *C.*
Theodotus, thē-ōd′ō-tŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Theodulus, thē′ō-dŭ′lŭs, *C.*
Theogenes, thē-ŏj′ē-nēz, *C.*
Theognis, thē-ŏg′nĭs, *C.*
Theomenes, thē-ŏm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Theope, thē′ō-pē, *C.*
Theophane, thē-ŏf′ä-nē, *C.*
Theophilus, thē-ŏf′ĭ-lŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Theophrastus, thē′ō-frăs′tŭs, *C.*
Theramenes, thē-răm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Thericles, thēr′ĭ-klēz, *C.*
Theridamas, thē-rĭd′ä-*mas*, *C.*
Thermodon, thēr-mō′dŏn, *C.*
Thermopylæ, thēr-mŏp′ĭ-lē, *C.*
Thersilochus, thēr-sĭl′ō-kŭs, *C.*
Thersites, thēr-sī′tēz ; **-tes**, -tēz, *C.*
Thesea, thē-sē′ä ; **Theseum**, -ŭm, *C.*
Theseus, thē′sē-ŭs *or* thē′sūs, *C.*
Thesiger, thēs′ĭ-jēr, *M.*
Thesimenes, thē-sĭm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Thespea, thĕs-pē′ä; **-pia**, -pĭ′ä; **-pius**, thĕs′pĭ-ŭs ; **-plus**, -pĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Thessalia, thĕs-sā′lĭ-ä, *C.*
Thessalonica, thĕs′sä-lō-nī′kä, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*
Thessaly, thĕs′ä-lĭ, *or* **Thessalia**, thĕs-sā′lĭ-ä, *M.*
Thetis, thē′tĭs, *C.*
Theudas, thū′*das*, *B.*
Thiassi, tē-äs′sē, *N.*
Thibaut, tē′bō′, *M.*
Thibet, tĭ′bĕt *or* tĭb-ĕt′, *M.*
Thibodeau, tē′bō′dō′, *M.*
Thierry, tē′ä-rē′, *M.*
Thiers, tē′ãr′, *M.*
Thion, tē′ôN′, *M.*
Thisbe, thĭz′bē, *B.*
Thoas, thō′ăs ; **Thoe**, thō′ē, *C.*
Tholuck, tō′lōōk, *M.*
Thom, tŏm, *M.*
Thomar, tō-mär′, *M.*
Thomas, tŏm′*as*, *B.*
Thor, thôr, *N.*
Thoresby, thōrz′bĭ, *M.*
Thorn, *Prussia*, tōrn, *M.*
Thorwaldsen, tōr′vąld-sen, *M.*
Thoth, thōth, *E.*
Thouvenel, tōō′vą̄nĕl′, *M.*
Thrace, thrās, *C.* ; thrās, *M.*
Thracia, thrā′shĭ-ä, *B.* & *C.*
Thrasea, thrā′sē-ä ; *also, name of a ship*, -sea, -sē′ä, *or* -sia, -sĭ′ä, *C.*
Thrasybulus, thrās′ĭ-bū′lŭs, *C.*
Thrasydamus, thrās′ĭ-dā′mŭs, *C.*
Thrasymedes, thrās′ĭ-mē′dēz, *C.*
Thrasymenes, thrā-sĭm′ē-nēz, *C.*
Thrasymenus, thrās′ĭ-mē′nŭs, *C.*
Thuaka, thōō-ä′kä, *M.*
Thucydides, thŭ-sĭd′ĭ-dēz, *C.*
Thulden, tūl′den, *M.*
Thule, thū′lē, *C.*
Thümmel, tum′mēl, *M.*
Thun, tōōn, *M.*
Thurgau, tōōr′gou, *M.*
Thuringia, thū-rĭn′jĭ-ä ; *G.* **Thüringen**, ty′rĭng-en, *M.*
Thurium, thū′rĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Thyatira, thī′ä-tī′rä, *B.* & *C.*
Thyene, thī-ē′nē, *C.*
Tiber, tī′bẽr ; *It.* **Tevere**, tā′vā-rā, *M.*
Tiberias, tī-bē′rĭ-*as*, *B.* & *C.*
Tiberius, tī-bē′rĭ-ŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Tiberinus, tĭb′ē-rī′nŭs, *C.*
Tibullus, tī-bŭl′lŭs, *C.*
Tibur, tī′bẽr, *C.*
Tichius, tĭk′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Ticino, tē-chē′nō, *M.*
Ticinus, *a river*, tĭ-sī′nŭs ; *a man*, tĭs′ĭ-nŭs, *C.*
Ticonderoga, tī-kŏn′dẽr-ō′gä, *M.*
Ticozzi, tē-kōt′sē, *M.*
Tidor, tī-dōr′, *M.*
Tieck, tēk, *M.*
Tiedemann, tē′de-män, *M.*
Tien-Tsin, tē-ĕn′tsĕn, *M.*
Tierra del Fuego, tē-ĕr′rä dĕl fwā′-gō, *M.*
Tiffis, tĭf-lēs′, *M.*
Tighe, tī, *M.*
Tiglath-pileser, tĭg′lăth-pĭ-lē′zẽr, *B.*
Tigranes, tī-grā′nēz, *C.*
Tigré, tē′grā, *M.*
Tigres, tī′grēz, *C.*
Tigris, tī′grĭs, *B.*, *C.*, & *M.*
Tilly, tĭl′lĭ ; *F.* tē′yē′, *M.*
Timanetus, tī-mēn′ē-tŭs, *C.*
Timæus, tī-mē′ŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Timbuktu, tĭm-bōōk′tōō, *M.*
Timeas, tĭm′ē-as, *C.*
Timesius, tī-mē′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Timeus, tī-mē′ŭs, *B.*
Timocrates, tī-mŏk′rä-tēz, *C.*
Timocreon, tī-mō′krē-ŏn, *C.*

Timoleon, tī-mō′lē-ŏn, *C.*
Timon, tī′mŏn, *B. & C.*
Timor Laut, tē-mōr′ lout, *M.*
Timotheus, tī-mō′thē-ŭs, *B. & C.*
Timothy, tĭm′ō-thĭ, *B.*
Tinnevelly, tĭn′ne-vēl′ĭ, *M.*
Tintoretto, tĭn-tō-rĕt′tō, *M.*
Tioga, tī-ō′gā, *M.*
Tippecanoe, tĭp′pē-kā-nōō′, *M.*
Tipperary, tĭp-ēr-ā′rĭ, *M.*
Tippoo Sahib, tĭp-ōō′ sä′hĭb, *M.*
Tiresias, tī-rē′shĭ-as, *C.*
Tirlemont, tēr′lē-mŏn′, *M.*
Tirzah, tēr′zä, *B.*
Tischendorf, tĭsh′en-dōrf, *M.*
Tisiphone, tī-sĭf′ō-nē, *C.*
Tissaphernes, tĭs-sā-fēr′nēz, *C.*
Titan, tī′tan, *B. & C.*; *also* **Titanus**, tī-tā′nŭs; **Titania**, tī-tā′nĭ-a, *C.*
Titanus, *a giant*, also *a river*, tī-tā′-nŭs; *a mountain*, tĭt′ā-nŭs, *C.*
Titia, tĭsh′ĭ-a: **-ies**, -ĭ-ēz: **-ius**, -ĭ-ŭs: **-iana**, -ĭ-ā′nä: **-ianus**, -ĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Titian, tĭsh′an; *It.* **Tiziano**, tēt-sē-ä′-nō, *M.*
Titicaca, tĭt-ē-kä′kä, *M.*
Titinius, tĭ-tĭn′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Titus, tī′tŭs, *B. & C.*
Tityrus, tĭt′ĭ-rŭs, *C.*
Tivoli, tĭv′ō-lĭ; *It.* tē′vō-lē, *M.*
Tlascala, tläs-kä′lä, *M.*
Tlemcen, tlĕm-sĕn′, *M.*
Tmarus, mā′rŭs, *C.*
Tmolus, mō′lŭs, *C.*
Tobago, tō-bā′gō, *M.*
Tobiah, tō-bī′ä, *B.*
Tobias, tō-bī′as, *B.*
Tobit, tō′bĭt, *B.*
Tobol, tō-bōl′, *M.*
Toboisk, tō-bōlsk′, *M.*
Tocqueville, tōk′vĭl′; *F.* tōk′vēl′, *M.*
Todleben, tōd′lā-ben, *M.*
Tokay, tō-kā′, *M.*
Tokyo, tō′kē-ō, *M.*
Toledo, tō-lē′dō; *Sp.* tō-lā′dō, *M.*
Tolentino, tō-lĕn-tē′nō, *M.*
Tolosa, tō-lō′sä, *C. & M.*
Toluca, tō-lōō′kä, *M.*
Tombigbee, tŏm-bĭg′bē, *M.*
Tonawanda, tŏn′ä-wŏn′dä, *M.*
Tongatabu, tŏng′gä-tä′bōō, *M.*
Tonquin, tŏn-kēn′, *M.*
Tooggoort, tōōg′gōrt′, *M.*
Toola = TULA, *M.*
Toorkistan = TURKESTAN, *M.*
Topeka, tō-pē′kä, *M.*
Tophet, tō′fĕt; **Topheth**, -fĕth, *B.*
Toplitz, tĕp′lĭts, *M.*
Toretæ, tōr′ē-tē, *C.*
Torgau, tōr′gou, *M.*
Tornea, tōr′nē-ō, *M.*
Toro, tō′rō, *M.*
Toronto, tō-rŏn′tō, *M.*
Torquata, tōr-kwā′tä; **-tus**, -tŭs, *C.*
Torquato, tōr-kwä′tō, *M.*
Torquemada, tōr-kā-mä′dä, *M.*
Torres Vedras, tōr′rās vā′drās, *M.*
Torricelli, tōr-rē-chĕl′lē, *or* tōr-rĭ-sĕl′lĭ, *M.*
Tortuga, tōr-tōō′gä, *M.*
Tou, tō′ŭ, *B.*
Toulon, tōō′lŏn′, *M.*
Toulouse, tōō′lōōz′, *M.*
Touraine, tōō′rān′, *M.*
Tourcoing, tōōr′kwăN′, *M.*
Tournay, tōōr′nā′, *M.*
Tours, tōōr, *M.*
Towcester, tous′tēr, *M.*
Toyama, tō-yä′mä′, *M.*
Trachonitis, trāk′ō-nī′tĭs, *B. & C.*
Trafalgar, trăf′*al*-gär′ *or* trā-fäl′-gär, *M.*
Tragus, trā′gŭs, *C.*
Trajanus, trā-jā′nŭs, *C.*
Tralee, trā-lē′, *M.*
Transvaal, trăns-väl′, *M.*
Transylvania, trăn′sĭl-vā′nĭ-ä, *M.*
Trapani, trä-pä′nē, *M.*
Tras-os-Montes, träs-ōs-mōn′tēs, *M.*
Travancore, trăv′*an*-kōr′, *M.*
Trebizond, trē-bĭ′zŏnd′, *M.*
Trebonius, trē-bō′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Tredegar, trē-dē′gär, *M.*
Tremont, trē-mŏnt′, *M.*
Trent, trĕnt, *M.*
Treves, trēvz, *M.*
Treviglio, trä-vēl′yō, *M.*
Treviso, trä-vē′sō, *M.*
Trevor, trē′vēr, *M.*
Trichinopoly, trĭch′ĭn-ŏp′ō-lĭ, *M.*
Triest, trē-ĕst′, *or* **Trieste**, trē-ĕs′tē, *M.*
Trigemini, trĭ-jĕm′ĭ-nī, *C.*
Trimurti, trē-mōōr′tē, *H.*
Trinacria, trĭ-nā′krĭ-ä, *or* **Trinacris**, trĭn′ä-krĭs, *C.*
Trincomali, trĭŋ′kō-mä-lē′, *M.*
Trinidad, trĭn′ĭ-dăd′, *M.*
Tripoli, trĭp′ō-lĭ, *M.*
Tripolis, trĭp′ō-lĭs, *B. & C.*; **trĕ-pō′lĭs**, *M.*
Triptolemus, trĭp-tŏl′ē-mŭs, *C.*
Trismegistus, trĭs′mē-jĭs′tŭs, *C.*
Tristan, trĭs′tan; *F.* trēs′tŏN′, *M.*
Triton, trī′tŏn, *C.*
Tritones, trĭ-tō′nēz: **-nus**, -nŭs, *C.*
Triumviri, trĭ-ŭm′vĭ-rī, *C.*
Trivia, trĭv′ĭ-ä, *C.*
Troades, trō′ä-dēz, *C.*
Troas, trō′ăs, *B. & C.*
Troglodytæ, trŏg-lŏd′ĭ-tē *or* **trŏg-lō-dī′tē**; **Troglodytes**, -tēz, *C.*
Troilus, trō′ĭ-lŭs, *C.*
Troja, trō′jä, *C.*
Trojani, trō-jā′nĭ, *C.*
Trollweiber, trĕl′vī′bĕr, *N.*
Tronchin, trŏN′shăN′, *M.*
Trondhjem, trŏnd′yĕm, *M.*
Trophimus, trŏf′ĭ-mŭs, *B. & C.*
Trophonius, trō-fō′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Troschs, trŏsh′ĭks, *M.*
Troyes, trwä, *M.*
Trujillo, **Truxillo**, trōō-hēl′yō, *C.*
Tryphon, trī′fŏn, *B. & C.*
Tryphosa, trĭ-fō′sä, *B. & C.*
Tschudi, tshōō′dē, *M.*
Tubal, tū′bal: **Tubal-cain**, -kān, *B.*
Tübingen, tü′bĭng-en, *M.*
Tuk-cham, tŏk-shăm′, *M.*
Tucson, tŭ-sŏn′, *M.*
Tucuman, tōō-kōō-män′, *M.*
Tudela, tōō-dā′lä, *M.*
Tula, **Toola**, tōō′lä, *M.*
Tule, tōō′lē, *M.*
Tullia, tŭl′lĭ-ä; **Tullius**, -lĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Tulliola, tŭl-lĭ′ō-lä, *C.*
Tumbuli, tōōm-bōō′lĭ, *M.*
Tungurahua, tōōŋ′gōō-rä′hwä, *M.*
Tunis, tū′nĭs, *C. & M.*
Tuolumne, twŏl′ŭm-nē, *M.*
Turenne, tū-rĕn′; *F.* ty′rĕn′, *M.*
Turgot, tur′gō′, *M.*
Turin, tū′rĭn; *It.* **Torino**, tō-rē′nō, *M.*
Turkey, tēr′kĭ, *M.*
Turkestan *or* **Turkistan**, tōōr′kĕs-tän′, *M.*
Turnhout, tûrn′hout, *M.*
Tuscaloosa, tŭs′kä-lōō′sä, *C.*
Tuscania, tŭs-kā′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Tuscany, tŭs′kä-nĭ, *M.*
Tuscarawas, tŭs′kä-rȳ′wăs, *M.*
Tuscarora, tŭs′kä-rō′rä, *M.*
Tuscola, tŭs′kō-lä, *M.*
Tusculani, tŭs-kŭ-lā′nī, *C.*
Tusculi, tŭs′kŭ-lī; **-lum**, -lŭm, *C.*
Tuxtla, tōōkst′lä, *M.*
Tver, tvēr, *M.*
Tyana, tī′ä-nä, *C.*
Tybris, tī′brĭs, *C.*
Tybur, tī′bĕr, *C.*
Tyche, tī′kē, *C.*
Tychicus, tĭk′ĭ-kŭs, *B. & C.*
Tyndale, tĭn′dal, *M.*
Tynemouth, tīn′mŭth, *M.*
Typhon, tī′fŏn, *C. & E.*
Tyr, tēr, *N.*
Tyrannus, tī-rān′nŭs, *B. & C.*
Tyre, tīr, *B. & M.*
Tyrii, tĭr′ĭ-ī; **Tirius**, tĭr′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Tyrnau, tēr′nou, *M.*
Tyro, tī′rō, *C.*
Tyrol, tĭr′ŏl, *M.*
Tyrona, tī-rō′nä′, *M.*
Tyrtæus, tēr-tē′ŭs, *C.*
Tyrus, tī′rŭs, *B. & C.*
Tyrwhitt, tēr′ĭt *or* tēr′wĭt, *M.*
Tysias, tĭsh′ĭ-as, *C.*
Tzacones, zäk′ō-nēz, *C.*
Tzombi, tsŏm′bĭ, *M.*
Tzschirner, tshĭr′nĕr, *M.*

U.

Uanapu, wä-nä-pōō′, *M.*
Uando, ōō-än′dō, *M.*
Uargla, wär′glä, *M.*
Uarra, ōō-är′rä, *M.*
Ubeda, ōō-bā′dä, *M.*
Uberti, ōō-bĕr′tē, *M.*
Ucalegon, ū-kăl′ē-gŏn, *C.*
Ucayale, ōō-kī-ä′lä, *M.*
Uccello, ōōt-chĕl′lō, *M.*
Udine, ōō′dē-nā, *M.*
Udvarhely, ōōd′vär′hĕl′, *M.*
Ugaia, ōō′gä-ē′ä, *M.*
Ugalla, ōō-gäl′lä, *M.*
Ugarrowa, ōō′gär-rou′wä, *M.*
Ugingo, ōō-gĭŋ′gō, *M.*
Ugogi, ōō-gō′jē, *M.*
Ugogo, ōō-gō′gō, *M.*
Ugolino, ōō-gō-lē′nō, *M.*
Uhaiyama, ōō′hī-yä′mä, *M.*
Uhland, ōō′länt *or* ū′länd, *M.*
Uist, wĭst, *M.*
Uitenhage, oi′tĕn-hą′ge, *M.*
Ujiji, ōō-jē′jē, *M.*
Ukala, ōō-kä′lä, *M.*
Ukasso, ōō-käs′sō, *M.*
Ukerewe, ōō′kēr-ā′wā, *M.*
Ukonongo, ōō′kō-nōŋ′gō, *M.*
Ukumi, ōō-kōō′mĭ, *M.*
Ulala, ōō-lä′lä, *M.*
Uleaborg, ōō′lē-ō-bôrg′, *M.*
Ulfilas *or* **Ulphilas**, ŭl′fĭ-las, *M.*
Ulinde, ōō-lēn′dā, *M.*
Ulir *or* **Uller**, ōōl′ēr, *M.*
Ulm, ōōlm, *M.*
Ulster, ŭl′stēr, *M.*
Ulysses, ū-lĭs′sēz, *C. & M.*
Umballah, ŭm-bäl′lä, *M.*
Umbria, ŭm′brĭ-ä, *C.*
Umbugwe, ōōm-bōōg′wā, *M.*
Umeå, ōō′mē-ō, *M.*
Ungama, ŭn-gä′mä, *M.*
Ungelli, ŭn-gĕl′lĭ, *M.*
Unyampaka, ōō′nĭ-äm-pä′ká, *M.*
Unyamwesi, ōō′nĭ-äm-wā′zĭ, *M.*
Upamba, ōō-päm′bä, *M.*
Upoto, ōō-pō′tō, *M.*
Upsal, ŭp′săl, *or* **Upsala**, ŭp-sä′lä, *M.*
Ural, ū′răl, *M.*
Urambo, ōō-räm′bō, *M.*
Urania, ū-rā′nĭ-ä, *C.*
Uranus, ū′rā-nŭs, *C.*
Urbane, ûr′bān; **Urban**, ûr′ban, *M.*
Urbana, ûr-bā′nä; **-nus**, -nŭs, *C.*
Urbana, ûr-bā′nä, *M.*
Urbino, ōōr-bē′nō, *M.*
Urguru, ōōr-gōō′rōō, *M.*
Uri, ū′rĭ, *B.*; ōō′rĭ, *M.*
Uriah, ū-rī′ä; **Urias**, ū-rī′as, *B.*
Urijah, ū-rī′jä, *B.*
Urion, ū-rī′ŏn, *C.*
Urquhart, ûrk′härt, *M.*
Urua, ōō-rōō′ä, *M.*
Uruguay, ōō-rōō-gwī′ *or* ū′rōō-gwā′, *M.*
Urundi, ōō-rūn′dĭ, *M.*
Ururi, ōō-rōō′rĭ, *M.*

Usagara, o͞o-sä-gä′rä, *M.*
Usambara, o͞o-säm-bä′rä, *M.*
Usaramo, o͞o-sä-rä′mō, *M.*
Usegua, o͞o-sä-gōō′ä, *M.*
Ushant, ush′ant, *M.*
Ushas, o͞o′shäs, *H.*
Usongora, o͞o-sōn-gō′rä, *M.*
Ussambi, o͞os-säm′bi, *M.*
Usumkua, o͞os-sŭm-kōō′ä, *M.*
Ussure, o͞os-sōō′rä, *M.*
Utah, ū′tä, *M.*
Utica, ū′tĭ-ka, *C.* & *M.*
Utrecht, ū′trekt, *M.*
Utrera, o͞o-trā′rä, *M.*
Uttoxeter, ŭks′e-tẽr, *M.*
Utungu, o͞o-to͞on′gōō, *M.*
Uvinsa, o͞o-vĭn′sä, *M.*
Uwuyu, o͞o-wä′yo͞o, *M.*
Uwina, ū′ĭna, *M.*
Usai, ū′zä *or* ū′zä-ĭ, *B.*
Uzbs, u′zĕs′, *M.*
Uzija, o͞o-zē′ja, *M.*
Uxiel, ŭz-zī′el *or* ŭz′zĭ-ĕl, *B.*

V.

Vaagen, vä′gen, *M.*
Vaal, väl, *M.*
Vaccai, väk-sā′ĭ, *C.*
Vacherot, väsh′rō′, *M.*
Vacovia, vä-kō′vĭ-ä, *M.*
Vaishnava, vīsh′nä-vä, *H.*
Vaisyas, vīs′yäs, *H.*
Vajezatha, vä-jēz′ä-thä, *B.*
Valais, vä′lā′, *M.*
Valaskjalf, vä-läs′kyälf, *N.*
Valdivia, väl-dē′vē-ä, *M.*
Valence, vä′lŏns′, *M.*
Valencia, vä-lĕn′shĭ-ä; *Sp.* vä-lān′-thē-ä, *M.*
Valenciennes, vä′lŏs′sē-ĕn′, *M.*
Valentia, vä-lĕn′shĭ-ä, *M.*
Valentinianus, väl′en-tĭn′ĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Valentinus, väl′en-tī′nŭs, *C.*
Valeria, vä-lē′rĭ-ä; **-rius,** -rĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Valerus, väl′ē-rŭs, *C.*
Valetium, vä-lē′shĭ-ŭm, *C.*
Valgius, väl′jĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Vali, vä′lē, *N.*
Valkyria, väl-kĭr′ĭ-ä, *N.*
Valladolid, väl-yä-dō-lēd′, *M.*
Valle, väl′ĭ, *M.*
Vallière, väl′lē-ār′, *M.*
Valois, väl′wä′, *M.*
Valparaiso, väl-pä-rī′sō, *M.*
Vanbrugh, văn′brōō, *M.*
Vancouver, văn-kōō′vẽr, *M.*
Vandalia, văn-dā′lĭ-ä, *M.*
Van Diemen, văn dē′mĕn, *M.*
Vandyke, văn′dīk′, *M.*
Vannes, vän, *M.*
Vannucci, vän-nōōt′chē, = PERUGINO, *M.*
Van Rensselaer, văn rĕns′e-lẽr, *M.*
Vaperau, väp-ĕrō′ *or* väp′rō′, *M.*
Varna, vär′nä, *M.*
Varnhagen, färn′hä-gen, *M.*
Varuna, vä′rōō-nä, *H.*
Vásárhely, vä′shär′hĕl′, *M.*
Vashti, văsh′tī, *B.*
Vata, vä′tä, *H.*
Vaticanus, văt′ĭ-kā′nŭs, *C.*
Vatienus, vā′shĭ-ē′nŭs, *C.*
Vattel, vät-tĕl′ *or* vät′tĕl′, *M.*
Vauban, vō′bŏn′, *M.*
Vaucluse, vō′klu͞z′, *M.*
Vaud, vō, *M.*
Vaugelas, vōzh′lä′, *M.*
Vaughan, vạn *or* vä′an, *M.*
Vauquelin, vō′klăn′, *M.*
Vaux, vaks, *M.*
Vayu, vä′yōō, *H.*
Ve, vä, *N.*
Vecchi, vĕk′kē, *M.*
Vecchio, vĕk′kē-ō, *M.*
Veda, vā′dä, *H.*
Vega, vā′gä, *M.*
Veglia, vĕl′yä, *M.*
Veia, vē′yä, *C.*
Veii, vē′yĭ, *C.*
Velasquez, vā-läs′kĕth *or* -kĕs, *M.*
Velpeau, vĕl′pō′, *M.*
Venafrum, vē-nä′frŭm, *C.*
Venango, vē-nāŋ′gō, *M.*
Vendée, Ia, lä vŏn′dā′, *M.*
Vendôme, vŏn′dōm′, *M.*
Venetia, vē-nē′shĭ-ä, *C.* & *M.*
Venezuela, vĕn′e-zwē′lä, *M.*
Venice, vĕn′ĭs ; *It.* **Venezia,** vā-nĕd′-zē-ä, *M.*
Venus, vē′nŭs, *C.*
Vera Cruz, vā′rä krōōs, *M.*
Vercelli, vẽr-chĕl′lē, *M.*
Vercingetorix, vẽr-sĭn-jĕt′ō-rĭks, *C.*
Verde, vẽrd, *M.*
Verdun, vẽr′dŭn′, *M.*
Vergennes, vẽr-jĕnz′; *F.* vẽr′zhĕn′, *M.*
Vergilia, vẽr-jĭl′ĭ-ä ; **-ius,** -ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Verginius, vẽr-jĭn′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Vergniaud *or* **-aux,** vẽrn′yō′, *M.*
Vermont, vẽr-mŏnt′, *M.*
Vernet, vẽr′nā′, *M.*
Vernon, vẽr′nŭn, *M.*
Verona, vē-rō′nä, *C.* ; vā-rō′nä, *M.*
Verones, vē-rō′nēz, *C.*
Veronica, vẽr-ŏn′ĭk-ä, *C.*
Versailles, vẽr-sālz′; *F.* vẽr′sā′ē *or* vẽr-sā′ĕl, *M.*
Verulam, vẽr′ōō-lăm, *M.*
Verviers, vẽr′ve′ā′, *M.*
Vesoul, ve-zo͞ol′, *M.*
Vespucci, vĕs-pōōt′chē, *M.*
Vestales, vĕs-tā′lēz ; **-lis,** -lĭs, *C.*
Vestri, vĕs′trē, *N.*
Vesuvius, vē-sū′vĭ-ŭs, *C.* & *M.* ; *It.* **Vesuvio,** vā-sōō′vē-ō, *M.*
Vevay, ve-vā′, *M.*
Viatka *or* **Wjatka,** vē-ät′kä, *M.*
Viborg, vē′bŏrg; *Finnish* **Wupuri,** vu-pōō′rē, *M.*
Vicentia, vĭ-sĕn′shĭ-ä, *C.*
Vicenza, vē-chĕnt′zä, *M.*
Vicksburg, vĭks′bẽrg, *M.*
Victoria, vĭk-tō′rĭ-ä ; **Victorius,** vĭk-tō′rĭ-ŭs, *C.* & *M.*
Vida, vē′dä, *M.*
Vidar, vē′där, *N.*
Vidocq, vē′dŏk′, *M.*
Vienna, vĭ-ĕn′nä, *C.*; vē-ĕn′ná, *M.*; *G.* **Wien,** vēn, *M.*
Vienne, vē′ĕn′, *M.*
Vignoles, vēn′yōl′, *M.*
Vigo, vē′gō *or* vĭ′gō, *M.*
Vili, vē′lē, *N.*
Villa, vēl′yä *or* vĭl′lä, *M.*
Villach, vĭl′läk′, *M.*
Villafranca, vēl′yä-frän′kä, *M.*
Villanova, vēl-lä-nō′vä, *M.*
Villanueva, vēl-yä-nwā′vä, *M.*
Villars, vĭl′ərz *or* vē′yär′, *M.*
Villefranche, vēl′frōnsh′, *M.*
Villeneuve, vēl′nĕv′, *M.*
Villers, vē′yär′, *M.*
Villiers, vĭl′yẽrs, *M.*
Vilna *or* **Wilna,** vĭl′nä, *M.*
Vinaroz, vē-nä-rōth′, *M.*
Vincennes, vĭn-sĕnz′ ; *F.* văn′sĕn′, *M.*
Vinci, vĭn′chē *or* vēn′chē, *M.*
Vindobona, vĭn-dōb′ō-nä *or* vĭn′dō-bō′nä, *C.*
Vinet, vē′nā′, *M.*
Vingolf, vĭn′gōlf, *N.*
Vioue, Vich, vēk *or* vĭk, *M.*
Virgilius, vẽr-jĭl′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Virginia, vẽr-jĭn′ĭ-ä, *C.* & *M.*
Virginius, vẽr-jĭn′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Virodunum, vĭr′ō-dū′nŭm, *C.*
Vishnu, vĭsh′nōō, *H.*
Vistula, vĭs′tū-lä, *C.* & *M.*
Vitebsk *or* **Witebsk,** vē-tĕbsk′, *M.*
Vitellia, vĭ-tĕl′ĭ-ä ; **-lius,** -ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Viterbo, vē-tẽr′bō, *M.*
Vitoria *or* **Vittoria,** vē-tō′rē-ä, *M.*
Vitruvius, vĭ-trū′vĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Vizagapatam, vē-zä′ga-pa-täm′, *M.*
Vladimeer, vlăd′e-mẽr *or* **vlä-dē′-mẽr,** *M.*
Volaterra, vōl′ä-tĕr′rä, *C.*
Volga, vōl′gä, *M.*
Volhynia, vōl-hĭn′ĭ-ä ; *Polish* **Wolynak,** vō-lĕnsk′, *M.*
Volney, vōl′nĭ ; *F.* vōl′nā′, *M.*
Vologda *or* **Wologda,** vō-lōg′dä, *M.*
Volscius, vōl′shĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Volsinii, vōl-sĭn′ĭ-ī, *C.*
Volsung, vōl′sōŋg, *N.*
Voltaire, vōl′tār′, *M.*
Vophsi, vŏf′sĭ, *B.*
Vorarlberg, fōr-ärl′bẽrg, *M.*
Voronezh, vō-rō-nēzh′, *M.*
Vortigern, vôr′tĭ-gẽrn, *M.*
Vosges, vōzh, *M.*
Vouet, vōō′ā′, *M.*
Voyer, vwä′yā′, *M.*
Vries, vrēs, *M.*
Vritra, vrē′trä, *H.*
Vulcanus, vŭl-kā′nŭs, *C.*
Vuna, vōō′nä, *M.*

W.

Waal *or* **Wahal,** väl, *M.*
Wabash, wą′bäsh, *M.*
Wachusett, wą-chū′sĕt, *M.*
Waday, wä′dĭ, *M.*
Wadelai, wä-dē-lī′, *M.*
Wagram, vä′gräm, *M.*
Wahl, väl, *M.*
Walcheren, väl′kẽr-en, *M.*
Waldeck, väl′dĕk, *M.*
Waldemar, väl′de-mär, *M.*
Waldenses, wōl-dĕn′sēz, *M.*
Waldo, wōl′dō, *M.*
Wales, wālz, *M.*
Walewski, vä-lĕv′skē *or* **wä-lĭf′skē,** *M.*
Walhalla, väl-häl′lä, *N.*
Wallachia, wōl-lā′kĭ-ä, *M.*
Wallenstein, väl′len-stīn′, *M.*
Walmesley, wŏmz′lĭ, *M.*
Walsingham, wōl′sĭng-ăm, *M.*
Waltham, wōl′thăm, *M.*
Wambu. wäm′bōō, *M.*
Wambutti, wäm-bōōt′tĭ, *M.*
Wami, wä′mĭ, *M.*
Wandi, wän′dĭ, *M.*
Warsaw, wąr′sa ; *Polish* **Warszawa,** vär-shä′vä, *M.*
Warwick, *Eng.*, wŏr′ĭk; *U. S.*, **wąr′-wĭk,** *M.*
Washington, wŏsh′ĭng-tŭn, *M.*
Washita, wŏsh′ĭ-ta, *M.*
Washoe, wŏsh′ō, *M.*
Waterloo, wą′tẽr-lōō′; *D.* **wą′ter-lō′,** *M.*
Watombo, wä-tōm′bä, *M.*
Watteau, vät′tō′, *M.*
Weber, wēb′ẽr ; *G.* vā′bẽr ; *river* wē′bẽr, *M.*
Wednesbury, wĕnz′bẽr-ĭ, *M.*
Weimar, vī′mär, *M.*
Weiss, wīs, *M.*
Weisse, vī′se, *M.*
Weissenburg, vī′sen-bōōrg, *M.*
Welle, wĕl′le, *M.*
Wellesley, wĕlz′lĭ, *M.*
Wellington, wĕl′lĭng-tŭn, *M.*
Wemyss, wēmz, *M.*
Wener, vā′nẽr, *or* **Wenner,** vĕn′-nẽr, *M.*
Wenzel, vĕnt′sĕl ; *Latin* **Wenceslaus,** wĕn′sĕs-lā′ŭs, *M.*
Werner, wẽr′nẽr *or* vẽr′nẽr, *M.*
Wernigerode, vẽr′nē-gā-rō′de, *M.*
Werra, vĕr′rä, *M.*
Werre, wẽr′re, *M.*
Weser, wā′zẽr, *M.*
Westminster, wĕst′mĭn-stẽr, *M.*

Timoleon, tĭ-mō′lē-ŏn, *C.*
Timon, tī′mŏn, *B. & C.*
Timor Laut, tē-mōr′ lout, *M.*
Timotheus, tĭ-mō′thē-ŭs, *B. & C.*
Timothy, tĭm′ō-thĭ, *B.*
Tinnevelly, tĭn′ne-vĕl′lĭ, *M.*
Tintoretto, tĭn-tō-rĕt′tō, *M.*
Tioga, tī-ō′gȧ, *M.*
Tippecanoe, tĭp′pē-kȧ-nōō′, *M.*
Tipperary, tĭp-ĕr-ā′rĭ, *M.*
Tippoo Sahib, tĭp-ōō′ sä′hĭb, *M.*
Tiresias, tī-rē′shĭ-as, *C.*
Tirlemont, tĕrl′mŏn″, *M.*
Tirzah, tûr′zȧ, *B.*
Tischendorf, tĭsh′en-dôrf, *M.*
Tisiphone, tī-sĭf′ō-nē, *C.*
Tissaphernes, tĭs-sȧ-fĕr′nēz, *C.*
Titan, tī′tan, *B. & C.*; *also* **Titanus**, tī-tā′nŭs; **Titania**, tĭ-tā′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Titanus, *a giant*, also *a river*, tī-tā′nŭs; *a mountain*, tĭt′ȧ-nŭs, *C.*
Titia, tĭsh′ĭ-ȧ; **-ies**, -ĭ-ēz; **-ius**, -ĭ-ŭs; **-iana**, -ĭ-ā′nȧ; **-ianus**, -ĭ-ā′nŭs, *C.*
Titian, tĭsh′un; *It.* **Tiziano**, tēt-sē-ä′nō, *M.*
Titicaca, tĭt-ē-kä′kȧ, *M.*
Titinius, tĭ-tĭn′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Titus, tī′tŭs, *B. & C.*
Tityrus, tĭt′ĭ-rŭs, *C.*
Tivoli, tĭv′ō-lĭ; *It.* tē′vō-lē, *M.*
Tlascala, tlăs-kä′lä, *M.*
Tlemcen, tlĕm-sĕn′, *M.*
Tmarus, mär′rŭs, *C.*
Tmolus, mō′lŭs, *C.*
Tobago, tō-bā′gō, *M.*
Tobiah, tō-bī′ȧ, *B.*
Tobias, tō-bī′as, *B.*
Tobit, tō′bĭt, *B.*
Tobol, tō-bōl′, *M.*
Tobolsk, tō-bŏlsk′, *M.*
Tocqueville, tōk′vĭl′; *F.* tōk′vēl′, *M.*
Todleben, tōt′lĭt-hen, *M.*
Tokay, tō-kā′, *M.*
Tokyo, tō′kē-ō, *M.*
Toledo, tō-lē′dō; *Sp.* tō-lā′dō, *M.*
Tolentino, tō-lĕn-tē′nō, *M.*
Tolosa, tō-lō′sȧ, *C. & M.*
Toluca, tō-lōō′kȧ, *M.*
Tombigbee, tŏm-bĭg′bē, *M.*
Tonawanda, tŏn′ȧ-wŏn′dȧ, *M.*
Tongatabu, tŏng-gȧ-tä′bōō, *M.*
Tonquin, tŏn-kēn′, *M.*
Tooggoort, tōōg′gōōrt′, *M.*
Toola = Tula, *M.*
Toorkistan = Turkestan, *M.*
Topeka, tō-pē′kȧ, *M.*
Tophet, tō′fĕt; **Topheth**, -fĕth, *B.*
Toplitz, tŏp′lĭts, *M.*
Toretæ, tōr′ē-tē, *C.*
Torgau, tōr′gou, *M.*
Tornea, tōr′nē-ȧ, *M.*
Toro, tō′rō, *M.*
Toronto, tō-rŏn′tō, *M.*
Torquata, tôr-kwā′tȧ; **-tus**, -tŭs, *C.*
Torquato, tôr-kwä′tō, *M.*
Torquemada, tôr-kā-mä′dȧ, *M.*
Torres Vedras, tōr′rĕs vä′drȧs, *M.*
Torricelli, tôr-rē-chĕl′lē, *or* tôr-rĭ-sĕl′lĭ, *M.*
Tortuga, tôr-tōō′gȧ, *M.*
Tou, tō′ŏ, *B.*
Toulon, tōōl′lōn′, *M.*
Toulouse, tōōl′lōōz′, *M.*
Touraine, tōō-rān′, *M.*
Tourcoing, tōōr′kwȧs′, *M.*
Tournay, tōōr′nā′, *M.*
Tours, tōōr, *M.*
Towcester, tous′tēr, *M.*
Toyama, tō-yä′mä″, *M.*
Trachonitis, trăk′ō-nī′tĭs, *B. & C.*
Trafalgar, trăf′al-gär′ *or* trȧ-făl′gär, *M.*
Tragus, trā′gŭs, *C.*
Trajanus, trȧ-jā′nŭs, *C.*
Traise, trā-ēz′, *M.*
Transvaal, trȧns-väl′, *M.*
Transylvania, trăn′sĭl-vā′nĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Trapani, trä-pä′nē, *M.*
Tras-os-Montes, träs-ōs-mōn′tēs, *M.*
Travancore, trăv′an-kōr′, *M.*
Trebizond, trē-bē′zond′, *M.*
Trebonius, trē-bō′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Tredegar, trĕd′e-gär, *M.*
Tremont, trē-mŏnt′, *M.*
Trent, trĕnt, *M.*
Treves, trēvz, *M.*
Treviglio, trā-vēl′yō, *M.*
Treviso, trū-vē′sō, *M.*
Trevor, trē′vēr, *M.*
Trichinopoly, trĭch′ĭn-ŏp′ō-lĭ, *M.*
Triest, trē-ĕst′, *or* **Trieste**, trē-ĕs′tā, *M.*
Trigemini, trī-jĕm′ĭ-nī, *C.*
Trimurti, trē-mōōr′tē, *H.*
Trinacria, trĭ-nā′krĭ-ȧ, *or* **Trinacris**, trĭn′ȧ-krĭs, *C.*
Trincomali, trĭng′kō-mä-lē′, *M.*
Trinidad, trĭn′ĭ-dăd′, *M.*
Tripoli, trĭp′ō-lĭ, *M.*
Tripolis, trĭp′ō-lĭs, *B. & C.*; trē-pō′lĭs, *M.*
Triptolemus, trĭp-tŏl′ē-mŭs, *C.*
Trismegistus, trĭs′mē-jĭs′tŭs, *C.*
Tristan, trĭs′tan; *F.* trēs′tôN′, *M.*
Triton, trī′tŭn, *C.*
Tritones, trĭ-tō′nēz; **-nus**, -nŭs, *C.*
Triumviri, trī-ŭm′vĭ-rī, *C.*
Trivia, trĭv′ĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Troades, trō′ȧ-dēz, *C.*
Troas, trō′ȧs, *B. & C.*
Troglodytæ, trŏg-lŏd′ĭ-tē *or* trŏg-lō-dī′tē; **Troglodytes**, -tēz, *C.*
Troilus, trō′ĭ-lŭs, *C.*
Troja, trō′jȧ, *C.*
Trojani, trō-jā′nī, *C.*
Trollweiber, trĕl′vī′bĕr, *N.*
Tronchin, trôN′shăN′, *M.*
Trondhjem, trŏnd′yĕm, *M.*
Trophimus, trŏf′ĭ-mŭs, *B. & C.*
Trophonius, trō-fō′nĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Trosachs, trōs′ȧks, *M.*
Troyes, trwä, *M.*
Trujillo, **Truxillo**, trōō-hēl′yō, *C.*
Tryphon, trī′fŏn, *B. & C.*
Tryphosa, trĭ-fō′sȧ, *B. & C.*
Tschudi, tshōō′dē, *M.*
Tubal, tū′bal; **Tubal-cain**, -kān, *B.*
Tübingen, tü′bĭng-en, *M.*
Tuk-cham, tŭk-shăm′, *M.*
Tucson, tŭ-sŏn′, *M.*
Tucuman, tōō-kōō-män′, *M.*
Tudela, tōō-dā′lĭ, *M.*
Tula, **Toola**, tōō′lä, *M.*
Tule, tōō′lē, *M.*
Tullia, tŭl′lĭ-ȧ; **Tullius**, -lĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Tulliola, tŭl-lĭ′ō-lȧ, *C.*
Tumbuli, tōōm-bōō′lĭ, *M.*
Tungurahua, tōōng′gōō-rä′hwä, *M.*
Tunis, tū′nĭs, *C. & M.*
Tuolumne, twŏl′ŭm-nē, *M.*
Turenne, tū-rĕn′; *F.* ty′rĕn′, *M.*
Turgot, tyr′gō′, *M.*
Turin, tū′rĭn; *It.* **Torino**, tō-rē′nō, *M.*
Turkey, tĕr′kĭ, *M.*
Turkestan *or* **Turkistan**, tōōr′kĕs-tän′, *M.*
Turnhout, tûrn′hout, *M.*
Tuscaloosa, tŭs′kȧ-lōō′sȧ, *C.*
Tuscania, tŭs-kā′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Tuscany, tŭs′kȧ-nĭ, *M.*
Tuscarawas, tŭs′kȧ-rȧ′wȧs, *M.*
Tuscarora, tŭs′kȧ-rō′rȧ, *M.*
Tuscola, tŭs′kō-lȧ, *M.*
Tusculani, tŭs-kū-lā′nī, *C.*
Tusculi, tŭs′kū-lī; **-lum**, -lŭm, *C.*
Tuxtla, tōōkst′lä, *M.*
Tver, tvĕr, *M.*
Tyana, tī′ȧ-nȧ, *C.*
Tybris, tĭ′brĭs, *C.*
Tybur, tī′bĕr, *C.*
Tyche, tī′kē, *C.*
Tychicus, tĭk′ĭ-kŭs, *B. & C.*
Tyndale, tĭn′dal, *M.*
Tynemouth, tīn′mŭth, *M.*
Typhon, tī′fŏn, *C. & E.*
Tyr, tĕr, *N.*
Tyrannus, tĭ-răn′nŭs, *B. & C.*
Tyre, tīr, *B. & M.*
Tyrii, tĭr′ĭ-ī; **Tirius**, tĭr′ĭ-ŭs, *C.*
Tyrnau, tĕr′nou, *M.*
Tyro, tī′rō, *C.*
Tyrol, tĭr′ŏl, *M.*
Tyrona, tī-rō′nȧ, *M.*
Tyrtæus, tĕr-tē′ŭs, *C.*
Tyrus, tī′rŭs, *B. & C.*
Tyrwhitt, tĕr′ĭt *or* tĕr′wĭt, *M.*
Tysias, tĭsh′ĭ-as, *C.*
Tzacones, zȧk′ō-nēz, *C.*
Tzombi, tsŏm′bĭ, *M.*
Tzschirner, tshĭr′nĕr, *M.*

U.

Uanapu, wä-nä-pōō′, *M.*
Uando, ōō-än′dō, *M.*
Uargla, wär′glä, *M.*
Uarra, ōō-är′rȧ, *M.*
Ubeda, ōō-bā′dȧ, *M.*
Uberti, ōō-bĕr′tē, *M.*
Ucalegon, ū-kăl′ē-gŏn, *C.*
Ucayale, ōō-kī-ä′lē, *M.*
Uccello, ōōt-chĕl′lō, *M.*
Udine, ōō′dē-nā, *M.*
Udvarhely, ōōd′vär′hĕl′, *M.*
Ugaia, ōō′gä-ē′ȧ, *M.*
Ugalla, ōō-gäl′lä, *M.*
Ugarrowa, ōō′gär-rou′wȧ, *M.*
Ugingo, ōō-gĭn′gō, *M.*
Ugogi, ōō-gō′jē, *M.*
Ugogo, ōō-gō′gō, *M.*
Ugolino, ōō-gō-lē′nō, *M.*
Uhaiyama, ōō′hī-yä′mȧ, *M.*
Uhland, ōō′länt *or* ū′länd, *M.*
Uist, wĭst, *M.*
Uinhage, oi′tĕn-hą′ge, *M.*
Ujiji, ōō-jē′jē, *M.*
Ukala, ōō-kä′lä, *M.*
Ukasso, ōō-käs′sō, *M.*
Ukerewe, ōō′kĕr-ā′wē, *M.*
Ukonongo, ōō′kō-nŏŋ′gō, *M.*
Ukumi, ōō-kōō′mĭ, *M.*
Ulala, ōō-lä′lä, *M.*
Uleaborg, ōō′lē-ō-bôrg′, *M.*
Ulfilas *or* **Ulphilas**, ŭl′fĭ-las, *M.*
Ulinde, ōō-lēn′dē, *M.*
Ulr *or* **Uller**, ōōl′ĕr, *M.*
Ulm, ŏŏlm, *M.*
Ulster, ŭl′stĕr, *M.*
Ulysses, ū-lĭs′sēz, *C. & M.*
Umballah, ŭm-bäl′lȧ, *M.*
Umbria, ŭm′brĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Umbugwe, ŏŏm-bŭg′wē, *M.*
Umeå, ōō′mē-ō, *M.*
Ungama, ŭn-gä′mȧ, *M.*
Ungelli, ŭn-gĕl′lĭ, *M.*
Unyampaka, ōōn′yȧm-pä′kȧ, *M.*
Unyanwesi, ōōn′yȧn-wā′zĭ, *M.*
Upamba, ōō-päm′bȧ, *M.*
Upoto, ōō-pō′tō, *M.*
Upsal, ŭp′sȧl, *or* **Upsala**, ŭp-sä′lä, *M.*
Ural, ū′rȧl, *M.*
Urambo, ōō-räm′bō, *M.*
Urania, ū-rā′nĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Uranus, ū′rȧ-nŭs, *C.*
Urbane, ûr′bān; **Urban**, ûr′ban, *M.*
Urbana, ûr-bā′nȧ; **-nus**, -nŭs, *C.*
Urbana, ûr-bā′nȧ, *M.*
Urbino, ōōr-bē′nō, *M.*
Urguru, ōōr-gōō′rōō, *M.*
Uri, ū′rĭ, *B.*; ōō′rĭ, *M.*
Uriah, ū-rī′ȧ; **Urias**, ū-rī′as, *B.*
Urijah, ū-rī′jȧ, *B.*
Urion, ū-rī′ŏn, *C.*
Urquhart, ûrk′hărt, *M.*
Urua, ōō-rōō′ä, *M.*
Uruguay, ōō-rōō-gwī′ *or* ū′rōō-gwī′, *M.*
Urundi, ōō-rŭn′dĭ, *M.*
Ururi, ōō-rōō′rĭ, *M.*

Westmoreland, wĕst′mōōr-land *or* west-mōr′land, *M.*
Westphalia, west-fā′lĭ-ȧ ; *G.* **Westphalen**, vest-fā′len, *M.*
Whalley, hwŏl′ĭ, *M.*
Whydah, hwīd′ȧ, *M.*
Wichita, wich′ĭ-tȧ, *M.*
Wiclif, Wickliffe, = WYCLIFFE, *M.*
Widin, vĭd′ĭn, *M.*
Wieland, vē′lănt, *M.*
Wien, vēn, = VIENNA, *M.*
Wiesbaden, vēs-bä′den, *M.*
Wilkesbarre, wĭlks′bär-ĭ, *M.*
Willaert, wĭl′lärt, *M.*
Willamette, wĭl-ă′mĕt, *M.*
Willoughby, wĭl′ō-bĭ, *M.*
Windsor, wĭn′zẽr, *M.*
Winnebago, wĭn′ē-bā′gō, *M.*
Winnepesaukee *or* **Winipisiogee**, wĭn′ē-pē-sȧ′kē, *M.*
Wisconsin, wĭs-kŏn′sĭn, *M.*
Wissembourg, vĭs′sŏx′bōōr′, *M.*
Wito, wē′tō, *M.*
Wittenberg, vĭt′ten-bĕrg ; *G.* vĭt′ten-bĕrg, *M.*
Wittgenstein, vĭt′gen-stīn, *M.*
Wolcott, wōl′kŭt *or* wōōl′kŭt, *M.*
Wolgelaiwotua, wōl′gē-lī-wōt′ū-ȧ, *M.*
Wolsey, wōōl′zĭ, *M.*
Wolverhampton, wōōl′vẽr-hămp′tŭn, *M.*
Woolwich, wōōl′ĭj, *M.*
Worcester, wōōs′tẽr, *M.*
Woden, wō′den, *N.*
Wordsworth, wẽrdz′wẽrth, *M.*
Worms, vōrms, *M.*
Wrangel, răng′gel, *M.*
Wraxall, răks′ăl, *M.*
Wrottesley, rŏts′lĭ, *M.*
Wualaba, wōō′ă-lä′bȧ, *M.*
Würtemberg, vur′tem-bĕrg′, *M.*
Würtzburg, vurts′bōōrg, *M.*
Wyandot, *also* **Wyandotte**, wī′ăn-dŏt′, *M.*
Wycliffe, Wyclif, Wiclif, *or* **Wickliffe**, wĭk′lĭf, *M.*
Wyndham, wĭnd′ăm, *M.*
Wyoming, wī-ō′mĭng (*not* wī′ō-mĭng), *M.*
Wythe, wĭth (*not* wīth), *M.*

X.

Xagua, hä′gwä, *M.*
Xalapa *or* **Jalapa**, hä-lä′pä, *M.*
Xanthia, zăn′thĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Xanthicus, zăn′thĭ-kŭs, *B.* & *C.*
Xanthippe, zăn-tĭp′pē, *C.*
Xavier, zăv′ĭ-ẽr ; *Sp.* hä-vē-ȧr′, *M.*
Xenagoras, zē-năg′ō-rȧs, *C.*
Xenea, zē′nē-ȧ, *C.*
Xenia, zē′nĭ-ȧ, *M.*
Xenocles, zēn′ō-klēz, *C.*
Xenocrates, zē-nŏk′rȧ-tēz, *C.*
Xenodamus, zē-nŏd′ȧ-mŭs, *or* zĕn′ō-dā′mŭs ; **Xenodemus**, -dē′mŭs, *C.*
Xenodotus, zē-nŏd′ō-tŭs, *C.*
Xenophanes, zē-nŏf′ȧ-nēz, *C.*
Xenophon, zĕn′ō-fŭn, *C.*
Xenotimus, zĕn′ō-tī′mŭs, *C.*
Xeres = JEREZ, *M.*
Ximene, zĭ-mē′nē, *C.*
Ximenes, zĭ-mē′nēz ; *Sp.* hē-mā′nĕs, *M.*
Xingu, shēn-gōō′, *M.*
Xulla, zōōl′lȧ, *M.*
Xypete, zĭp′ē-tē, *C.*
Xystiani, zĭs′tĭ-ā′nĭ, *C.*

Y.

Yakootsk, yä-kōōtsk′, *M.*
Yaku, yä′kōō, *M.*
Yalabusha, yăl′ȧ-bōōsh′ȧ, *M.*
Yalafa, yä′lä-fä, *M.*
Yalunga, yä-lōōn′gȧ, *M.*
Yambua, yäm-bōō′ȧ, *M.*
Yambuga, yäm-bōō′gȧ, *M.*
Yang-tse-Kiang, yäng′tsē-kĭ-äng′, *M.*
Yanina, yä′nē-nȧ, *M.*
Yarkand, yär′kănd′, *M.*
Yaroslav, yä-rō-slăv′, *M.*
Yazoo, yä-zōō′, *M.*
Yekaterinoslav, yĕ-kä-tä-rē-nō-slăv′, *M.*
Yelizavetgrad, yä-lē-sä-vĕt-grŭd′, *M.*
Yemen, yĕm′en, *M.*
Yenikale, yĕn-ē-kä′lē, *M.*
Yenisei, yĕn′ē-sā′ē, *M.*
Yesso *or* **Yezo**, yä′zō, *M.*
Yggdrasil, ĭg′drä-sĭl, *N.*
Ymir, ē′mẽr, *N.*
Yonge, yŭng, *M.*
Yonkers, yŏŋk′ẽrz, *M.*
Yonne, yŏn, *M.*
Yosemite, yō-sĕm′ĭ-tē, *M.*
Youghal, yal, *M.*
Youghiogheny, yō-hū-gā′nĭ, *M.*
Ypres, ē′pr, *M.*
Ypsilanti, ĭp′sĭ-lăn′tĭ, *M.*
Yriarte *or* **Iriarte**, ē-rē-är′tā, *M.*
Yucatan, yōō′kȧ-tän′, *M.*
Yverdun, ē′vẽr-dŭn′, *M.*
Yvetot, ēv′tō′, *M.*

Z.

Zaab, zäb, *M.*
Zaanaim, zā′ȧ-nā′ĭm, *B.*
Zaandam, zän-dăm′, *M.*
Zabdiel, zăb′dĭ-ĕl, *B.*
Zabulon, zăb′ū-lŏn, *B.*
Zacatecas, zăk′ȧ-tā′kȧs, *M.*
Zacchæus, Zaccheus, zăk-kē′ŭs, *B.*
Zacharia, tsäk-ä-rē′ä, *M.*
Zachariah, zăk′ȧ-rī′ȧ ; **Zacharias**, zăk′ȧ-rī′ȧs, *B.*
Zacharry, zăk′ȧ-rĭ, *B.*
Zacynthus, zȧ-sĭn′thŭs, *C.* & *M.*
Zama, zā′mȧ, *C.*
Zambezi, zăm-bā′zē, *M.*
Zamora, thä-mō′rä, *M.*
Zante, zän′tē, *M.*, = ZACYNTHUS, *C.*
Zanzibar, zän′zĭ-bär′, *M.*
Zapata, sä-pä′tä, *M.*
Zapp, zäp, *M.*
Zappu, zäp′pōō, *M.*
Zara, zā′rȧ, *B.* ; zä′rä, *M.*
Zarah, zā′rȧ, *B.*
Zarephath, zăr′ē-făth, *B.*
Zaria, zä′rē′ȧ, *M.*
Zawa Bonga, zä′wȧ bĕn′gȧ, *M.*
Zealand, zē′lănd ; *Dutch* **Zeeland**, zā′länt, *M.*
Zebadiah, zĕb′ȧ-dī′ȧ, *B.*
Zebah, zē′bȧ, *B.*
Zebedee, zĕb′ē-dē, *B.*
Zeboim, zē-boi′ĭm ; **Zeboim**, -bō′ĭm, *B.*
Zebu, zē-bōō′, *M.*
Zebulun, zĕb′ū-lŭn, *B.*
Zechariah, zĕk′ȧ-rī′ȧ, *B.*
Zedechias, zĕd′ē-kī′ȧs ; **Zedekiah**, zĕd′ē-kī′ȧ, *B.*
Zeeb, zē′ĕb *or* zēb′, *B.*
Zelotes, zē-lō′tēz, *B.*
Zend-Avesta, zĕnd′ȧ-vĕs′tȧ, *H.*
Zeno, zē′nō, *C.*
Zenobia, zē-nō′bĭ-ȧ, *C.*
Zenodotus, zē-nŏd′ō-tŭs, *C.*
Zenogenes, zē-nŏj′ē-nēz, *C.*
Zenophanes, zē-nŏf′ȧ-nēz, *C.*
Zephaniah, zĕf′ȧ-nī′ȧ, *B.*
Zephatha, zēf′ȧ-thȧ, *B.*
Zephyre, zēf′ĭ-rē, *C.*
Zephyrus, zēf′ĭ-rŭs, *C.*
Zerah, zē′rȧ, *B.*
Zeraiah, zĕr′ā-ī′ȧ, *B.*
Zerbst, tsĕrpst, *M.*
Zered, zē′rĕd, *B.*
Zeredathah, zē-rē′dȧ-thȧ, *B.*
Zererath, zĕr′ē-răth, *B.*
Zeror, zē′rôr, *B.*
Zerubbabel, zē-rŭb′bȧ-bel, *B.*
Zeruiah, zĕr′ụ-ī′ȧ, *B.*
Zetham, zē′thăm ; **Zethan**, zē′thăn ; **Zethar**, zē′thär, *B.*
Zeugitana, zū′jĭ-tā′nȧ, *C.*
Zeuxis, zūks′ĭs ; **Zeuxo**, **zūks′ō**, *C.*
Zhitomeer, zhĭt-ō-mĕr′, *M.*
Zichri, zĭk′rī, *B.*
Zidkijah, zĭd-kī′jȧ, *B.*
Zidon, zī′dŏn, *B.*
Zilthai, zĭl′thā, *B.*
Zinzendorf, tsĭnt′sen-dôrf, *M.*
Zion, zī′ŭn, *B.*
Zior, zī′ôr, *B.*
Ziph, zĭf, *B.*
Ziphah, zī′fȧ, *B.*
Ziphron, zī′frŏn, *B.*
Zippor, zĭp′pôr, *B.*
Zipporah, zĭp-pō′rȧ, *B.*
Zittau, tsĭt′tou, *B.*
Zlatoak, zlä-tōōsk′, *M.*
Zloczow, zhlō′chôv, *M.*
Znaim, znīm, *M.*
Zoar, zō′är, *B.*
Zoba, Zobah, zō′bȧ, *B.*
Zobebah, zō-bē′bȧ, *B.*
Zodiacus, zō-dī′ȧ-kŭs, *C.*
Zœteus, zē′tē-ŭs *or* zē′tŭs, *C.*
Zoilus, zō′ĭ-lŭs, *C.*
Zombe, zŏm′be, *M.*
Zongo, zŏn′gō, *M.*
Zophar, zō′fär, *B.*
Zophim, zō′fĭm, *B.*
Zopyrus, zō′pĭ-rŭs, *C.*
Zoreah, zō′rē-ȧ, *B.*
Zorilla, thōr-rēl′yȧ, *M.*
Zoroaster, zō′rō-ăs′tẽr *or* **zŏr′ō-ăs′**-tẽr, *C.*
Zorobabel, zō-rŏb′ȧ-bĕl, *B.*
Zosimus, zŏs′ĭ-mŭs, *C.*
Zschokke, tshōk′ke, *M.*
Zucchi, dzōōk′kē, *M.*
Zug, zōōg *or* sōōg, *M.*
Zuñichaa, tsụ′nĭ-kou′, *M.*
Zululand, zōō′lōō-lănd, *M.*
Zuñi, zōōn′yĭ, *M.*
Zuñiga, thōōn-yē′gä, *M.*
Zunz, tsōōnts, *M.*
Zürich, *G.* tsụ′rĭk, *M.*
Zuriel, zū′rĭ-el, *B.*
Zuyder Zee, zoi′dẽr zā, *M.*
Zvornik, zvôr′nĭk, *M.*
Zwellendam, zwĕl′len-dăm, *M.*
Zwickau, tsvĭk′kou, *M.*
Zwingli, tsvĭng′lē, *M.*
Zwirner, tsvĭrn′ẽr, *M.*
Zwolle, zwŏl′le, *M.*
Zygena, zĭj′ē-nȧ, *C.*

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